

Chas. Bampf. Esq. Stationer: St. Pauls

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
U N I V E R S I T I E S
A N D O F

The Five adjacent C O U N T I E S,
of *Cambridge, Huntington, Bedford,
Buckingham and Oxford.*

By Mr. SALMON, *Author of Modern History.*

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|---|--|
| I. A Description of the County
and City of <i>Oxford</i> , and of the
Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. | trates and Officers in the Uni-
versity, and the Method of ob-
taining Degrees. |
| II. A Description of the Colleges,
and other Publick Buildings in
<i>Oxford</i> . | V. An Abstract of the Royal
Grants, Charters and Acts of
Parliament made in Favour of
the University. |
| III. An Abstract of the History of
that University continued down
to the present Times. | VI. Remarks on University Edu-
cation, and a College Life, with
the Expences attending it. |
| IV. An Account of the Magis- | |

L O N D O N :

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THE
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
UNIVERSITIES



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THE
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INTRODUCTION.

AFTER many Years Search into the State of distant Nations, the Genius of the respective Inhabitants, the Constitution of their several Governments, their various Religions, Sects and Superstitions, their Methods of Education, and the Prejudices instill'd into their Youth in the Dawn of Life, which usually influence their future Conduct; I was led at length to consider what more nearly concerns us, the State of our native Country.

I have already given a general Description of England, and particularly of London the Metropolis, and its numerous Inhabitants of every Class, in two Volumes: I proceed in these to take a View of the two Universities, and treat of the Education of our Nobility and Gentry in those celebrated Seats of Learning, instituted to polish and improve their natural Talents, enlarge their Views, and inspire them with Expectations suitable to the Dignity of their Nature, to assist them in contemplating the amazing Works of the Creation, the divine Hand that form'd them; and to teach them that most instructive Lesson, the Knowledge of themselves, and the great Ends for which they were created.

A

With

INTRODUCTION.

With such glorious Views were these Academies instituted.—And from whence it proceeds, that the Bounty of their pious Founders, and the unwearied Application of the brightest and most learned of the Sons of Men to form our Youth to noble and generous Designs, and render them the Blessings and Ornaments of Society, have been so often defeated, deserves to be well consider'd, and will be one of the Subjects of this Essay; but I must beg Leave to pursue my usual Plan; and in the first Place to describe the Situation and State of the Counties in which the Universities stand (and some of those contiguous to them): To review their History, Constitution and Privileges, and observe what Encouragement and Protection these flourishing Academies have met with in every Age from the civil Magistrate, and the repeated Attempts of their Enemies to repeal and alter the Laws made in their Favour, or to distinguish away the Force of them.

THE

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
UNIVERSITIES
AND

The Five adjacent COUNTIES.

CHAP. I.

Contains a Description of the County of Oxford.

THE County of *Oxford* is bounded by *Warwickshire* and *Northamptonshire* on the North; by *Buckinghamshire* on the East; by Part of *Berkshire* on the South; and by another Part of *Berkshire* and *Gloucestershire* on the West; the Middle of the County lying in 51 Degrees 50 Minutes, North-Latitude; and extending in Length from *Caversham* in the South, to *Claydon* in the North, forty Miles and upwards; the greatest Breadth from East to West, measured in a direct Line, is twenty Miles, but the Form of the County something resembles that of *America*, the North and South Parts being join'd together in the middle by a narrow Isthmus, not above five Miles over.

Situation
and Ex-
tent.

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Antient
Inhabi-
tants.

The antient *British* Inhabitants were the *Dobuni*, supposed to have obtained that Name from the low Situation of their Country, which can only be true of some Part of it, there being a great many Hills, of a considerable Height, interspersed throughout.

Name.

As to the Name of *Oxford*, *Oxenford* or *Oxneyford*, given to the City by the *Saxons*, and communicated afterwards to the County; some suppose it to be derived from a Ford near the Town, where Drovers of Oxen used to pass over; while others affect to call it *Oufney Ford*, from a Ford over the River *Ouse*, (now *Ifis*) a Name common to many Rivers antiently; but as these are mere Conjectures, and it is of no great Importance, which of them is right: I proceed in the next Place to take a View of the Face of the Country.

The Face
of the
Country.

The County of *Oxford* affords an agreeable Variety of Hills and Valleys, unless on the North-east, which is a perfect Level for ten Miles, namely, from *Oxford* to *Bicester*, which in the Winter Season is too much subject to Floods. The Hills on the North and East give us very extensive Prospects. Towards the South-east, on the Confines of *Buckinghamshire*, we meet with large Woods, which are much wanted in the North: There is scarce a Tree or Hedge to be seen for several Miles in the North, particularly between

Of the County of OXFORD.

between *Chipping Norton* and *Banbury*, unless near Gentlemens Seats or Parks, and even there we meet with but little Timber of any considerable Growth; great Part of this Country is heath, barren Ground, fitter for Sport than Husbandry, being all Rock within a Foot of the Surface, so that a Tree cannot take deep Root, and consequently must be stinted in its Growth: This is obvious for twenty Miles riding in the North of *Oxfordshire*, and yet near the Towns of *Chipping Norton* and *Banbury*, where they have Plenty of Compost, are fine, fruitful Corn Fields, and some good grazing Grounds.

The Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats are ^{Palaces} a great Ornament to this Part of the County, ^{and Seats.} being some of the finest in *England*.

And among these *Woodstock* or *Blenheim* ^{*Woodstock*} Castle has generally the Preference given to it. This Palace is situated on an Eminence in *Woodstock* Park, about a Furlong South of the Place where the Old Palace stood; the principal Front stands to the Northward; and (with all the Courts and Out Offices) extends 850 Feet in Length. Through a magnificent Gate we enter the grand Court, being 320 Foot long, and 220 broad. On the Right whereof is another square Court, 160 Foot long, and 140 broad, formed by Stables, Coach-houses, and an elegant Green-house; and on the Left, opposite to this, is a Court of the like Dimensions, formed by

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by the Kitchens, Laundry, and another Greenhouse; at the upper End of the grand Court stands the Body of the Palace, which has a Communication with the Offices by a Colonnade on each Side.

In the Front of the House is a magnificent Portico, ascended by several Steps, from whence we pass into the great Hall, 50 Foot long, and 40 broad, and of the full Height of the House, there being no Rooms over it. The Cieling of this Room is finely painted, and on the right and left is an arch'd Corridore, by which it has a Communication with the rest of the Palace. Beyond the Hall is an elegant Salon or lesser Hall, fronting the Garden, 40 Foot long, and 35 broad, painted, as the Hall, with Battle and other historical Pieces, and particularly we see here the late Duke driving the Chariot of Victory, and stopt by the Hand of Peace.

On the left of the Salon is a spacious Anti-chamber, and within it a Drawing Room, beyond which is a large Bed-chamber, and beyond that a grand Cabinet, being the furthest Room on the left in the Front next the Garden. Within the Salon on the right Hand is an Anti-chamber of equal Dimensions with that opposite to it on the left, and beyond the Anti-chamber a Drawing Room, and within that a Bed-chamber, which

which leads into the South-End of a long Gallery.

This Suit of Rooms open into one another, and are seen at one View constituting a Front next the Garden of 320 Feet in Length, exceeding beautiful and uniform.

In the East Front of the House is a grand Vestibulum, and within it on the left an Anti-chamber, beyond which is a Bed-chamber, adjoining to the grand Cabinet already mentioned. On the right of the Vestibulum is a Bed-chamber, and beyond that the Wardrobe Closets and Dressing Rooms.

The Gallery takes up the whole West Front of the House, being 180 Foot long on the Inside, and generally 20 Foot broad. The fine Statue of *Queen Anne*, placed here by the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*, is the principal Ornament of it. On the opposite Side of this Gallery we see the Rapes of the Heathen Gods, by no Means proper Companions for that virtuous Monarch, and less fit for the Neighbourhood of a Christian Chapel, into which the Gallery looks, though, it is true, this Edifice has very little the Appearance of a Chapel, there being as yet neither Altar or Altar Piece in it. The late Duke's Tomb is the only Thing worth our Attention here, and the Room, which is exceeding small, seems to have been built principally to cover that admirable Tomb, on which are the Effigies of the

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the Duke and Dutcheſs and their two Sons, exquiſitely carv'd: Upon taking Notice that the Chapel had fewer Ornaments than any Room in the Houſe; it was answered, *There were not indeed thoſe gaudy Paintings and Carvings that were to be met with in the Chapels at Oxford, a plain Simplicity better became the Sacred Place.* There are ſeveral Stair-caſes in the Palace, but not one grand Stair-caſe; nor are the Rooms above ever ſhewn to Strangers; they are, however, very well worth ſeeing, as I have been informed by the People of *Woodſtock*, tho' far from being ſo magnificent as thoſe already deſcribed.

The Roof of the Palace is adorn'd with a Stone Balluſtrade, and a good Number of Statues; but there are ſeveral Towers, or as ſome call them Cupola's (tho' they reſemble neither) which have a very heavy Aſpect: Theſe are far from being an Ornament, and ſeem ſuch a uſeleſs Weight, that one would think they were intended to ſink the Fabrick beneath the Surface of the Earth. There certainly has been a great deal of Money buried here in Heaps of Stone, and other Materials, which add little to the Beauty or Commodiouſneſs of the Palace. Which occaſioned the following Epitaph on the deceaſed Architect *Vanburgh*.

*Lie heavy on him Earth, for he
Has laid many a heavy Load on thee.*

But

But no where does the Expence appear to be thrown away so much as at the Bridge in the Front of the House, which is said to have cost between 20 and 30,000 *l.* tho' all that I find extraordinary in it is an Arch of 100 Feet Diameter, some Machines which raise the Water to supply the Palace; and good Accommodations for Bathing: Near the Bridge is a fine Piece of Water of a very large Extent, which forming afterwards a little River, is always running under this Bridge, after which it is enlarged, and has the Appearance of a spacious Stream running between the Woods and Hills, and forming together a most agreeable Land-skip; but the Water is exceeding shallow, being collected from some little Springs, which rise in or near the Park.

The
Bridge.

The Gardens consist of 70 Acres of Ground, which are encompassed by a Stone Wall, and laid out in Form of an Hexagon, having a round Bastion at each Angle of 200 Feet Diameter: There is in this Garden a Wilderness of a vast Extent, with Visto's cut through it; the Trees whereof must have been very large when they were planted, for it already appears almost a full grown Wood.

The grand Gravel Walk, which runs from the House Southward, to the farther End of the Garden is two thousand two hundred Feet long, and there is another,

B

which

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which crosses it in the middle, one thousand eight hundred and fifty Feet in Length. Noble Terrasses, from whence we have an extensive View of the Country, run from Bastion to Bastion, which in a fortified Town would have been denominated the Curtains: There are also beautiful green Walks, planted with Ever-greens, Summer Houses, Alcoves, Fountains, and every Thing that can render the Place agreeable.

Fruit Trees I perceive are but little cultivated here: There are other Gardens East of this, where we find all manner of Wall Fruit and Plants proper to the Kitchen Garden. The Park, in which the Palace and Gardens lie, is six or seven Miles in Circumference, surrounded by a Stone Wall, and in it is a great Variety of Wood and Water, gentle rising Hills, and pleasant Vales; but notwithstanding there is abundance of Wood, from whence this Palace is supposed to have obtained its Name of *Woodstock*, I observed there was very little good Timber, and the grand Avenue, which is a Mile in Length in the Front of the House, and consists of double Rows of *Dutch Elms*, I am informed has been planted more than once, and yet they are now far from being thriving Trees, which proceeds, I presume from the Cause already mentioned, namely, that the Rock lies too near the Surface to suffer them to take deep Root:

Root: This Park seems to be well replenish'd with Deer; there must be several thousand Head of these Animals, if I may form a Calculation from those I saw. The Variety of fine Lodges and magnificent Gates are farther Ornaments to this Park: In one of these Lodges the celebrated *Wilmot*, Earl of *Rochester*, resided at the Time of his Death in the Reign of *Charles II.*

Ditchley, the Seat of the Right Honour-*Ditchley.*
able the Earl of *Litchfield*, is situated about four Miles North-west of *Woodstock*. This is a modern Fabrick, lofty, and elegantly built of hewn Stone, proudly situated on a Hill, which commands all the Country, having the City of *Oxford* and the Hills beyond it in full View: The Offices on the right and left, which form two beautiful Wings, have a Communication with the principal Building by circular Colonades. There is no Court in the Front of the House, the Park comes up to the very Hall Door; has Plenty of Wood and Water, and consists of little Hills and pleasant Valleys, which render *Ditchley* a very desirable Abode.

Cornbury, the Seat of the Right Honour-*Cornbury.*
able *Henry Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rochester*, is situated about twelve Miles North West of *Oxford*, two or three Miles West

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of *Ditchley* : It stands on an Eminence in the middle of a fine Park, having neither Courts or Gardens about it, unless a Terras on the South, from whence there is a fine View of the Country.

This Seat has been built upwards of an hundred Years ; but has received some considerable Alterations since, by fashing the Windows, and other modern Improvements, which have rendered it so commodious, that I presume the noble Proprietor has no Thoughts of rebuilding it : However, if the Fabrick be not equal to the two Palaces last mentioned, the Paintings exceed every Thing that is to be met with in the County, for here are the Portraits of most of the noble Cavaliers mentioned in the late Earl of *Clarendon's* History of the civil Wars, with others of a more modern Date, particularly *Charles II.* King *James* and his Queens, *Queen Anne*, and several more of the Royal Family, done by the best Hands. And there is one admirable Piece, which must not be forgot, containing a Group of Figures, viz. the Duke of *Saxony*, *Luther*, *Calvin*, *Zuinglius*, and the rest of the reforming Fathers about him.

The Park is a delightful Place, well planted with Forest Trees, intermix'd with Groves of Ever-greens ; but no large Timber, which proceeds from the Cause already mentioned, namely, the Rock lying within
a Foot

a Foot of the Surface here, as it does generally in the North Part of this County.

Heathrop, the Seat of the Right Honourable *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, is situated six or seven Miles North of *Cornbury*, about two Miles from *Chipping Norton*: This is the most magnificent and elegant Nobleman's Palace I have seen, and has all the Advantage of Situation that can be wished; the Hill, on which it stands, commanding all the Country as far as the Eye can reach, and the Park is a perfect Carpet adorn'd with numerous Groves of Forest Trees, intermix'd with Ever-greens. *Blenheim* Castle indeed is larger, but I have been told the late Duke of *Marlborough* himself preferred *Heathrop* to *Woodstock*.

Stanton Harcourt, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Harcourt*, is situated six Miles West of *Oxford*: It is a modern Structure, not large nor lofty, but regularly built of Free-stone: It stands in a flat Country, and has not consequently a very extensive Prospect; however, in any other County but this, where there are so many Noblemens Seats of the first Rate, *Stanton Harcourt* would make a Figure.

In the Church of *Stanton Harcourt*, the late Lord Chancellor *Harcourt* erected an elegant Monument over the Remains of his Son,

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Son, the Honourable *Simon Harcourt*, on which we find the following Epitaph, written by Mr. Pope.

*To this sad Shrine, whoe'er thou art draw near,
If ever Son, if ever Friend were dear;
Here lies the Youth, who ne'er his Friend denied,
Or gave his Father Grief, but when he died.
How vain is Reason! Eloquence how weak!
When Pope must tell, what Harcourt cannot speak.
Let then thy once lov'd Friend inscribe thy Stone,
And with a Father's Sorrow mix his own.*

Duke of
Argyle's
Seat.

The Seat of the most noble *John Campbell*, Duke of *Greenwich* and *Argyle*, is situated in the Village of *Adderbury*, two Miles South of *Banbury*: This House is lately built of hewn Free-stone, strong as a Castle, but has very little Regularity or Beauty to recommend it on the Outside, and I confess I did not see the Inside of it; but was inform'd, there were some magnificent Rooms. It stands upon an Eminence in a green Field, from whence there is an extensive View of the Country, and there is a pleasant Grove on the Declivity of the Hill, at the Bottom whereof there is a fine Piece of Water, and beyond a Paddock for Deer; but no Garden, unless a Kitchen Garden, that I could discern; and indeed Fruit and Flowers seem to be very much out of Fashion with the Quality: They endeavour, I perceive, to place their Houses
on

on an Eminence in the midst of a green Field, and if Groves and Water can be had, these are all the Ornaments they require, nor do they enclose themselves with Walls; on the contrary, if their Ancestors have built up any, they pull them down, and lay their Houses entirely open to publick View, and many of them have banish'd Ever-greens, as well as Fruits and Flowers from their Neighbourhood; this seems to be the present Taste.

In this same Village of *Adderbury* are three handsome Seats more, which belong to Gentlemen of Estates, who reside in them, among which is that of Sir *Edward Cob*, Baronet.

The last Nobleman's Seat I view'd was that of the Right Honourable the Lord *North's*, situated in *Wroxton*, two Miles West of *Banbury*: This is a good old House, built after the Taste of our Forefathers, secured on every Side by Hills or Groves from Tempests, and consequently wants the Prospects that more modern Seats enjoy; however, this is not without its Beauties, for here are most extensive Walks cut through the Groves, fine Slopes, and noble Pieces of Water, which render it a charming Retirement.

There

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There are a Multitude of fine Seats in this County, besides those I have describ'd; but not having taken a particular View of them, I shall only mention the Places where the most considerable of them are situated, and the Names of the Proprietors.

And first at *Middleton Stony*, two or three Miles West of *Bicester*, there is a fine Seat belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Jersey*.

2. At *Ricot*, about three Miles West of *Thame*, there is a very desirable Seat and Park belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Abington*.

3. At *Thame* is another Seat and Park, called *Thame Park*, of which the Right Honourable the Lord *Wenham* is Proprietor.

4. At *Skiplake*, five Miles South of *Henley*, is the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Effingham*.

5. *Sherburn Castle* is the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Macclesfield*, moated round and built in the Form of a Castle, is held to be a Curiosity worth viewing.

6. At *Caversham*, a little to the North of *Reading*, is a most beautiful modern Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Cadogan*.

Nor are the Seats of the Gentry much inferior to those of the Nobility, of which I shall mention some of the most considerable.

1. The

1. The Seat of Sir Robert Jenkinson, at *Walcott*, in *Chalbury* Parish. All the Males of this Family are baptiz'd by the Name of *Robert*: There are no less than six Tombs of these Sir *Roberts*, now remaining in the Chancel of their Parish Church.
2. The Seat of *Rowland Lacy*, Esq. at *Pudlicot*, in the same Parish of *Chalbury*.
3. Sir *John Doyley*'s Seat, at *Chizlehampton*. He is lineally descended from *Robert Doyley*, who came in with the Conqueror, and being made Governor of the City, built the Castle of *Oxford*.
4. The Seat of Sir *Francis Curson*, Bart. at *Waterperry*.
5. The Seat of the *Osbaldiston* Family at *Chadlington*.
6. The Seat of Mr. ----- *Lentball*, near *Burford*, the Chapel whereof was built by Mr. *Lentball*, his Grandfather, Speaker to the House of Commons during the civil Wars, and is much taken Notice of for the fine Carvings and other Decorations, especially as they were directed by a Person that was supposed to have no great Veneration for such sacred Fabricks in those Days.
7. The Seat of Mr. ----- *Wickham*, at *Gazington*.
8. That of Sir *Charles Brown*, at *Kidlington*.
9. The Seat of Sir *Charles Crispe*, Bart. in the Parish of *Wotton*.

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10. Sir Thomas Wheat's Seat, at Glympton.
11. That of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. at *Brewers Abbey.*
12. The Seat of Sir James Harrington, Bart. at *Merton.*
13. The Seat of ——— Trotman, Esq. at *Shelfwell.*
14. That of ——— Trotman, Esq. at *Bucknel.*
15. The Seat of the Lady *Ashburst*, at *Waterstock.*
16. Brigadier General *Tyrrel's* Seat, at *Shotover.*
17. That of Sir Edward Turner, Bart. at *Amersden.*
18. The Seat of *William Shepherd*, Esq. at *Rollright.*
19. That of Capt. *Twisleton*, at *Broughton*, near *Banbury*, which was the Estate of the late Lord *Say and Seal* at the Commencement of the grand Rebellion.
20. That of Sir *John Thornicroft*, at *Milcomb.*
21. Dr. *Cummins's* Seat, at *Barford.*
22. The Seat and Park of Mr. ——— *Keck*, at *Great Tew.*
23. Colonel *Pawlett's* Seat, at *Ledwell.*
24. That of Sir *James Chamberlain*, Bart. at *Dunch Tew.*
25. That of Mr. ——— *Oldfield*, at *North Aston.*
26. The

26. The Seat of the late Sir Francis Page, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, at *Middle Aston*.

27. The Seat of General *Dormer*, at *Rowson*.

28 The Seat of Sir *James Dashwood*, of *Northbrook*, in the Parish of *Kirklington*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*.

29. The Seat of *Francis Annesly*, Esq. late Lord *Anglesea*, at *Blechingdon*.

30. The Seat of *John Nurse*, Esq. at *Woodeaton*.

31. That of *Michael Blunt*, Esq. at *Maple Derham*, near *Reading*.

32. The Seat of *Norris Bertie*, Esq. at *Weston on the Green*.

33. The Seat of *Thomas Blackall*, Esq. at *Hafely*, near *Cudsden*.

34. The Seat of the late Sir *James Chamberlain*, at *Wickham*, now Sir *James Dashwood's*.

35. The Seat of ---- *Farmer*, Esq. at *Tusmore*.

36. That of Sir *George Fettyplace*, at *Swinbrook*, near *Witney*.

37. The Seat of *Hugh Hollich*, Esq.

38. The Seat of *George Chamberlain*, Esq. at *Cropredy*.

39. The Seat of *Philip Powis*, Esq. Son of Sir *Thomas Powis*, one of the Judges of the King's-Bench in the Reign of King

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James II. at *Hardwick*, in the Parish of *Whitechurch*, near *Henley*.

40. The Seat of *Edward Rudge*, Esq. at *Whitfield*, near *Thame*.

41. The Seat of *Sir Thomas Read*, at *Shipton*, under *Whichwood*.

42. The Seat of *Temple Stanyan*, Esq. one of the Clerks of the Council, and Ambassador to *Turky* not long since, near *Henley*.

43. The Seat of *Sir William Stapleton*, Bart. deceased, late Knight of the Shire for the County.

44. That of *Sir Edward Simeon*, at *Brightwell*.

45. The Seat of *John Scrope*, Esq. of the Treasury, at *Wormsly*, in the Parish of *Lewknor*.

46. That of *Sebastian Smith*, Esq. at *Cuddefden*, remarkable only for being a thatched Cottage, the Master whereof has an Estate of 2000 *l.* per Annum.

47. The Seat of *Sir Baldwin Lake*, Bart. at *Fritwell*.

48. The Seat of *Borlace Warren*, Esq. at *Stratton Audley*, near *Bicester*.

49. The Seat of the Lady *Wentworth*, at *Watereaton*, in the Parish of *Kidlington*.

50. The Seat of ----- *Whorwood*, Esq. at *Holton*, near *Cuddefden*.

Having described the Face of the Country, and mentioned most of the fine Seats, which

which adorn it, I proceed to take a View of the Rivers.

The chief whereof are the *Ifis*, the *Windrush*, the *Evenlode*, the *Cherwell*, and the *Thame*; all which unite their Streams in this County, and form one noble River. Rivers.

The *Ifis* rises near *Kemble* in *Gloucestershire*, *Ifis*. from whence it runs Eastward, passing by *Creeklade* in *Wiltshire*, and then inclining to the North-East, visits *Lecblade* on the Confiners of this County, and having received the *Churn*, the *Colne* and the *Leck*; becomes navigable for large Boats from *Lecblade*: The *Ifis* continues its Course almost North-East to *Eynsham*, being increas'd by the Rivers *Windrush* and *Evenlode*, and then turning about to the South, passes by the Nunnery of *Godstow*, to the City of *Oxford*; a little below which City, the *Cherwell* falls into the *Ifis*; from *Oxford* the River runs almost South to *Dorchester*, dividing *Oxfordshire* from *Berkshire*, and the *Thame* having join'd the *Ifis*, gives Name to the united Stream, which having visited *Wallingford* and *Reading*, runs Northward to *Henley*, dividing the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Berkshire*, and afterwards *Surrey* and *Middlesex*; it continues its Course Eastward to the City of *London*, from whence it runs still East, separating the County of *Kent* from that of *Essex*, and falls into the Sea a little below *Gravesend*.

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The Right Rev. Editor of *Campden* observes, that this River, which *Campden*, Dr. Plot and others, call *Ifis*, bears the Name of *Thames* from its very Source; that it is known by no other Name but that of *Thames* to the Natives, and that all ancient Writings and Charters of Lands in *Gloucestershire*, which border upon the *Ifis*, call that River *Tems* or *Thames*, and from thence conclude that the united Streams above-mentioned, did not obtain the Name of *Thames* from the River of that Name, which rises in *Buckinghamshire* and joins them at *Dorchester*: But admitting the Fact to be true that the *Ifis* is called the *Thames* near its Source, this might happen from its being the largest Stream which composes that River, and near *London* bears the Name of *Thames*, the common People being seldom acquainted with the Names of any Rivers but those of the first Magnitude; as the *Ifis* therefore was the largest Stream, they gave this the Name of *Thames*, which they observ'd, the River carried towards its Mouth where the Navigation was most considerable: But which of these Conjectures are right is not very material; certain it is this fine River is of great Service to the County of *Oxford*, on the Confines of which, it flows for fifty or sixty Miles, being for the most part a deep smooth Water, and equally conducive to the Pleasure and Profit of the Inhabitants, as appears by

by the great Number of Pleasure-Boats and Barges upon it, by the latter of which, they export vast Quantities of Corn and Malt, and whatever the West Country produces, and import whatever the City of *London* affords; nor does any River abound more in excellent Fish. Besides the Rivers of *Thames*, *Ifis*, *Cberwell*, *Evenlode* and *Windrush*, already mentioned; Dr. Plot observes, there are no less than threescore and ten Rivers in this County, but the Doctor must surely comprehend every little Brook in the Number, for none of the rest deserve the Name of Rivers, unless it be in the Time of Floods; even the *Thame*, *Cberwell*, *Evenlode* and *Windrush*, are none of them navigable till they are united with the *Ifis*.

There is another Observation of the Doctor's on their Rivers that I cannot subscribe to, viz. that they have all of them so quick a Stream, are so free from Stagnation, so clear and yet so well impregnated with Salts and Sulphur, that few rapid or stinking Exhalations ascend from them to corrupt the Air; and as for standing Pools and boggy Grounds, the Parents of Agues, Coughs and Catarrhs, he says, there are fewer here than in other Places.

The contrary whereof is certainly true in many Parts of *Oxfordshire*, particularly near *Oxford*, which City in a wet Season seems to stand in the middle of a Lake, the
Meadows

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Meadows which surround it lying under Water, and from *Oxford* to *Bicester*, which is ten long Miles, I don't know a more watry Country in the Winter Season; *Ottmore* also, which lies about four or five Miles East of *Oxford*, is a Lake of two or three Miles extent every way all Winter, though in Summer it has the Appearance of a spacious Meadow: It must be admitted however, that notwithstanding there is a great deal of Meadow and low Ground near *Oxford*, subject to be flooded, it is none of it boggy, but yields plenty of Grass and Hay in Summer.

The County of *Oxford* is divided into fourteen Hundreds, *Viz.*

1 *Wotton*, 2 *Banbury*, 3 *Bloxham*, 4 *Chadlington*, 5 *Ploughly*, 6 *Bullington*, 7 *Bampton*, 8 *Tame*, 9 *Lewknor*, 10 *Pirton*, 11 *Dorchester*, 12 *Ewelme*, 13 *Langtree*, and 14 *Binfield* or *Henley*.

The Hundred of *Wotton* is bounded by that of *Banbury*, on the North by that of *Ploughly*, on the East by *Berkshire*, from which it is divided by the River *Isis* on the South, and by the Hundreds of *Chadlington* and *Bampton* on the West, the Capital whereof and of the County is the City of *Oxford*.

CHAP. II.

Contains a Description of the City of Oxford.

OXFORD is situated on a small Eminence, almost encompass'd with Meadows, except on the East; these Meadows are about a Mile over, beyond which are Hills of a moderate Heighth bounding the Prospect from the Town.

Oxford City.

Towards the East, there is a continued Ascent of two Miles to the Top of a high Hill, which goes by the Name of *Shotover-Heath*; from whence there is a fine Prospect of the City and adjacent Country, as there is also from the Hills on the West.

The whole Town, including the Suburbs, is a Mile in length from East to West, and almost as much in breadth from North to South, being three Miles in Circumference, but it is of an irregular Figure, and many void Spaces are comprehended within these Limits, besides the numerous Courts and Gardens belonging to the respective Colleges.

The City, properly so called, formerly surrounded by a Wall, is of an oblong Form, and not much more than two Miles in Circumference; *Magdalen College* with the Eastern as well as the Northern Suburbs, which contain the Parishes of *Holywell*, *Magdalen*, *St. Clements* and *St. Giles's*, with

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Batliol,

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Baliol, Trinity, St. John's and Wadham Colleges, are without the old Walls, of which there are but very small Remains at present, but the Fortifications and Outworks rais'd by the Royalists in the Time of the late Civil Wars, included all the Suburbs. Those Fortifications however could not cover the City from the Enemies Shot, and it is not easy to conceive how *Oxford* should have sustain'd a long Siege, unless the Garrison within was almost as numerous as the Army which invested it.

The Town lies so much expos'd to the Shot of an Enemy, from the Hills on the East, that it might have been beat down in twenty-four Hours if the Assailants had attempted it, and there is no reason to be given why they did not when *Fairfax* lay before it, but the Respect the Enemy's Generals had for these Seats of Learning; possibly their Chiefs imagined that their preserving the Colleges and other publick Buildings, would gain them some Reputation among the People, and induce the University-Men themselves to espouse their Cause, or at least to submit quietly to their Usurpation, as it appears some of them did; whereas the destroying these Buildings, could only render them odious to the Nation.

But to return to the present Town, the Gates on the East and North are still left standing, though the Walls are almost entirely

tirely demolish'd, as well as the Fortifications erected by the Royalists in the Time of the Civil Wars; the Castle also, which stands at the West End of the Town, no longer deserves that Name, the Ruins whereof now serve for the County Goal, as the North Gate (which has obtain'd the Name of *Bocardo*) does for the Town Goal, but why this Gate or Prison is called *Bocardo*, I could never learn.

The Principal Street of the City runs from East to West, almost the length of the Town, but under different Names; the East End goes by the Name of *Higb-Street*, the middle of it is call'd the *Old Butcher-Row*, and the West End *Castle-Street*: The East End forms a very spacious Street, clean and well pav'd, and illuminated with Lamps in the Winter; it is adorn'd with the Fronts of three fine Colleges, *viz. University, Queens* and *All-Souls*, the University Church of *St. Mary's*, and the new beautiful Church of *All-Saints*; but the private Houses are meanly built and very much diminish the Beauty of it. I do not remember six Houses in this fine Street, built either with brick or Stone; the Houses which stand East of that elegant Edifice of *Queen's College*, would disgrace an ordinary Market-Town. It is observable that this celebrated Street is very crooked, which some indeed admire as a Beauty, having a mighty Gust for Serpentine Streets, as well

as Serpentine Rivers. Another thing which takes off much from its beauty is the *Butcher-Market*, held here every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, when the Stalls extend half the length of this fine Street, and indeed there are no other Market-Places in *Oxford* than the great Streets: As the Butchers take up this, the Farmers incumber the other principal Streets with their Waggon and Corn, and Fish and Poultry are sold in both. Another great Nuisance is the Dirt which People bring out of their Houses, and lay in the middle of the Street in heaps every Morning.

The second Street in *Oxford*, is that which runs from South to North, crossing the Street already describ'd about the Middle, from whence that part of the Town has obtain'd the Name of *Quater Vois* or the four Ways, corruptly call'd *Carfax*; as the Corporation Church, which stands near the four Ways likewise is, though it is something difficult to conceive, how the Word *Carfax* was form'd out of those two *French* Words, *Quater Vois*.

The South End of this second Street is called *Fish-Street*, and the other End of it the *Corn-Market*; from whence we pass through *Bocardo*, or the North-Gate, into *Maudlin* Parish and *St. Giles's*, which form a very spacious Street, and in some Respects preferable to either of the former: On the East Side of *Fish-Street*, stands that noble College

College of *Christ-Church*, the magnificent Front whereof is extended an hundred and twenty Yards. Some of the private Buildings here, and in that part of this Street called the *Corn-Market*, are preferable to those of the *High-Street*.

But the pleasantest part of the Town, especially for those that love Retirement, is *St. Giles's*, which lies without the North-Gate; this has all the Advantages of Town and Country, it is broader than the *High-Street*, well planted with Elms on each Side and better built, several of the Houses being of white hewn Stone; and in this Street also stand the Colleges of *Baliol* and *St. John's*. A Stranger would be apt to expect indeed, that this City was generally built with Stone, their Quarries lying but two Miles distant from it, viz. at *Hedington* or *Shotover Heath*; but still it seems it is cheaper building with Brick than Stone at *Oxford*; there are two or three private Houses now building of Brick in the *High-Street*, by *London* Undertakers, and I am inform'd they bring all their Bricks up the *Thames* from *London*, which is above an hundred Miles by Water. As to the generality of the Inhabitants, they don't think it worth their while to build either with Brick or Stone on College Leases, and this is the true Reason the private Buildings are for the most part so mean in this, as well as in the other University of *Cambridge*. The Lessees patch up

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up their Clay Tenements as long as they can, and sometimes chuse to let their Leases run out, rather than be at the Charges of renewing them and repairing their Houses.

I should have taken Notice, that the City of *Oxford* is almost encompass'd with Rivers, or rather with several Branches of the Rivers *Isis* and *Cherwell*, insomuch that *Oxford* is not to be approach'd except on the North; but by Bridges, which lie over these Streams; and this has made some People imagine that the City is very strongly situated, not reflecting that it is commanded by the rising Grounds on the East, and that it is of too great an Extent to be regularly fortified in every Part.

It is needless, after this Account of the Situation of *Oxford*, to observe that it is well supply'd with Water, which they do not trouble themselves to fetch from the Rivers that surround it, but every House almost has a Pipe laid in, which supplies them with *Thames* Water as it is usually call'd here; for the common People both here and in the Country above *Oxford*, give the River *Isis* the Name of *Thames*, and scarce know it by any other Name, as has been intimated already; though the *Thames* does not fall into the *Isis* till it has pass'd *Oxford* many Miles, and I find one Street of the City goes by the Name of *Thames-Street*, namely that which runs down to the *High-Bridge*.

The

The chief Bridges are, First, *East-Bridge*, which lies over the River *Oberwell*, being the grand Avenue from *London*: The Second lies over the *Isis*, on the South Side of the Town, being the Avenue from *Abington* and *Berkshire*, and the Third is the *High-Bridge* over the same River *Isis*, in the West-part of the Town; besides which, there are some lesser Bridges, with Causeys running from them near a Mile in length, cross the Meadows which encompass the Town; for their Meadows lying under Water part of the Winter, *Oxford* cannot be approach'd on the West but by such Causeys, which leads me to enquire into the Healthfulness of the Situation, so mightily cryed up by Dr. *Plot*, (who has written the natural History of *Oxfordshire*) as well as by the present Inhabitants and Scholars who reside here.

- From what I have observ'd, (and I have spent some time at *Oxford* in almost every Season of the Year,) the City is generally Healthful; but towards the latter End of the Year, and in wet Winters, the poor People who can neither afford good Liquor or Firing, are pretty much subject to Agues; nor is it to be much wonder'd at, since *Oxford*, like *Venice*, in a wet Season, appears surrounded with Water, if we take a View of it from *Sbatover-Hill*; even Doctor *Plot*, who has written a Panegyrick on *Oxford*, acknowledges the Water frequently hangs too long in

in the Meadows, and this must be admitted by every one that has seen it in a wet Season; but then an ingenious Gentleman observ'd to me, that these Waters which cover their Meadows, have a quick Current, and that running Waters are not unwholsome; adding, that wherever there is a Current of Water, there is a Current of Air, and that it is only the Stagnation of Waters which render them Unhealthful: To which it is answered, that though it be admitted there is a Current in the Meadows, when the Floods are at the Heighth, yet when the Water grows low there must be a Stagnation, from whence Vapours will arise that are not very Salutary: It is observable also, that these Meadows lie chiefly on the South and West-part of the City, from which Points the Winds usually blow, and consequently the Air of the Town must be very moist when the Meadows are cover'd with Water, which may not however have such ill Effects on that part of the Inhabitants who eat and drink well, as on the poorer Sort, who cannot afford good Liquor or Firing enough to keep them warm, in a Place where Fuel is so excessive dear; Coals being usually sold for Fifteen-pence the Bushel, and sometimes a great deal more, and Wood is still dearer. I proceed in the next Place, to give a Description of the Buildings in this City.

There

There are in the City of Oxford and Liberties, thirteen Parishes, viz. 1. *St. Mary's*, 2. *All Saints*, 3. *Carfax*, or *Quater vois*, 4. *St. Aldate's* or *St. Old's*, 5. *St. Ebb's*, 6. *St. Peter's* in the *Bayly*, 7. *St. Michael's*, 8. *St. Mary Magdalen*, 9. *St. Peter's* in the East, 10. *Hollywell*, 11. *St. Giles's*, 12. *St. Thomas's*, and 13. *St. John's*; as to *St. Clement's* which lies without the *East-Gate*, this is not under the Government of the City, and has no Dependence on it; every one is at liberty to set up what Trade he pleases in that part of the Town.

Of the Churches, which give Names to the several Parishes already enumerated, there are but four which make a tolerable Figure, viz. *St. Mary's*, *All Saints*, *St. Peter's* in the *Bayly*, and *St. John's*. *St. Mary's* stands on the North-side of the *High Street*, and is the Church to which the University resort on *Sundays* and *Holydays* to hear Sermons, preach'd by the Appointment of the Vice-Chancellor; and the Parishioners at different Times of the Day attend divine Service here.

There is nothing extraordinary in the Fabric of *St. Mary's*, unless a beautiful Spire Steeple, and a handsome Chancel, floor'd with black and white Marble: As to the rest, there are Churches in several Market Towns to be preferr'd before it.

There

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There being three Isles in the Church, the Vice-Chancellor sits at the West-end of the Middle Isle, on a kind of Throne elevated some few Steps, on each side whereof is a Pew for the Wives and Daughters of the Heads of Colleges and Female Strangers of Distinction: Below the Vice-chancellor sit the Heads of Colleges, Noblemen and Doctors; and below them in the Pit sit the Masters of Art on Benches, all of them with their Faces to the East; and cross the Middle of the Pit is a Rail, beyond which sit the Inhabitants of the Parish and other Townsmen; on each side of the Pit are Pews for the Wives and Daughters of the Inhabitants: The Pulpit stands towards the lower end of the Pit, in that part assign'd to the Townsmen; the Preacher standing with his Face to the West, opposite to the Vice-chancellor and the University: There is a Gallery also at the West-end for the Batchelors and Under-graduates: These Galleries however make but an indifferent Appearance, and do not seem to be near large enough to contain all the Students.

There are in the Steeple of this Church six heavy Bells, tuneable enough, which are rung on all State Holydays.

The times of the Day the University go to this Church, are at Ten in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon on *Sundays* and *Holidays*; the Sermon usually lasting about half

half an Hour, but when I happen'd to be at Oxford in 1742, Mr. *Wesley* the Methodist, of *Christ-Church*, entertain'd his Audience two Hours, and having insulted and abus'd all Degrees, from the highest to the lowest, was in a manner hiss'd out of the Pulpit by the Lads.

The Church of *All Saints* stands in the same *High Street*, a little to the Westward of *St. Mary's*; this is a very beautiful Fabrick, of white hewn Stone, but so lofty that the Voice is lost in it; the lowder the Preacher speaks the less he is understood; but it is thought the building of a Gallery at the West-end will cure this Fault. This Church is 72 Feet long, 42 broad, and 50 Foot high, and not a single Pillar in it; it has a beautiful fretwork Cieling, a fine Altar-piece, Pulpit, and Marble Font.

The outside of the Roof is encompass'd with a Stone Ballustrade, and it has an admirable Spire Steeple, adorn'd with Pilasters and other proper Decorations.

The Church of *St. Peter's* in the *Bayly*, which stands still further Westward in that part of this Street, called the *Old Butchery*, is built in like manner, of white hewn Stone and of a square Form, but neither so lofty or so beautiful as *All Saints*, but probably will be a much better Church to preach in when it is finish'd.

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The last Church which deserves our Attention is that of St. *John's*, which serves as a Chapel to *Merton College*; this is a handsome Old Gothick Building, said to be the best proportioned Church in Town, and better adorn'd on the Inside than most of them; it has a very large Square Tower for its Steeple, but not lofty.

As to the other publick Buildings belonging to the Town, I did not observe any that deserv'd a Description: The Town-Hall where the Mayor and Aldermen meet and the Sessions are kept, is a very mean Building; and the Conduit which stands in the middle of the Town, at *Quater-vois*, or the Meeting of the principal Streets, has nothing extraordinary in it's Structure. Their Bridges are built with Stone, and those on the East and South of a considerable Extent, but they have no great share of Beauty. There is little left of the Castle but a high Mount which commands the Town, and a small part of the Building, now converted into a Prison, and near it is a pleasant Garden, which goes by the Name of *Paradise*, in which are Camomile and Grass Walks, planted with Ever-Greens and almost all manner of Fruit Trees and Flowers.

*Bodleian
Library*

The publick Buildings belonging to the University are the next Subject of Enquiry, among which I begin with the University Library, usually called the *Bodleian*, from Sir

Thomas

Thomas Bodley its principal Founder, this is a large lofty Structure, built of Stone, in the Form of a Roman H, and is said to contain the greatest number of Books of any Library in Europe, except that of the *Vatican*, and that of *Paris*, a Catalogue whereof is printed, being itself a Folio of no mean Size; but it is observed that there are a great many Duplicates among these, which make the Library appear larger than it really is: Nor is the disposal and ordering of their Books much approv'd, for the Books of the principal Benefactors having a particular Place assign'd to each of them, a Student must run from one end of the Room to the other to consult Authors which treat of the same Subject; for the Books being chain'd down, there is no bringing them together, even in the Library, much less can the Student consult them in his Study: And as there is but a small part of the Day (*viz.*) three Hours in the Morning and three in the Afternoon allowed Gentlemen to resort to the Library, it gives them an inconcievable Trouble to collect any thing from hence, especially during the short Days in Winter, when he must be content to sit without a Fire in a large cold Room, if he would satisfy his Enquiries.

But to give some account of the Foundation of the publick Library from *Cambden*: The Ground on which the Divinity School was built was purchas'd by the University in

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in the Year 1427, and upon several Contributions that Structure was soon after begun, but intermitted, till, by the Piety of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, it was carried on and compleated: The same Duke, over the Divinity School, erected this Library, which he furnish'd with 129 choice Volumes he procur'd from *Italy*, besides which he gave 126 Volumes more in the Year 1440, and in the Year 1443, a much greater Number, besides considerable Additions at his Death three Years after: But these Books have been long since imbezzled and converted to private Uses.

In the Year 1597, Sir *Thomas Bodley*, Knight, formerly a Member of this University, repair'd the Old Library of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, and fitted it for the Reception of Books, *Anno Dom.* 1599. An additional Eastern Gallery was begun by him in the Year 1610, and another Gallery projected by him was erected afterwards.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* furnish'd the Library with the best Books he could procure from all Parts of the World, in memory of which Benefaction the Earl of *Dorset* caus'd the Statue of Sir *Thomas* to be erected in the Library.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died Jan. 28, 1612. leaving a considerable Estate in Land and Money for Salaries to the Officers and keeping the Library in repair: He also left Statutes for

for the Government of it, which were confirm'd in Convocation, and Sir *Thomas* was declared by the University to be the Founder.

The Earl of *Pembroke* afterwards, by the Perswasion of Archbishop *Laud*, gave almost all the Collection of *Greek* Manuscripts, which *Francis Barroccio* the *Venetian* had gathered together with great Pains and Costs, thought to be the most valuable Collection that ever came into *England* at once. The Earl reserv'd twenty-two of them for his own Use which *Cromwell* bought and gave afterwards, and Sir *Thomas Roe* added another choice Parcel of *Greek* Manuscripts.

Sir *Kenelm Digby* also presented a great Parcel of Manuscripts, new bound, which he had gotten in his Travels: And Archbishop *Laud* having sent into the *East* to buy *Oriental* Manuscripts, and to the *Marts* in *Germany*, procur'd thirteen Hundred large Volumes of Books written in above twenty Languages. By this Bishop's Instigation the University added another Building to Duke *Humphrey's* Library, which brought it into the Shape of a Roman *H*, where, besides the Books before mention'd, the most excellent Study of the Learned *John Selden* of the *Inner Temple, London, Esq;* is plac'd. Many other Benefactors have much encreas'd this Library, General *Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, Dr. *Marshal*, Rector of *Lincoln College*, Dr. *Barlow* late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*,

Lincoln, &c. which, with certain Libraries purchas'd by the University, of Dr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Graves*, and Dr. *Pocock*, have made it the largest University Library in *Europe*.

The
Schools.

The next publick Buildings I shall describe are the Schools, which, with one side of the Library form a small Square of thirty Yards over either way; but as the Schools consist of two lofty Stories above the Ground-Floor, and the Towers at each Corner of three Stories, the Extent of the Area is by no means proportionable to the Height of the Building. The principal Front of the Schools on the outside is about 150 Feet in length, in the middle whereof is a great Gate with a Magnificent Tower over it.

The
Theatre.

Ten Paces from the Schools stands the Theatre, of a circular Form almost, it hath a flat Roof composed of short pieces of Timber continu'd to a great Breadth, without Arch-work or Pillar to support them, being sustain'd only by the Side-walls and their own Texture, tho' from Side-wall to Side-wall it is 80 Foot over one way, and 70 the other, which gave one that view'd it occasion to say, that the Foundation was on the Roof.

This Edifice was built by that celebrated Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the Expence of Archbishop *Sheldon*, the Chancellor, *Anno Dom.* 1668, and cost his Grace no less than 15000 l. besides which he left 2000 l.

to

to purchase Lands for the perpetual Repair of it.

On the West of the Theatre stands *Ashmole's Museum*, a handsome Edifice *Museum*, built by the University, of white hewn Stone, and fash'd like our modern Houses, being about 60 Foot long: It was finished in the Year 1683, when a very valuable Collection of Antiquities and foreign Curiosities were presented to the University, and repositied in it by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq. this Inscription being set upon the Front of the Building, viz.

Museum Ashmoleanum Schola Naturalis Historiæ Officina Chymica.

Several Benefactions have been since made, particularly by Dr. *Huntingdon*, who added some *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks, and other Antiquities. Mr. *Aaron Goodear* presented them with an entire Mummy.

Dr. *Martin Lyster*, gave the University a large Cabinet of natural Curiosities of his own Collection, and several *Roman* Antiquities, as Medals, Urns, Altars, &c. Doctor *Pound* also gave many Collections of Plants and Animals brought by him from *China*, and preserved in Spirits of Wine; and many other Benefactions have been since added, which makes it one of the richest Repositories of Curiosities in *Europe*.

Mr. *Ashmole* also repositied here an excellent Collection of Manuscripts made by himself and his Father Sir *William Dugdale*;

and in the lower Part of the Building is a chymical Elaboratory.

The new
Library.

But the most magnificent Structure in *Oxford* is the new publick Library, for the building whereof that celebrated Physician Dr. *John Radcliff* left the Sum of 40,000*l.* This Edifice is already carried up 80 Foot high, being of a circular Form, the first Story a double Octogon, or 16 Square, and all above perfectly round: It is built of white hewn Stone, being 100 Foot Diameter from Outside to Outside.

The Walls are three Foot thick, adorn'd with Pilasters, and a noble Ballustrade of Stone, which surround it on the Outside at the Height of 80 Foot, above which there is to be a Cupola 60 Foot high.

Within this Building is another in Form of an Octogon at Bottom, but higher is round like that which encloses it, having Openings into the larger Building, about which, I presume, will stand the several Classes of Books. The lower Part of the interior Building will probably serve as a Hall or common Room to the first Story, and the Rooms over it in like manner as Halls to the superior Classes, for there will be three several Floors, and as the Doctor left 150*l. per Annum* to the Librarian, and but 100*l. per Annum* to buy Books for this capacious Edifice, probably he expected the Books would one Day be removed from the

the *Bodleian Library* to replenish this: But whatever the Doctor designed or expected from his laying out 40,000 l. in building one Room, I find a great many People of Opinion that he intended to perpetuate his Memory by it, and therefore give it the Name of *Ratcliff's Mausolaum*.

Near the Schools stands the *Clarendon Printing-House*, built in the Year 1711, with the Money arising by the Sale of the Lord *Clarendon's* History, the Copy whereof was bequeathed to the University by that noble Lord: It stands a little to the Northward of the Schools, being a beautiful Edifice, 115 Foot in Length, and consists of two lofty Stories, built with white-hewn Stone, and sash'd: It is adorn'd with the Statues of the nine Muses, and the Effigies of the Earl of *Clarendon* on the Top, as also with a magnificent Portico, supported by large Pillars of the Dorick Order. Besides the several Apartments assigned for printing, there are other spacious Rooms reserved for the Use of the University, in one of which the Heads of Houses meet.

It is a great Disadvantage to these fine Structures, that they are crowded together in very little Order, had they formed a Square, or stood in some of their spacious Streets, they would have made a much grander Figure.

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After the publick Buildings, the Physick Garden best deserves our Attention, which lies at the East-End of the City, on the River *Cherwell*, opposite to *Magdalen College*: This was the Donation of the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, who purchased the Ground (containing five Acres) of *Magdalen College*, furrounded it with a Wall, and erected several beautiful Gates at the Entrance.

The principal Gate is of the composite Order, and has the following Inscription on it (*viz.*)

Gloria Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usum Academiae et Reipublicae Henricus Comes Danby, Anno 1632.

The Earl also settled an annual Revenue for the Maintenance of the Garden, and furnishing it with Plants and Herbs, of which there are a vast Variety, foreign and domestick, of great Use to such Gentlemen of the University as study Physick: There are also many Plants, which are proper to Countries lying between the Tropicks, or very warm Climates; such as the *Annana* or Pine Apple, the Plantain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper-tree, the Cinnamon, and several kinds of Aloes.

Of these the Fruit of the *Annana* or *Indian Pine Apple* comes to great Perfection, having the same delicious Flavour as it has in warmer Climates, the Caper, and the Coffee

Coffee Shrub, also bear well, but the Plantain affords only Leaves, and the Cinnamon is a very inconsiderable Plant, scarce three Inches in Circumference.

I proceed in the next Place to the Description of the several Colleges, and first that of *St. Mary Magdalen*, being the first we meet with in the Road from *London*.

C H A P. III.

Contains a Description of the several Colleges and Halls in Oxford.

THE College of *St. Mary Magdalen* Magdalen College. is situated without the East-gate upon the River *Cherwell*, the Buildings are very extensive, but neither regular nor beautiful; there is a small Court just within the great Gate, from whence we pass into a Cloyster, which encompasses a pretty large Quadrangle on the South-Side whereof, are the Chapel, the Hall, the Kitchen, and their common Rooms (for they have several) and over the rest of the Cloyster are the Lodgings of the Students, and the Library.

Their Chapel is a handsome, spacious Edifice, in which is a Piece of Painting representing the last Judgment, celebrated by an eminent modern Poet for a most exquisite Piece, but does not seem to deserve the Encomiums he bestows upon it. They have

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have an Organ in the Chapel, and divine Service sung here as in a Cathedral; to the Hall we ascend from the South Cloyster by pretty steep Stairs: This Room is large enough to contain the Society, but has nothing extraordinary in its Structure.

The most remarkable Edifice among the old Buildings is a fine Tower or Steeple, about 150 Foot high, adorned with Pinnacles and other Works, and contains a musical Ring of Bells: This Tower was erected by Cardinal *Wolsey*, once a Fellow and Burser of this House.

But the Beauty of *Magdalen* College is the new Building, situated about 200 Feet North of the above-mentioned Cloyster; this Edifice is 300 Feet in Length, and consists of three Floors or Stories above the Cellars: A Ballustrade of Stone runs along the Top of it, and there is also a fine Cloyster supported by substantial, square Pillars, which runs the whole Length of the Building: The Rooms on the first Floor are thirteen Foot high, and those over it twelve and better. The whole is built of white hewn Stone, and fash'd after the modern Way: To this Building it is intended to add two Sides more, and with the old Building on the South to form one large Quadrangle, 240 Foot over either Way: The Front or grand Entrance of this Quadrangle is intended to be on the West-Side, and not towards
the

the Street, which is taken up by the Chapel, Hall, Common Rooms, Kitchen, &c. for this Part of the old Building, as I have intimated already, is design'd to stand: But when the other two Sides of this fine Square will be built, they do not pretend to conjecture; and some of them seem to be out of Humour at the laying out so much Money on that which is already erected: However, I perceive, they design to reimburse themselves in Part, by letting out the Chambers at very high Rents.

There are several Particulars, wherein this College is observed to have the Advantage of any other in the University, as its being situated on the River *Cherwell*, in a manner out of Town, with a fine Prospect of the adjacent Country: Some of them are of Opinion that the Walk upon the River, and their Grove, are Beauties not to be parallel'd.

It is true, the Walk, which is inclos'd by the Branches of the River *Cherwell*, is pleasant enough, and very extensive (about three quarters of a Mile round) and this encompasses a fine Meadow; but it must be admitted on the other hand, that the Walk is much too narrow, and very irregular; and that the River is too often in extremes, sometimes immoderately wide, and at others so very narrow, covered with Weeds and Sedge, that it appears like an ordinary Ditch,

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Ditch, which happen'd to be the Case at *Midsummer* 1740; and in *January* before, the fine Meadow, which the Walk encompass, was overflow'd, as well as the Meadows on the further Side: The Water cover'd them for a Month or more, a Scene in the Depth of Winter not very agreeable, and perhaps not very healthful.

What they call the Grove was once a charming Solitude; but most of the Trees are cut down, except those that stand upon the Walks, which consist of lofty Elms; but the Walks are too narrow. Since the Trees have been cut down they have converted the Grove into a Paddock, which feeds about twenty Head of Deer, and there is a very fine Bowling-green on one Side of it.

This College was founded by *William Patten*, of *Wainfleet* in *Lincolnshire*, usually call'd *Wainfleet* from the said Village, where he was born: He was educated in *Winchester* School, from whence he was sent to New College in *Oxon*: Having taken the Degree of Batchelor of Divinity, he was appointed Chief Master of *Winchester* School, where he continued twelve Years, and then was made Provost of *Eaton* College by King *Henry VI.* who preferr'd him to the Bishoprick of *Winchester* in the Year 1447; and in the 1449 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

He

He first founded a Hall in *Oxford* without the East-Gate, which he dedicated to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*; and in the Year 1456 obtain'd leave of King *Henry VI.* to convert *St. John's Hospital*, situated further Eastward on the River *Cherwell*, into a College, which the Hospitallers thereupon surrender'd to Trustees for that Use, with all their Manors, Lands and Possessions; in consideration whereof there were settled on the said Hospitallers certain Pensions during their Lives; and the same Year the Bishop being impower'd by a Royal Charter to found his College on the Site of the Hospital, he erected the great Quadrangle, and the Cloysters about it, and the Chambers, and Library over them; and built also the Chapel and Hall in his Life-time; which having replenish'd with Fellows, &c. from the aforesaid Hall, and other Seminaries, he ordain'd, that this Foundation should be a perpetual College for poor and indigent Clerks in the University of *Oxford*, studying Arts and Sciences; and that it should bear the Name of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. John the Baptist*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Paul*: the Glorious Confessor *St. Swithin*; and all the Tutelar Saints of the Cathedral Church of *Winton*; and that the Number of Fellows should be Forty: He appointed also thirty Scholars, called Demies or Se-

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mi-commoners, with four Chaplain Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, besides Servants.

Among the subsequent Benefactors to this College was *William Fitz Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, who stipulated with the President and Fellows, i *Richard II.* That they, and their Successors for ever, should celebrate Daily Mass for the Soul of himself, and the Soul of his Son *Thomas Maltravers*, and the rest of his Ancestors, at an Altar from thence called the *Arundel Altar*: And that all Doctors and Masters of this College, should mention them, as well in their Prayers at *Oxford*, as in their Sermons, at *St. Paul's*, in *London*; on which Condition he gave them the Hospital of *St. James*, at *Aynoe*, in *Northamptonshire*, with all the Lands, &c. thereto belonging, which I perceive the College retain, tho' the Masses have been disus'd ever since the Reformation.

What the Revenues of this College are at this Day, it may be difficult to ascertain; but it is generally held to be one of the richest Foundations of the Kind in *England*, which, 'tis said, occasion'd that violent Prosecution in the Reign of King *James II.* and indeed, there seldom want hungry Courtiers in any Reign, who hope, by misrepresenting these Seats of Learning, to get their

their Houses dissolv'd, in order to share the Plunder among themselves.

There were at the last Publick Act, *Anno* 1733, in this College, one President, forty Fellows, four Chaplains, thirty Demies, and twenty Exhibitioners; the whole Number of Students in their Books, one hundred and eight; and, as I am inform'd, there are about the same Number at present.

The next College we meet with after we have pass'd St. *Mary Magdalen* is that of *Queen's*, which stands within the East-Gate, on the North Side of the *High-Street*. *Queen's College.*

The whole Area, on which this fine College is built, is an oblong Square of 300 Foot in Length, and about 200 in Breadth, which being divided by the Hall and Chapel forms two spacious Courts.

The South-End, which is the grand Front, abuts upon the *High-Street*; in the middle whereof is a magnificent Gate, and over it the Statue of *Queen Caroline*, under a Cupola supported by Pillars; the rest of the Front being adorned with Niches, but no Chambers on this Side.

The first, or South Court, is a handsome Quadrangle, 140 Foot long, and 130 broad, having a lofty Cloyster supported by square Pillars on the West and South, and another Cloyster designed on the East. Over the West Cloyster are two Stories, consisting

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of the Chambers of the Fellows and Students, a Gallery, and an elegant common Room; and within that Cloyster on the Ground Floor is the magnificent Apartment of the Provost. Over the East Cloyster also are designed Chambers for the Fellows and Students to be built like these already erected, of white hewn Stone, and sash'd. The second, or North Court, is 130 Foot long, and 90 broad, having the Hall and Chapel on the South; a Cloyster, with a Library over it on the West; and Chambers for the Fellows and Students on the North and East.

The Buildings are in general very fine; but those that are most admired are the Chapel, the Hall, the Library, the Provost's Lodgings and the common Room.

The Chapel stands between the two Courts, as has been intimated already, and is 100 Foot long, and 30 broad, having an arch'd Roof of a proportionable Height. The Windows are admirably painted, and cast such a venerable Shade, that it must inspire every one with Devotion that enters this elegant Oratory: The Altar-piece is admirably fine, and the lofty Cupola, supported by Pillars, no small Ornament to the College.

The Hall, which is separated from the Chapel only by a handsome Portico, is 60 Foot long, and 30 broad, with an arch'd
Roof

Roof of a suitable Height, and appears to be one of the best proportion'd Rooms in *Oxford*: It is extremely well illuminated, and has a Chimney-piece of beautiful Marble, but a little of the heaviest, and there is an Opening from the Gallery over the West Cloyster, which seems designed for Musick, and hither Strangers are frequently brought, who desire to see the Society at Dinner. The Library is built over the western Cloyster of the inner Court, and is indeed a very elegant and spacious Room, 100 Feet in Length, adorn'd with beautiful Classes, and well replenish'd with Books and Manuscripts in most Languages.

The Master's Lodgings, which we enter by the western Cloyster of the first Court are lofty, spacious Rooms, well wainscotted and finish'd, and would make no mean Figure in a Nobleman's Palace. To the common Room we ascend from the same Cloyster by a handsome Stair-case and Gallery over the same Cloyster: This is a large square Room, wainscotted with Oak, and adorn'd with a Chimney-piece of excellent vein'd Marble, being in all Respects suitable to the rest of the Apartments.

Robert Eggesfield, a Native of *Cumberland*, and Batchelor of Divinity in this University, having purchased several Tenements in the Parish of *St. Peter's* in the East,
erected

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erected there a Collegiate Hall at the Instance (and I presume by the Encouragement) of *Queen Philippa*, Consort to King *Edward III.* giving it the Name of *Aula Scholarium Reginae de Oxon*; and on the 18th of *January*, 1340, obtained the Royal Charter for incorporating the Society of this Hall or College, by Virtue whereof he constituted a Provost and twelve Fellows, ordering that the Provost should be chosen out of the Fellows, and be in holy Orders; and that for the future the Fellows should be elected out of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*; directing also, that seventy poor Children or Scholars, after the Number of our Saviour's Disciples, should be maintained and educated here, out of whom the vacant Fellowships from Time to Time should be supplied: He ordered the Society also to be call'd together at their Meals by the Sound of a Horn (which is now converted into a Trumpet) and that when the Fellows in their Purple Gowns had placed themselves on the further Side of the Table, the middle whereof is reserved for the Provost; the poor Scholars should kneel before them on the opposite Side, and answer such Questions in Philosophy as should be put to them by the Fellows before Dinner began: Blue Gowns however are now disus'd, the Fellows wear only black; nor were there ever the intended

Number

Number of seventy poor Scholars, as I can learn ; but that Part of the Statute, which obliges these Scholars to kneel before the Fellows at Table, and answer such Questions as are put to them, is still kept up.

The principal Benefactors, besides the Founder, were King *Edward III.* and his Queen *Philippa* ; King *Charles I.* who gave this College three Rectories and three Vicarages in *Hampshire* ; Sir *Joseph Williamson*, who rebuilt Part of the College, and left 6000 *l.* towards the finishing it, besides a most valuable Library of Books ; Dr. *Barlow*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, also gave his Books to this Library ; Dr. *Lancaster*, the Provost of this College, and Dr. *Timothy Halton* were great Benefactors : And this Society have been wonderful fortunate of late, having had two Benefactions left them of the Value of 6 or 7000 *l.* each ; but they are obliged by the last to admit a certain Number of Fellows to be added to the former (as I remember seven) who are to be elected from other Colleges in the University, and not out of their own College.

The Number of Members upon the Books in this College at the last publick Act, *Anno* 1733, were one Provost, sixteen Fellows, eight Chaplains, nine Tabarders, sixteen poor Scholars, two Clerks, and twenty Exhibitioners : The whole Number of Students of all kinds being 113 ; and they rather increase

crease than decline, notwithstanding they are at Liberty to elect their Fellows out of any County where they have an Estate, and they have a pretty good one in *Hampshire*: It is observed, that the northern Gentlemen keep the Fellowships pretty much to themselves.

New College.

New College is situated North of *Queen's*, from which it is separated only by a narrow Lane. We enter this College by a magnificent Portal, leading into the first Court, which is a Quadrangle of about 100 Foot long, and 80 broad, with a fine Statue of *Pallas* in the middle of it: Beyond this Court there is a second, or inner Court, not so large as the former, but exceeding beautiful, said to be erected after the Model of *Versailles*, with triple Wings, and opening on the East into a Garden, from which it is separated by an Iron Palisade, and Gate of the same Materials, 130 Feet in Length. This Court is built with white hewn Stone, and fash'd after the modern Way; but Part of the great Quadrangle is built like the rest of the old Buildings in the other Colleges, with a Stone, which was not white at first, or the Weather has changed it to a very great Degree; and the Students Chambers have most of them narrow, arch'd Windows, which are no great Ornaments to these Buildings.

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The Chapel and Hall however, forming the North-Side of this Court, give it a very grand Air; for the Chapel, it must be confess'd, is the largest and most compleat Building of the Kind in *Oxford*.

The Body of the Chapel is about 100 Foot long, and 30 broad, and of a proportionable Height; the Altar-piece, containing the History of the Annunciation, is finely painted: The Painting of the Windows also is admirable, especially of those that are lately done, containing each of them four Portraits of Saints or Prophets, as large as the Life: These the late venerable Warden, with the Concurrence of the Society, put up at the expence of 100 *l.* a Window: Nor does the Chapel want any other Ornaments proper for a Place where Cathedral Service is perform'd; and there cannot be a finer Room for Musick, both the Organ and Voices are heard to great Advantage.

We enter this Chapel by the Anti-chapel, a magnificent Building, 80 Foot long, and 36 broad; which runs cross the West-end of the former, and is supported by two vast Pillars.

Adjoining to the Chapel is a spacious Cloyster: On the North-Side of which is a lofty Tower, with a tunable Ring of Bells; but there is no Steeple contiguous to the Chapel.

The Hall, which is situated at the East-end of the Chapel, is about 70 Foot long,

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and 35 broad, and of a proportionable Height: This is the largest Hall in *Oxford*, except that of *Christ-Church*; and esteem'd a better proportion'd Room.

The Library consists of two Rooms, each of them about 70 Feet in Length, and 22 in Breadth; both of them well replenished with Books.

The Warden's Lodge is a magnificent and commodious Apartment; the Rooms exceedingly well finish'd, and beautifully furnish'd; and there is a pretty Garden belonging to it. The Fellows Garden also is a very desirable Spot of Ground, lying East of the inner Court, planted with Evergreens, and a Mount in the middle of it; on the Top whereof is a Summer House that commands good part of the City; but the most agreeable Prospect from thence is the inner Court already mentioned, with its inimitable Wings.

This College was founded by Dr. *William Long*, a Native of *Wickham* in *Hampshire*; from whence he obtain'd the Name of *William of Wickham*: He was advanc'd by King *Edward III.* who constituted him Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord High-Chancellor of *England*.

He maintain'd seventy Students in several Halls at *Oxford* for seven Years before he erected this College; and in the Year 1379 obtained a Charter for their Incorporation.

The

The Foundation Stone was laid *March 5,* 1379; and it was finish'd on *April 14,* 1386; when the Warden and Fellows took possession of it by a solemn Procession. Besides a Warden, he appointed seventy Scholars, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, with handsome Stipends; directing, that fifty of the Scholars should apply themselves to Arts and Divinity; ten to the Study of the Civil, and ten to the Study of Canon Law.

By a Composition between the University and the Founder, it was agreed, that the Fellows of this College should be admitted to all Degrees in the University, without asking any Grace of the Congregation of Masters, or undergoing any Examination for them in the Publick Schools; provided they were examin'd in the College according to the Form of the University, and had their Graces given them in like Manner by the Government of the House.

Among the subsequent Benefactors, are Dr. *John Buckingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; Dr. *Thomas Beckingham*, Fellow of this College, and afterwards Bishop of *Bath and Wells*; Dr. *William Warham*, once Fellow of this College, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*; Dr. *Thomas White*, Fellow of this College, and Bishop of *Winchester*.

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The present Members of this Society are one Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and one Sexton: The whole Number of Students of all kinds being usually about one hundred and fifteen.

*University
College.*

University College is situated on the South-Side of the *High-Street*, opposite to that of *All Souls*, the Front extending 260 Foot and upwards along the Street: This College consists of two Courts, each of them having a handsome Gate, with a Tower over it next the Street; the West Court, called the old Court, is a regular Quadrangle of 100 Foot on every Side; the East or new Court also is a regular Square, eighty Foot over either Way: The principal Buildings are the Chapel, the Hall, the Library, and the Master's Lodge.

The Chapel is situated on the South-Side of the old Quadrangle, being 60 Foot in Length, and 30 in Breadth, and of a proportionable Height: The Hall, which stands also on the South-Side of the old Quadrangle, West of the Chapel, is 60 Foot long, and 30 broad.

The Master's Lodge takes up the East-Side of the new Quadrangle, and is an elegant Building of hewn Stone, and fash'd after the modern Way: *University College* is generally said to be the oldest Foundation in *Oxford*, that it was erected and endow'd
by

by King *Alfred*, Anno 876: But as there are no Remains of those Halls, said to be erected by *Alfred*, and the Students in the Reign of the Conqueror were deprived of their Stipends settled upon them, which used to issue out of the King's Exchequer, and the present College was built and endow'd long after *Bahol*, I find that *Scottish* Foundation disputes the Point of Antiquity with this. And it appears, that the Hall, where this Society perform'd their Exercises, was from the Reign of the Conqueror, till the Year 1249, hired by the Students of the Townsmen, of whom *William*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, the Founder, bought it about that time, and gave it to the Scholars of this House, endowing the same with Lands. The same Archdeacon bequeath'd 310 Marks for the Education of ten or twelve Students in the University at large, which Money the Vice-chancellor and Masters at first lent to the Scholars on Security given for the Repayment of it; afterwards four Masters were delegated for the Administration of this Charity, which was last laid out in making Purchases of Houses for the Students. The most considerable Benefactors after the Archdeacon were *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*; *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*; *Robert Gunsley*, Rector of *Tittesly* in *Surry*; *Sir Simon Bennet*, who in the Year

1638

1638 entirely built the extensive Front of this College at his own Expence; and lately Dr. *Ratcliff*, with whose Benefaction the Master's Lodge, making one Side of the Eastern Quadrangle, was built: The same Gentleman also settled 600 *l. per Annum* on two travelling Fellowships; and has indeed been the most bountiful Benefactor to the University in general, as well as to this College (of which he was a Member in particular) that has appeared in the two last Centuries.

In this College there are one Master, twelve Fellows, seventeen Scholars, and usually about 100 Students of all Sorts: The Visitors are the Vice-chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and the two Proctors.

All Souls
College.

The College of *All Souls* is situated in the *High-Street*, West of *Queen's*, and consists chiefly of three Courts; 1. The old Court, having the *High-Street* on the South, and the Chapel at the North End of it. 2. The Eastern Court, having the *High-Street* on the South, and the Hall on the North: These Courts are none of them large, but their grand Court, situated within the two former, is a spacious and beautiful Quadrangle, having the Library and a Cloyster on the North; the Hall and Chapel on the South; the new Cloyster on the West; and the common Room with other handsome Apartments

Apartments on the East, adorn'd with two beautiful Towers. The Chapel of this College is about 70 Foot long, and 30 broad; the Anti-chapel of the same Dimensions; the Altar-piece is adorn'd with four Columns, and five large Pannels of beautiful, clouded Marble, and over it are the Portraits of the Founder Archbishop *Chicheley*, and the twelve Apostles, finely drawn, the Steps ascending to the Altar are of vein'd Marble admirably polish'd. The Roof of the Chapel is divided into Compartments carv'd and gilded.

In this Chapel the Service is performed as in Cathedrals.

The new Library, the Case of which is finish'd, is 200 Foot long, and 30 broad, and about 40 Foot high, built of white, hewn Stone.

The Statue of that generous Benefactor Colonel *Codrington* is erected in the middle of the Library on a Pedestal of vein'd Marble: This Part of the Building being twice the Breadth of the rest. It appears by an Inscription on the Pedestal, that the Colonel died *Anno* 1710; and that the Statue was erected in the Year 1730. The Area, or wide Space in the middle of the Building, divides it in a manner into two Rooms, otherwise, neither the Breadth or Height would be proportionable to the Length. The Hall is an elegant, wainscotted Room, but small, being no more than

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than 50 long, and 28 broad, in which are the Portraits of Archbishop *Chicheley* the Founder, and Colonel *Codrington*.

The Warden's Lodge, which fronts the *High-Street*, and is contiguous to the East-Side of the College, is a handsome House, built of white, hewn Stone, and fash'd, and has an Iron Palisade before it: This is the only House built of Stone in the *High-Street*.

The new Cloyster is by some esteem'd a magnificent Building; but by others so exceeding heavy, that it ought to be pull'd down to make room for something better.

The Founder of this College, Dr. *Henry Chicheley* was born at *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, and being sent to *Winchester* School was removed from thence to *New College* in *Oxford*, Anno 1387, where he took the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law; he was made Archdeacon of *Sarum*, and afterwards Chancellor of the same Church by Dr. *Richard Medford*, Bishop of that Diocese, and becoming known to King *Henry IV.* was sent on several Embassies to foreign Princes by that Monarch, and advanced first to the Bishoprick of *St. David's*, in which having continued five Years, he was translated on July 29, 1414, to the See of *Canterbury*, of which he remained Archbishop twenty-nine Years: He laid the Foundation of *All Souls College* in

1437, the Charter of Incorporation is dated May 20, 16 Henry VI, in which it is called *Collegium Animarum omnium defunctorum de Oxon.*

By the Statutes he gave this College, he appointed forty Fellows, whereof twenty-four were directed to study Divinity and Philosophy, and the other sixteen the Civil and Canon Law: He procur'd from King Henry VI. a Grant of the Lands and Revenues of several dissolv'd Priories to endow his College, and in his Life-time erected the Chapel Hall, and all the rest of the Buildings (except some very modern ones) which cost him 4545*l.* and at his Death gave to the Society the Sums of 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 1000 Marks.

The most considerable Benefactors next to the Founder have been Colonel William Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Fellow of *All Souls*, already mentioned, and George Clark, L. L. D. also Fellow of this College. The Colonel bequeath'd 6000*l.* for building the noble Library already describ'd, his own valuable Study of Books, and 4000*l.* more to purchase new ones; and the Doctor erected the fine Lodge already mention'd, and beautified the Chapel, particularly the Altar, either at his own Expence, or by the Collections he made among his Friends.

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In this College are one Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and nine Scholarships. The Visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Brazen
Nose Col-
lege*

Brazen Nose College is situated near the Schools, on the West-side of Dr. Ratcliff's Library.

It was founded by Dr. *William Smith*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; afterwards translated to *Lincoln*; and chosen Chancellor of this University; he was assisted by his Kinsman *Richard Sutton*, of *Prefbury*, in the County of *Chester*, Esq; who contributed largely to the building and endowing this College, for which, Bishop *Smith* and the said *Sutton* obtain'd a Charter from *Henry VIII.* Anno 1511 by which they were stil'd the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall*, and *Brazen Nose College*; and authorised to purchase Lands, of the yearly Value of 300 l. exclusive of all Taxes and Reprisals.

There are in *Brazen Nose*, twenty Fellows, thirty Scholarships, four Exhibitioners; and the whole Number of Students in their Books were lately one hundred and twelve.

I proceed in the next Place to the Description of the three Colleges, situated between

tween the new Church of *All Saints* in the *High-Street*, and the *Tull* or *Torald-gate*.

These are *Lincoln*, *Exeter*, and *Jesus*, which form almost an entire Street alone: I do not remember three private Houses in it.

The first of these Colleges going from *All Saints* is *Lincoln*, situated on the East-Side of the said Street, the Front extending 210 Feet in Length: It consists of two Courts, viz. the greater or North Court, and the lesser or the South Court: The greater we enter through a handsome Portal with a Tower over it; this is a regular Quadrangle, 80 Feet over either Way. The lesser, or South Court, also has a Gate into the Street, and is a regular Square, 70 Feet on every Side.

Lincoln College.

The principal Buildings are the Chapel, the Hall, and the Library: The Chapel is situated on the South-Side of the lesser Court, and is an exceeding pretty Room, about 35 Feet long, and 20 broad; the Skreen whereof is Cedar, finely carv'd, and mentioned by *Dr. Plot* as a very great Curiosity.

The Hall stands at the upper End of the great Court, opposite to the Gate, and is within the Skreens 40 Feet in Length, and 25 in Breadth, and of a proportionable Height. It was built in the Year 1631, at the Expence of *Dr. John Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

The Library is a handsome Edifice in the great Court over the common Room, about 25 Feet long, and 20 broad, well replenish'd with Books.

The Bishop of *Lincoln* is Visitor of this College.

This College was founded by *Richard Flemming*, a Native of *Crofton* in *Yorkshire*, who received his Education in this University; where he was a strenuous Assertor of *Wickliff's* Doctrine, and afterwards no less zealous against it; insomuch, that it is said he designed this College as a Seminary for learned Men, who should oppose those Opinions: He was made Bishop of *Lincoln* by King *Henry V.* and died in the Year 1431: He began this Foundation when he had been Bishop about seven Years, and obtained the Charter of Incorporation from King *Henry VI.* in the sixth Year of his Reign, whereby he was empower'd to annex the Rectory of *Allballows* to it; and constituted the Rector and Fellows perpetual Patrons of this Church.

And, though the Bishop died before he finish'd the Design, the Building was carried on by the Money he left for that Purpose, and by subsequent Benefactors, among whom was *Thomas Rotherham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who gave them also a Body of Statutes, whereby he enjoin'd them to chuse a Rector out of the Diocese of *Lincoln*; and that

that the Fellows should be elected out of the Diocesses of *York*, and *Bath* and *Wells*. This Bishop was translated from *Lincoln* to the See of *York*, and constituted Lord Chancellor of *England*.

The present Members are the Rector, twelve Fellows, nine Scholars, and twenty Exhibitioners: The Students of all Sorts amounting to about seventy.

Jesus College is situated just within the *Tull* or *Torald-gate*, and consists of two Courts one within the other: The outer, or Eastern Court is 90 Feet in Length, and 70 in Breadth; and the inner Court 100 Feet long, and 90 broad; the Buildings tolerably regular.

Jesus
College.

The Chapel stands on the North-Side of the first Court: The Hall on the West-Side of it, opposite to the great Gate; neither of them large, or have any Thing extraordinary in them that requires a particular Description.

Dr. *Hugh Price*, of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, by whose Benefaction this College was built, and endow'd, is generally held to be the Founder, tho' *Queen Elizabeth*, who granted him a Charter of Incorporation, dated *June 27, 1571*, caused herself to be stil'd the Founder of it; in consideration whereof she supplied him with Timber for the Building out of her Woods of *Stow* and *Sbotover*.

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Shotover. The rest of the Lands granted by the Doctor for the Uses of this Society, amounted to 160*l.* *per Annum*, which he gave for the Maintenance of the Fellows and Scholars to be elected out of *Wales*, and not living to see the Buildings finish'd, he bequeath'd them 700*l.* in Money; 300*l.* whereof were laid out in the Building, and 400*l.* in the Purchase of Lands. There have been a great Number of Benefactions given to this College, the most considerable whereof was that of Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, L. L. D. sometime Principal of this College, afterwards Judge of the Admiralty, and one of the *British* Plenipotentiaries at the Treaties of *Breda* and *Nimeguen*, and Secretary of State to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* This Gentleman by his last Will devised his whole Estate; almost to the Uses of this Society.

Edmund Meyrick, a Native of the County of *Merioneth*, and Fellow elect of this College, afterwards Precentor of the Collegiate Church of *Brecknock*, and Treasurer of *St. David's*, devised his whole Estate to Trustees for the Use of this Society, and died *Anno 1713.*

The present Members are one Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, and twenty-one Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students usually about one hundred and fifty.

Exeter

Exeter College is situated within the *Tull-gate*, opposite to *Jesus*; the Front whereof is 220 Feet long, in which is a magnificent Gate, with a Tower over it: It consists chiefly of one large Quadrangle, about one hundred and thirty-five Feet over either Way, formed by the Hall, the Chapel, the Library, and the Chambers of the Fellows and Scholars; and is pretty regular and uniform.

The Gardens, considering it stands within the Town, are moderately large.

Walter, Bishop of *Exeter*, obtained a Charter for founding a College, where *Hartford* College now stands, but wanting room for the Buildings he design'd, he removed his Scholars to the present House, situated within the *Torald-gate*, and gave it the Name of *Stapledon Hall* after his own Name. By the Statutes he gave the College, he limited the Number of Fellows to thirteen, directing, that eight of these should be elected out of the Archdeaconries of *Exeter*, *Totness* and *Barnstaple* in *Devonshire*, four out of the Archdeaconry of *Cornwall*, and that the Rector the 13th should be in Priest's Orders, and chosen by the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, as often as they saw fit.

Among the subsequent Benefactors was *Edmund Stafford*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who obtained

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obtained leave of the Pope to alter the Name of this House; and call it *Exeter* College.

The present Members are one Rector, twenty-three Fellows, one Bible Clerk, three Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students about eighty.

*Trinity
College.*

Without the City, opposite to the *Pullgate*, stands *Trinity* College; the Front whereof is odly formed by the South-Side of the Chapel, we enter the first Court by a Gate under the Tower; this Court is very small: The South-Side is taken up by the Chapel; the East by the President's Lodgings; the West-Side by the Hall and common Room; and the North by the Chambers of the Fellows and Students.

The second Court is much larger than the first, and elegantly built of hewn Stone, and fash'd after the modern Way, on the North, West and South; but on the East it lies open to the Garden, from which it is separated by a beautiful Iron Gate and Palisade, adorn'd with magnificent Stone Pillars: This Court may be esteemed one of the Beauties of *Oxford*, not only on account of its Buildings; but its Situation opening into one of the finest and most spacious Gardens in Town.

The Chapel also, tho' it be small, is exquisitely fine wainscotted with Cedar, admirably carv'd, the Floor laid with black and

and white Marble: On the Ceiling is an Ascension finely painted, and the Altarpiece is equal to the rest.

The Hall is a handsome Room, capacious enough for the Society entertained in it, and as near as I can compute by my Eye, about 40 Feet long, and 20 broad.

The Gardens of this College are large and well laid out, containing about three Acres of Ground: They are divided into three Parts; the first, which we enter from the grand Quadrangle, consists of fine Gravel Walks and Grass-plots, adorn'd with Evergreens; and the Walls entirely cover'd with them, as those in other College Gardens generally are: Adjoining to this on the South is another Garden with shady Walks of Dutch Elms, and beyond a Wilderness, adorn'd with Fountains, close Arbours, round Stone Tables, and other Embellishments.

As to the Foundation of *Trinity* it appears, that *Durham* College, a Seminary in *Oxford* for the Education of the Monks of the Cathedral of *Durham*, was dissolved with other religious Houses in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and in the seventh of *Edward VI.* leased by the Crown to *George Owen*, of *Godstow*, the King's Physician, and to *William Martin*, Gent. under the Rent of 1 l. 6 s. 2 d. who by Deed, dated *February 20, 2 Philip and Mary, 1554*, convey'd

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the same to Sir Thomas Pope, of Tittenbanger in Hertfordshire.

Sir Thomas, having procured the said Rent to be remitted, obtained a Charter, dated March 8, 1554, to convert this religious House into a College, adding several Buildings to it, and endowing it with a suitable Revenue, appointing a President and twelve Fellows to be educated in the Studies of Philosophy and Divinity, and the eight Scholars in Logic, Rhetoric, and other Arts, all of them to be chosen out of the Counties and Diocesses, where the College had any Livings or Lands; and if none appeared qualified within those Limits on the Day of Election (*Trinity Monday*) then to be chosen from any other Part of *England*, provided, that no more than two be chosen out of any one County, unless that of *Oxford*, out of which five might be elected, and he afterwards appointed four other poor Scholars to be on the Foot of the former eight, granting other Lands for their Maintenance and Education.

Among the subsequent Benefactors were Richard Blount, of London, Esq. Edward Bathurst, S.T.P. and Ralph Bathurst, M.D. late President of this College, who expended 1900 l. in building and adorning their beautiful Chapel.

The present Members of this Society are one President, twelve Fellows, twelve Scholars,

lars, two Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students of all Sorts about one hundred.

Baliol College is situated in *Magdalen* *Baliol* College Parish without the North Gate, a little to the Westward of *Trinity*, and consists chiefly of one large Court, 120 Feet long, and 80 broad, which we enter by a handsome Gate, with a Tower over it: The Buildings about this Court are antient, and make no great Figure; but there is a Building at the West-end of this College well finish'd with white, hewn Stone, and fash'd after the modern Way; and the rest of the College is intended to be made equal to this in a little Time.

The Chapel stands at the North-east Angle of the great Court, being fifty Feet long, and thirty broad. The Hall is at the West-end of the same Court, 40 Feet long, and 30 broad. The Master's Lodge is a convenient Apartment, and has some good Rooms in it; and their Library is well replenish'd with Books; but the Buildings of this College in general are ancient, and want some modern Alterations.

Sir *John Baliol* of *Bernard Castle* in *Yorkshire*, Father of *John Baliol*, King of *Scotland*, is said to have first design'd the Foundation of this College for the Education of poor Scholars, on whom he settled yearly Exhibitions, till he cou'd provide them an

House, and dying before he purchased one, he recommended the Design to his Widow and Relict *Devorgilla*, Daughter of *Alexander III.* King of *Scotland*, who first settled these Exhibitions on a House she hired of the University in *Horsmanger-Street*; and in 1284 she purchas'd of *John de Ew*, a Tenement then call'd *St. Mary Hall*, and convey'd it with three Acres of Land to the Principal and Scholars of this House for ever for their Habitation, having obtain'd a Royal Charter for that purpose: She afterwards added several new Buildings to it, and settled other Lands for the Maintainance of the Scholars, Dedicating her Foundation to the Honour of the Holy *Trinity*, the Blessed Virgin, and *St. Catherine* the *Martyr*: Which Benefactions were afterwards ratified by her Son *John Baliol*, King of *Scotland*, and *Oliver*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in whose Diocese *Oxford* then was. The Original Stipends paid the Fellows was a Penny to each every Day of the Week and two-pence on *Sundays*; the Value of the Lands and Revenues belonging to this College not exceeding twenty seven Pounds nine Shillings and four Pence *per Annum* at that time; but their Revenues were soon after greatly enlarg'd by the Benefactions of others, particularly *Sir Philip Somerville*, a *Scottish* Gentleman in the *Baliol* Interest; granted to this College the Parish of *Mickle Benton*

Benton in the County of Northumberland, and Dr. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, erected four *Scottish* Fellowships, endowing them with a Revenue of fourscore Pounds *per Annum* each.

The Members of this Society are at present one Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students of all Sorts amounting to about one hundred. The Master and Fellows elect their Visitor.

St. John's College is situated North of *St. John's College* *Baliol*, in that pleasant Street of *St. Giles's*, having a Walk planted with tall Elms before it.

This College consists of two Courts moderately large, into the first we enter by a handsome Gate having a lofty Tower over it; opposite to this Gate is another, which leads into the second or inner Quadrangle, adjoyning to the Garden; on two sides whereof are handsome Cloysters: The Chapel stands on the North-Side of the first Quadrangle, and is a spacious Edifice floor'd with Marble, and adorn'd with a fine Altar-piece, Organ, Stalls, and other Furniture proper to a Chapel where Cathedral Service is perform'd.

The Gardens belonging to this College also are large and well laid out; in the first the Walks are planted with *Dutch* Elms, and

and the Walls cover'd with Ever-greens; The inward Garden has every Thing almost that can render such a Place agreeable, as a Terras, a Mount, Wilderness, and well contriv'd Arbours; but notwithstanding this is much more admir'd by Strangers than the other; the outer Garden is become the general Rendezvous of Gentlemen and Ladies every Sunday Evening in Summer: Here we have an Opportunity of seeing the whole University together almost, as well as the better Sort of Townsmen and Ladies, who seldom fail of making their Appearance here at the same Time, unless the Weather prevents them.

This College was founded by Sir *Thomas White*, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor, of London, Anno 1555, 2 *Philip and Mary*; and afterwards refounded by him, Anno 1557: He endow'd it with several considerable Manors; and at his Death bequeath'd the Sum of 3000 *l.* to purchase Lands to encrease the Revenues of it. The most considerable Benefactors since have been Archbishop *Laud*; and Bishop *Juxon*; the latter gave 6000 *l.* to this College.

The present Members are one President, thirty-nine Fellows, and eleven Scholars: The Students of all Sorts being usually about one hundred twenty; the Scholars are elected from *Merchant-Taylor's School*.

Wadham

Wadham College is situated without the City also, in that Part of the Suburb, call'd *Holywell*: It consists chiefly of one grand Quadrangle, and another very small Court within it. The Front of the College is almost opposite to *Trinity Gardens*, having a large Gate, with a Tower over it, by which we enter the grand Quadrangle, being near 130 Foot over either Way.

The Chapel is a spacious Edifice at the North-East Angle of the great Court. The Anti-chapel, which runs North and South cross the inner Chapel, being 80 Feet long, and 35 broad, and the inner Chapel 70 Feet long, and 30 broad, of a proportionable Height: What is most admired here is a very large Window of painted Glass at the East-End, wherein there are a great Variety of Figures admirably done; this was put up in the Reign of King *James I.* and as I am informed by a Senior Fellow of the College cost 1500*l.*

The Hall is situated at the South-East Angle of the great Court, being 70 Feet in Length, 35 in Breadth, and of a proportionable Height.

The Library is a lofty, spacious Room over the Kitchen, 55 Feet long, and 30 broad, and well replenish'd with Books.

The Gardens are large, as the Gardens of most of the Colleges are, that stand in the Suburbs, and the Warden's Garden has one of

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of the most elegant Summer Houses in the middle of it, that is to be met with in *Oxford*; for the Head of every College has a Garden, which belongs to his Apartment; and the Fellows another appropriated to them.

This College was designed by *Nicholas Wadham*, Esq. and founded in pursuance of his Will by *Dorothy Wadham*, his Widow and Relict, Anno 1613, who appointed one Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, one Manciple, two Cooks, two Butlers, and a Porter; the Warden to be a Native of *Great-Britain*, but to quit the College on his Marriage or Advancement to a Bishoprick: The Fellows, after having compleated eighteen Years from their Regency, to quit their Fellowships: The Scholars, out of whom the Fellows are to be chosen, to be taken three out of *Somersetshire*, and three out of *Essex*; the rest out of any County in *Great-Britain*. The Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* for the Time being is Visitor.

The most considerable Benefactor since the Founder was *John Goodridge*, M. A. sometime Fellow of this College, who gave all his Lands at *Walthamstow* in *Essex* to this Society.

The present Members of this Society are one Warden, fifteen Fellows, two Chaplains, fifteen Scholars, two Clerks, and eight Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students being usually about one hundred and thirty.

Corpus

Corpus Christi is situated in St. John's Parish, between *Christ-Church* on the West, and *Merton College* on the East, consisting chiefly of one large Quadrangle, about 100 Foot long, and 80 broad, and a fine Pile of modern Building, which looks into *Christ-Church Meadows*, in which are some of the pleasantest, and most commodious Chambers in *Oxford*.

On the East Side of the Quadrangle is the Hall, being a handsome Edifice, about 50 Foot long, and 25 broad, and of a proportionable Height.

The Chapel, which is situated at the South-east Corner of the Quadrangle, is 70 Foot in Length, and 25 in Breadth.

This College was founded in the Year 1516 by Dr. *Richard Fox*, a Native of *Ropesly*, near *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, and successively Bishop of the Sees of *Exeter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Durham* and *Winchester*. He first intended it only as a Seminary for the Monks of the Priory or Cathedral Church of St. *Swithin* at *Winchester*, and obtained a Charter for that end, but alter'd his Mind by the Persuasion of *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who promised to be a Benefactor to the House, on condition he would convert it into a College for the Use of Secular Students, after the Manner of other Colleges in the University: Whereupon Bishop *Fox* caused the first Charter to be cancell'd,

and obtained another, whereby he was permitted to found a College for the Study of Divinity, Philosophy and other liberal Arts *in perpetuum*, with a Power of purchasing Lands of the Value of 350 *l. per Annum* for the Endowment of it: The Charter of Foundation was dated at the Castle of *Wolvesly* on the Calends of *March*, 1516.

He assigned a Body of Statutes for the Government of this Society, whereby he appointed, that it should consist of one President, twenty Fellows or Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers; the Fellows to be elected out of the Dioceses of *Winton*, *Durham*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Exeter*, and *Lincoln*.

He also settled three Lectures to be performed by the Fellows of the College: The first an Humanity Lecture; the second a *Greek* Lecture; and the third a Divinity Lecture.

Among the Benefactors were *Hugh Oldham*, Chaplain to *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, and afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*, who gave 6000 Marks towards the Building of this College, besides several Estates in Land for the Endowment of it.

The Visitor of this Society is the Bishop of *Winton*; and if any Difference happen between the President and Fellows it is to be decided by the Warden of *New College*.

The

The present Members of this Society are one President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars and four Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students being about sixty.

Merton College is situated East of *Corpus Christi*, and consists of three Courts; the grand or inner Court is about 110 Foot long, and 100 broad. *Merton College.*

The chief Buildings here, as in other Colleges, are the Chapel, the Hall, and the Library: The Chapel is situated at the West End of the first Court, and is indeed the Parish Church of *St. John's*. This is one of the best proportioned, *Gothick* Structures in *Oxford*, 100 Feet in Length, and 30 in Breadth, and has a very capacious Tower. The Hall, situated between the first and the inner Court, is 60 Feet in Length, and 35 in Breadth; and the Library forms a small Square.

The Gardens of this College are the most desirable of any in *Oxford*, and have an Advantage (which the others want) of a Prospect of the adjacent Country from the Southern Terras. The Wilderness, Alcoves, Arbours, and Terras's are all admirable in their kind.

This Society, consisting of twenty Scholars, and two Chaplains, was first placed at *Malden* in *Surry* by *Walter de Merton*, Lord

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Chancellor of *England*, and afterwards Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Anno 1261; but he afterwards removed them from *Malden* to *St. John Baptiſt's Street* in *Oxford*, having built a College on ſome Grounds he purchaſed there: He afterwards eſtabliſh'd them by a Charter he obtained of the Crown in the Year 1270, endowing it with a ſuitable Revenue.

Among the ſubſequent Benefactors were *Ela*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, ſurnam'd *Longſpee*; *John Willyot*, S. T. P. Chancellor of the Univerſity, who gave all his perſonal Eſtate, and Part of his real Eſtate for the Maintenance of certain Exhibitioners, who were afterwards call'd Poſtmaſters; and *John Chambers*, once a Fellow of this College, gave a thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Eſtates for encreaſing their Maintenance. *Henry Sever* and *Richard Fitzjames*, Wardens of the College, were ſuch conſiderable Benefactors that they are look'd upon, in a manner, as Founders.

In the Election of a Warden the Fellows chuſe three Perſons, whom they preſent to their Viſitor the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who uſually takes one of them.

The preſent Members are one Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Poſtmaſters, and two Clerks: The whole Number of Students of all Sorts being about one hundred. This was the firſt College in *Oxford* that

that was incorporated by a Royal Charter, who' *Baliol* was the first endow'd with Lands; or if *University-Hall* was endow'd by King *Alfred*, it was only at Pleasure, by a Revenue he assigned the Society out of the Exchequer, which was taken away by *William the Conqueror*, and never restor'd.

Oriel College, which stands on the opposite Side of the Street to that of *Corpus Christi*, consists chiefly of one Court, 110 Foot long, and 100 broad. *Oriel* College.

The Hall and Chapel take up the Side opposite to the great Gate; we ascend by several Steps to the Hall, which is a handsome Edifice, 50 Foot long, and 40 broad. There is also a small Pile of Building in the Garden, built after the modern Way, and wash'd, which none of the old Buildings are in any of the Colleges.

Oriel College was founded by *Adam le Brome*, Almoner to King *Edward II.* of whom he obtained a Charter of Incorporation for the Establishment of it, dated 17 *Edward II.* and was the first Provost thereof himself. King *Edward II.* and *Edward III.* were considerable Benefactors to this College: King *Edward III.* particularly gave them the large Messuage of *Le Oriel*, situate in *St. John's* Parish, by which Name the College was afterwards call'd; from whence this College has been frequently held to be
a Royal

a Royal Foundation; but the first Grant was made to *St. Mary Hall*, from whence the Fellows removed to *Oriel* after that House was assign'd to them.

Among the subsequent Benefactors were *John Franke*, Master of the Rolls in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* who gave 1000*l.* to this College at his Death to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of four Fellows; *John Carpent*, once Provost, and afterwards Bishop of *Worcester*, was another Benefactor, as was also *William Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Richard Dudley*, sometime Fellow, and afterwards Chancellor of the Church of *Sarum*: The last of these gave the College the Manor of *Swaynswick* in *Somersetshire*, for the Maintenance of two Fellows and six Exhibitioners.

The present Members are one Provost, eighteen Fellows, and fourteen Exhibitioners: The whole Number of Students of all Sorts being about eighty. Their Visitor is the Lord Chancellor for the Time being.

*Christ-
Church
College.*

The most celebrated College in the University of *Oxford*, if we regard either the Dimensions, the Revenues, or Number of Students, is that of *Christ-Church*, situated in *Fish-Street*, consisting of four Courts or Squares, viz. 1. the grand Quadrangle, 2. *Peckwater Square*, 3. *Canterbury Court*, and 4. the *Chaplains Court*.

The West Front of the grand Quadrangle next *Fish-Street* is a magnificent and regular Structure, 360 Feet in Length, adorn'd with a Balustrade of Stone: The great Gate whereof is in the middle of this Front, and over it a beautiful Tower that contains the Bell, call'd the *mighty Tom* from its Magnitude: On the Sound whereof at nine in the Evening, the Scholars of the University are supposed to retire to their respective Colleges. This Gate is adorn'd with two other beautiful Towers, *viz.* one on each Side the Gate.

Whoever views this Front attentively, and considers its Extent, the Loftiness of the Rooms, the Depth and Regularity of the Windows, the fine Towers and Balustrade, must acknowledge it exceeds any Thing of the kind in *Great-Britain*.

As to the Dimensions of the grand Quadrangle, on the Inside I find it to be 88 Yards over one Way; *viz.* from East to West, and 87 Yards the other. The Buildings of this Court are regular and uniform, only the Hall, which takes up more than one half of the South Side, is elevated several Yards above the rest, and the whole is adorn'd with a Balustrade of Stone on the Top; but there is very little Ornament besides; nor does this Court make an Appearance answerable to the Front, the Windows being few and small, and every Thing exceeding

exceeding plain, except the Towers at the great Gate already mentioned; nor is the Court laid out very elegantly. There are indeed spacious Gravel Walks on every Side; but the rest of the Court is sunk four Feet beneath the Level of the Walks; having Paths, pitch'd with common Pebbles, cross it. In the middle of the Square is an ordinary Fountain, spouting Water thro' the Statue of *Mercury*, when it plays, which is but seldom.

The second Court, call'd *Peckwater Square*, is situated at the North-east Corner of the grand Quadrangle, being 46 Yards long, and 45 broad.

This is an exceeding, beautiful Court; three Sides of it are built with white, hewn Stone, and regularly fash'd, being adorn'd with a Balustrade of Stone on the Top. The fourth or South Side of this Square is taken up with a magnificent Library, 49 Yards long, supported by Arch-work and vast Stone Pillars. But it is objected by some, that this Square is too small; that the principal Avenues to it are by the Corners; that the Pillars of the Library are useless, and have an exceeding heavy Aspect; and that the Squares of the Sash Windows are small, and of paltry Glafs. This last Defect however may be remedied, but the others never can.

Canterbury Court is a small, irregular Square, South-east of *Peckwater*, consisting

of ordinary Buildings, which do not require a particular Description.

The Chaplains Court is situated South-east of the grand Quadrangle. On the North Side whereof is the old Library, which makes no great Figure: As for that noble Collection of Books left to *Christ-Church* by Dr. *Wake*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, they remain still in Boxes, design'd, I presume, to furnish the new Library, the Roof whereof was laid on but last Year; tho', I believe, it is between twenty and thirty Years since that Building was begun.

The Court of the Grammar School is situated South of the grand Quadrangle, having the Hall on the North Side of it; but there is nothing in this Court which deserves our Attention.

The Cathedral Church serves as a Chapel to the College, and is one of the least and meanest in *England*; but it is fortunately cover'd from our View by the East Side of the grand Quadrangle. There are however in the Steeple a Set of very tunable Bells.

The Hall, which stands on the South Side of the grand Quadrangle, is a noble Structure, 38 Yards in Length within the Screens, and 13 broad: The Screens or Vestibulum being 14 Yards long, and seven broad, and the Height of the Hall within about 40 Foot. We ascend to this spacious

M Hall

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Hall by one of the most magnificent Stone Stair-cases I have met with.

The Dean's Lodgings, and some of the Canons, take up the East Side of the grand Quadrangle; and the North Side also is inhabited by the Canons: These Lodgings make a much grander Appearance on the Inside, than they do without, and have Gardens behind them; but there is an Apartment of one of the Canons at the Entrance of *Peckwater* Square, that has very much the Air of a Nobleman's House, both without and within, and makes a greater Figure than the Dean's: There is also an elegant Range of Buildings, usually call'd *Fell's*, or the new Building, fash'd after the modern Way, and looking towards the long Walk, and the Meadows, which contain as desirable Apartments as any in *Christ-Church*. The Stone, with which all these Buildings, and the rest of the Colleges are built, is dug within two or three Miles of *Oxford*: It is not of so pure a white as could be wish'd. Next to the Buildings of *Christ's* College, their long, Gravel Walk, planted on each Side with Elms, deserves our Notice, being upwards of a Furlong in Length, and of a proportionable Breadth: This is much the finest Walk about *Oxford*, and yet it is not so much frequented as some others that are in all Respects inferior to it.

Parallel

Parallel to the former is another Walk under the Walls of *Corpus Christi* and *Merton* Colleges, which is much resorted to in bright, frosty Weather, on account of its being cover'd from the North Winds by the Colleges above-mention'd, and warm'd at the same time by the Reflection of the Sun from these Walls; insomuch that it has obtained the Name of the *Dead Man's Walk*; intimating, I presume, that it will almost restore a dead Man to Life: But to return to the College.

The Dean of the Cathedral Church, the Rev. Dr. *Conybear*, is at present Head of this College, besides whom there are eight Canons. The Dean and Canons have their Title and Institution by Royal Grant; and as every other College is govern'd by its local Statutes and Customs, *Christ-Church* is govern'd by no other Laws than the Acts of the Dean and Chapter, which are revocable at Pleasure by the same Authority. Besides the Dean and Canons there are 101 Students in this College, who are yearly elected from *Westminster* School on the 26th of *April*, resembling the *Demy's*, or half Fellows, of *Magdalen*; for they have annual Stipends, but nothing to do with the Government of the College; and including Noblemen, Gentlemen Commoners and other Members of this Society, they amounted to 247 in the Year 1733, being their

last publick Act, tho' I am inform'd they are not quite so many at present.

Cardinal *Wolsey* may well be deem'd the Founder of this College, tho' King *Henry VIII.* has the Honour of it; for the Cardinal not only laid the Design, but endow'd it with larger Revenues than the King afterwards suffer'd the College to enjoy, and the Cardinal procur'd from the Pope two Bulls in the Years 1524 and 1525, for the suppressing the Priory of *St. Fridesuide* in *Oxford*, and forty more of the lesser Monasteries, and transferring their Lands to the Use of his intended College in *Oxford*, and another he was about to erect at *Ipswich*, the Place of his Nativity; and on the 13th of *July*, 1525, he obtained the royal Charter of Foundation, empowering him to build the said College at *Oxford*, on the same Ground the Priory of *St. Fridesuide* stood, and to endow this and the College at *Ipswich* with the Revenues of the suppress'd Monasteries; the said College at *Oxford* to have the Name of *Cardinal College*, and be govern'd by a Dean and Secular Canons, and dedicated to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Fridesuide* and *All-Saints*. The Foundation Stone of this College was laid on the 15th of *July*, 1525; but the Cardinal being adjudg'd to have incurr'd a *Premunire* in acting by the Pope's Authority; in the Year 1529, his

His Majesty was pleased to seize on this College, and all the Lands which had been settled upon it, under Pretence of their being forfeited to the Crown, which was surely a very great Piece of Injustice and Oppression, the Cardinal's Name being only used in the Grant of these Lands in Trust, and for the Use of the Society. His Majesty might, with as much Justice, have claim'd the Lands belonging to all the Bishopricks and Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Kingdom; since all the Bishops and Clergy were adjudged to have incurr'd a Remunire about the same time for submitting to the Pope's Authority.

The King retain'd the Lands and Revenues of this College in his Possession (or assign'd them to some of his Courtiers, who enjoy'd the Profits of them) until the Year 1532, when, at the Instance of *Cromwell*, and some others, who had been educated under the Cardinal, he granted Letters Patent, dated *July 18, 1532*, whereby he founded a new College on the Site of the former, to which he gave the Name of King *Henry the VIIIth's College*, dedicating it to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and the Holy Virgin *St. Frideswide*, endowing it with Lands of the Value of *2000*l.* per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a Dean and twelve Canons. However in the Year 1545, the King thought

thought fit to suppress the same again. Whereupon this Foundation, as well as the Bishoprick of *Ousney* in *Oxford*, lately erected by him, was surrender'd into the Hands of certain Commissioners to his Majesty's Use by *John Oliver*, the new Dean, and five of the Canons, who were turn'd out, and reduced to the extreamest Poverty, till the King thought fit to allow each of them a small Pension.

The following Year 1546, the King thought fit by his Letters Patent to transfer the Episcopal See from *Ousney* to this College, and constitute the Church of *St. Frideswide*, the Cathedral Church, by the Name of *Christ-Church* (*Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis Oxon. ex Fundatione Regis Henrici Octavi*), and by the same Letters Patent, appointed the first and last Bishop of *Ousney*, the first Bishop of this Church, granting to *Richard Cox* the Dean, *William Haynes* and seven Canons more, and their Successors for ever, the Site of the aforesaid College, together with *Peckwater* Inn, and other Lands and Tenements of the Value of 2000 *l. per Ann.* which he granted to the Dean and Canons, for the perpetual Maintenance of eight petty Canons, one Postillator, eight Clerks or Chaplains, a Master and eight other Choristers, and an Organist; and out of the same reserv'd to three publick Professors in the University of *Oxford*, viz. The Professors

Professors of Divinity, *Greek* and *Hebrew* 40 l. per Annum each; to sixty Students or Scholars 8 l. per Annum each; to a Schoolmaster 20 l. per Annum; and to an Usher 10 l. per Annum. --- Queen *Elizabeth* added afterwards forty Students to be chosen out of *Westminster* School, who were to receive 6 l. per Annum each. In the Year 1663, *William Thurston* of *London*, by his Will, gave the Sum of 800 l. to *King's College* in *Oxford* for the Education of one Scholar therein, which was adjudged to belong to *Christ's College*, after a Suit at Law with *Oriel College* (which insisted on being a Royal Foundation, as well as *Brazen Nose*) whereupon another Scholar was added, which makes the Number of Students or Scholars of this College to be 101 compleat.

Several other considerable Benefactions have been given to this College since by private Hands, particularly *Richard Busby*, S. T. P. formerly Student of this House, and afterwards Master of *Westminster* School, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, founded two Lectures here, one for the Oriental Languages, and the other for the Mathematics, which he handsomely endow'd.

Cardinal *Wolsey* falling under the King's Displeasure, for opposing his Divorce from *Catherine of Spain*, or at least not promoting it with that Zeal his Majesty expected, and being adjudged guilty of a Premunire, as has

has been intimated already, had not an Opportunity of finishing the Buildings of the College in the manner he design'd: He erected no more than the East and South Side of the grand Quadrangle, and good Part of that magnificent Front on the West Side of it, and had just laid the Foundation of a Chapel on the North Side. He proposed to have erected a Cloyster about the Quadrangle, but his Disgrace put an End to all his Views. In the Year 1638, the North Side of the grand Quadrangle was begun, but before the Shell was well finished, the Civil Wars broke out, whereupon it was demolish'd by the Rebels, and the Timber serv'd the Soldiers for Fuel: But on the Restoration, this Part of the Building was begun again by the Direction and Encouragement of Dr. *Fell*, then Dean of the College, and finish'd Anno 1665, together with that magnificent Staircase leading up to the Hall. The new Building which looks towards the Meadows, also carries the Name of *Fell's Building*, and, I presume, was erected by him. *Peckwater Inn* was much enlarged also by the Deans *Duppa* and *Fell*; but soon after the Revolution, when Dr. *Henry Aldrich* was Dean, the whole Quadrangle was pull'd down and rebuilt in that elegant Manner we see it at this Day by the large Benefactions of Dr. *Ratcliff*.

Ratcliff, the Lord Charles Somerset, Sir Edward Hanne, Knt. and other Benefactors.

This College has no other Visitor but the King, or those commission'd by him. King Henry VIII. when he refounded it, having appointed no special Visitor.

Pembroke College is situated near St. *Al-* *Pembroke College.*
date's Church, opposite to *Christ-Church*, and consists of two small Courts of old Building; unless it be the Chapel and the Master's House, there is little that demands our Attention here; and indeed the Chapel is a fine Piece of Architecture (but not large) built of hewn Stone, and extremely well finish'd without and within: The marble Pillars, particularly at the Altar, are exceeding beautiful: The Master's Lodge, which joins to the College on the North, is a handsome, modern Edifice, and has the Appearance of a Gentleman's House, as much as any Thing in Town.

This College, formerly call'd *Broadgate Hall*, was founded Anno 1624 by *Thomas Tisdale* and *Richard Wightwick*, S. T. B. for the Study of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, &c.

The Society to consist of one Master, ten Fellows and ten Scholars; the Charter of Incorporation expressing it to be of the Foundation of King *James*, at the Charges and Expences of *Thomas Tisdale* and *Richard*
N *Wightwick*:

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Wightwick: A Charter of Mortmain also was granted, empowering the College to purchase Lands of the Value of 700*l.* *per Annum*; four of *Tisdale's* Fellows to be chosen out of his Relations, and the rest to come from *Abingdon* Free-School.

As to *Wightwick's* Benefaction, he founded three Fellowships and four Scholarships, two of the Fellows, and two Scholars to be of his Name or Kindred, and the other three from *Abingdon* School.

King *Charles I.* granted to this Society the perpetual Advowson of St. *Aldate's* Church, and certain Lands for the Maintenance of one Fellow to be chosen from *Guernsey* or *Jersey*.

Dr. *George Morley*, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded five Scholarships for the Natives of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

The Chancellor of *Oxford* is Visitor.

The present Members are one Master, thirteen Fellows, twenty-three Scholars: The whole Number of Students usually about ninety.

Worcester
College.

Worcester College is pleasantly situated on an Eminence just above the River *Isis*, and the Meadows, at the Extremity of the western Suburb. This College is now rebuilding, and the Case of their Library actually finish'd, which is a magnificent Edifice, 100 Feet in Length, and built of hewn

hewn Stone over an elegant Cloyster supported by Pillars: According to the Plan proposed, this College is to consist of one spacious Quadrangle, 130 Feet long, and 115 broad, which is to have the Library and Cloyster on the East; the Chambers of the Fellows and Scholars on the North and South, and the Gardens, which are to lie on a Descent to the River on the West; the Apartment of the Provost is to be at the North-west Angle; the Chapel and Hall to be in the Front of the College, the first on the right, and the other on the left, at the Entrance of the Gate, and to extend Westward to the Library; the Dimensions of the Chapel and Hall to be the same, *viz.* each of them to be 50 Feet in Length, and 25 in Breadth; from whence it is easy to foresee, that this College will enjoy not only the pleasantest Situation, but be one of the most elegant Structures in this University.

This College was founded *Anno* 1714 by Sir *Thomas Cooksey*, Bart. for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars.

It was anciently call'd *Glocester Hall* from the *Benedictine Monks* of *Glocester*, who educated their Novices here in Academical Learning. On the Suppression of religious Houses this was vested in King *Henry VIII.* who granted it to Dr. *Robert King*, the first Bishop of *Oxford*, for a Palace for him and his Successors, and the Bishop remain'd in

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Possession thereof, as long as the See was at *Ousney*.

It was purchased afterwards by *St. John's College*, and call'd *St. John Baptist's Hall*, a Fellow of *St. John's* being Principal of it, and in 1714 was converted into a College by a Charter obtain'd from *Queen Anne*.

There have been very considerable Benefactions lately given to this Society, which will probably enable them to rebuild this College after the elegant Model proposed.

The present Members are six Fellows and six Scholars: The whole Number of Students about thirty.

Hartford College.

Hart Hall was this present Year 1740 converted into a College, and endow'd by the Rev. Dr. *Newton* the first Principal, who has given it the Name of *Hartford College*. This House is situated in *Cat-Street*, opposite to the Schools, and consists of one Court of old Buildings, which are intended to be pull'd down, and re-edified in an elegant manner, and great Additions made to them by the Founder, who proposes to lay out a considerable Part of his Fortune in building and endowing this College. The Hall was founded by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Anno 1314, and was an Appendant to *Exeter College*, which occasioned the Rectors of that House for some time to oppose

pose the converting of this Hall into a College.

There are still five other Halls remaining, which are not endow'd or incorporated, for this it is that distinguishes a Hall from a College in *Oxford*. The first is no more than an Hostell or Inn, where the Students hire their Chambers of the Principal, and pay for their Diet; the other consists of a Head, Fellows and Scholars incorporated by the King's Charter, and endow'd with Lands, &c. which yield the Fellows and Scholars a certain Revenue, and defrays all the Expences of their Commons, and every College has its Statutes, which the Members are oblig'd to obey by their Oaths at their Admittance, and may be punish'd or expell'd for not observing of them. Halls.

There was not 600 Years ago any such Thing as a College according to the Notion we have of these Houses at present in either University; they were all Halls or Hostells (Hostles, as the *English* pronounce the Word) and hir'd most commonly of the Townsmen by the Students to perform their Exercises in: The Students for the most part lodging or boarding in the Townsmens Houses; but at this Day, the Students lodge and diet in their respective Halls, and take an Oath to obey the Statutes and Customs of the Hall, which Statutes are made and alter'd from time

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time to time by the Chancellor and University, who have the Nomination of all the Principals, unless the Head of *Edmund Hall*, who is appointed by *Queen's College*.

Before the Reformation several Abbies and religious Houses had their Halls in *Oxford*, for the Instruction of their Novices in the liberal Arts; but these were all suppress'd with the Monasteries they belong'd to: Some of them however were purchased by Founders, who erected Colleges on the Sites of such Houses, particularly *Durham Hall*, now *Trinity College*; *Glocester Hall*, now *Worcester College*; and *Broadgate Hall*, now *Pembroke College*.

H A L L S.

Halls.

There are now but five Halls remaining in *Oxford*, viz. *St. Alban Hall*, *Edmund Hall*, *St. Mary Hall*, *New-Inn Hall*, and *Maudlin Hall*.

St. Alban Hall.

St. Alban Hall is situated in *St. John's* Parish, and adjoyns to *Merton College* on the East. There was very lately no more than one Member, besides the Principal, in this House.

Edmund Hall.

Edmund Hall is situated in *Queen's College Lane*, opposite to *Queen's College*, on which it is dependant, and has, besides the Principal, about twenty Students.

New-Inn

New-Inn Hall is situated at the West End *New-Inn* of the City near the Castle, and had not *Hall.* more than one Student in it lately, besides the Principal: It is a dependant on *New* College.

St. *Mary* Hall is situated opposite to St. *St. Mary* *Mary's* Church, and has very much the *Hall.* Appearance of a private House. There is however a handsome Hall and Chapel belonging to it, and some elegant new Buildings design'd; and there are, besides the Principal and Vice-principal, about thirty Students in this House.

Maudlin Hall is an ancient Building of *Maudlin* no great Beauty, situated a little to the *Hall.* Westward of *Maudlin* College: To which several Benefactors have left considerable Exhibitions. There are in this House, besides the Principal, near forty Students. These Halls are generally small, and have very little to be admir'd in their Architecture; but the Students live in them, like Gentlemen in a private Family. There is not so much of that abject Submission and Ceremony observ'd, as in Houses that are incorporated.

C H A P. IV.

Contains an Abstract of the History of the University of Oxford.

Antiquity
of the Uni-
versity.

AS to the Antiquity of the *English* Universities, it is probable there were some such Nurseries or Seminaries for the Education of Students design'd for Ecclesiastical Offices and Employments establish'd here soon after the Introduction of Christianity into the Island, even in the Time of the *Romans*, especially after the Empire became Christian, and that Religion was protected and favour'd by the Magistrates, as it was in the fourth Century; for Universities were antiently stil'd the Schools and Seminaries of the Church, as they are at this Day: We find the old Abbies and Monasteries sent their Novices to such Seminaries to be instructed in Arts, and there were several such Halls or Schools belonging to religious Houses in *Oxford*. But whatever there might be establish'd of this Nature here, during the Dominion of the *Romans*, the *Pagan Saxons*, an illiterate and barbarous People, who succeeded them in the Government of this Island, destroy'd, leaving no manner of Records or Memorials of the Times, which preceded them: However, when the *Saxons* were civiliz'd, and became Christians, such Schools or Seminaries of Religion

Religion were again instituted for the Study of Divinity and the liberal Arts; one of the first whereof was probably fix'd at *Oxford*; because it is said King *Alfred* restored Learning here in his Reign; but whether he founded or restored those Schools, it is generally agreed, that the same Prince erected one or more Halls on or near the Ground, where *University* College now stands, about the Year 872, and endow'd the same with a Revenue, issuing out of his Exchequer (but at the Will of the Prince). There are those that relate he gave one Sixth of his Revenues towards the Maintenance of Students at *Oxford*; tho' *Fabian* avers, that this Prince only erected some Grammar Schools here; and indeed such Schools seem to have been more necessary at this time than Academies for teaching the liberal Arts: For it is generally held, that there was scarce a Layman in *South-Britain* that could read *English*, or an Ecclesiastick that understood *Latin* at this time. Dr. *Newton's* Account of the Original of this University is this, " That in ancient Times, certain learned Men resided in the City of *Oxford*, and there taught those Arts and Sciences, which are call'd liberal to such as were disposed to learn them. The Reputation of their Skill, and the fine Situation of the Place, invited such a general Resort of Scholars to it from all Parts, that it

Alfred erects some Schools at *Oxford* 886.

Bromp. Chr. Coll. 814.

P. 210.

“ soon obtain’d the Name of an University.
 “ The Citizens, for the better Accommo-
 “ dation of the Students, from whose Re-
 “ sidence amongst them they receiv’d great
 “ Benefit, let out such of their Houses, as
 “ they did not themselves inhabit, to the
 “ Teachers of these Arts; who again
 “ lett out the several Rooms thereof to
 “ their respective Scholars, as to Under-
 “ Tenants. Such Houses, from the time
 “ they were applied to the Purposes of li-
 “ beral Education, were call’d Halls; and
 “ the several Governors of these volun-
 “ tary Societies, Principals of Halls. Long
 “ before any of these Halls were converted
 “ into Colleges, the University, by Pre-
 “ scription, used a publick Seal, receiv’d
 “ Lands, was possess’d of Customs, and
 “ made Laws for the Government of its
 “ own Body, as a Corporation.” The
 Schools establish’d at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*
 by King *Alfred* and his Son *Edward* were
 entirely burnt and destroy’d by the *Danes*
 about the Year 1000, and all Learning ban-
 nish’d from thence for many Years. *Edward*
 the Confessor restor’d the Students to their
 Seats and Privileges about the Year 1050,
 according to some Writers; while others
 assure us, that the Universities lay in a mi-
 serable Condition, almost expiring, till the
 Time of the Conquest *Anno* 1066: Nor
 does the Conqueror seem to have been any
 great

great Friend to *Oxford*: It is agreed, that he commanded *Robert D'Oily*, whom he made Governor of *Oxford*, to build a Castle there, and fortify the Town, in order to keep the University in Subjection. Some relate, that both the Scholars and Citizens took up Arms against the Conqueror, after he was settled in the Throne, that he besieg'd and took the Town by Storm, and kill'd great Numbers of the Students; and that the Exhibitions granted by King *Alfred* out of the Exchequer were thereupon withdrawn, the Scholars having no other Subsistence than what they obtained from the Benevolence of their *English* Friends. They were suffer'd indeed to pursue their Studies, as well as they could, at their own Expences; but had neither settled Revenues or Houses to perform their Exercises in, unless such as they hir'd of the Townsmen, or belong'd to some Abbies or Convents, till about 200 Years after the Conquest. *William*, however in the latter End of his Reign, seems to have had a more favourable Opinion of this University, by sending his Son Prince *Henry*, surnam'd *Beauclerk* (afterwards *Henry I.*) to be educated here; tho' this is a Fact the *Cantabrigians* dispute; for they affirm, that Prince *Henry* was educated in *Cambridge*.

Knighton, Holingshed and Speed, say it was Exon. not Oxon. that was besieg'd.

William
II. 1087.

William Rufus is more taken Notice of for depopulating Towns and Countries to make room for his Sports (or rather to distress an Invader) than for his Encouragement of Learning; and indeed he was great Part of his Reign engaged in War to secure his Possession of the Throne, so that it could not be expected he should apply himself much to the Encouragement of Learning.

Henry I.
1100.

His Successor *Henry I.* however, is allow'd to have been a great Patron of the Universities, especially that of *Oxford*; for here he built a Palace, call'd *Beaumont*, and resided some time amongst them, during whose long Reign it is observed many learned Men flourish'd at *Oxford*.

Stephen
1135.

King *Stephen*, on the contrary, was no Friend to *Oxford*, nor could it be expected he should, as they adhered to the Empress *Maud*, who was besieg'd in this City from *Michaelmas* to *Christmas*, when she made her Escape from thence in a great Snow in the Night-time, cloathing herself in white to avoid Discovery, and *Stephen* taking the Town afterwards by Storm, laid it in Ashes, for the Protection it had afforded his Rival, which occasioned a Dispersion of the Students.

Henry II.
1154.

Nor was *Henry II.* any great Friend to this University, notwithstanding their adhering to his Mother the Empress.

But

Of the City of OXFORD.

109

But from *Richard I.* who was born here, *Richard I.*
they received many Favours. 1189.

King *John* was not in good Terms, either *John*
with the Clergy or Universities, and it is 1199.
related, that a Woman happening to be
kill'd accidentally by a Student of *Oxford* in
his Reign, who made his Escape, the *Stow* 168.
King order'd three innocent Scholars to be
hang'd for it without Trial: Whereupon
the rest of the Students abandon'd the Uni-
versity, retiring to *Cambridge*, *Reading* and
other Places, and did not return again till
the next Reign.

In the Reign of *Henry III.* his Son, this *Henry III.*
University flourish'd to that Degree, that it 1216.
is said there were no less than 30,000
Students in it; tho' it is probable there is a
Cypher too much added, and instead of
30,000, it should have been 3000; for I
do not find there has ever been many more
than 3000 Students in this University, either
before or since at one time; and that the
usual Number is something more than 2000:
if there ever were 30,000, they must in-
clude all that were alive in any Part of the
Kingdom, who had ever been of this Uni-
versity (whose Names might remain upon
their Books).

In the 18th Year of *Henry III.* there
happened a Skirmish here between the Ser-
vants

1234.

vants and Attendants of the Pope's Legate, who resided in *Ousney* Abby, and the Scholars; in which a Kinsman, some say a Brother of the Legates, was kill'd, and the Legate with Difficulty escap'd out of the Abby, and fled to the King at *Wallingford*. The Students it seems had received some Affront from the Legate's Servants, when they came to attend him, and a poor Scholar being scalded by the Legate's Cook, a Gownsmen thereupon shot the Cook thro' the Body, the rest forcing their Way into the Abby, and threatening the Life of the Legate himself, whom they charg'd with Usury and Extortion (and indeed the principal Business of these Agents of the Court of *Rome* was to fleece and pilfer the Clergy and Universities) but the Legate escaping to *Wallingford*, as has been related, procur'd a Body of Troops to be sent to *Oxford* to bring off his Servants, and apprehend the most notorious Rioters, whereupon about forty of the latter were taken, and sent up to *London* in Carts; however, on the Intercession of the Bishops, and their submitting to the Penances enjoin'd them, the Legate absolv'd them, and releas'd the University from the Interdict, under which he had laid it.

There arose afterwards Disputes in the same Reign between the Students and Townsmen concerning the Rent of the Halls

Halls and Lodgings, which the Scholars hir'd of the Townsmen; for as yet there were no Colleges or Halls for their Exercises and Disputations, or even Chambers for the Students, but what they hir'd of the Townsmen, who used to raise their Rents at Pleasure, and oppress the Scholars by their Exorbitations, this occasioned frequent Quarrels between the Gownsmen and Townsmen, which sometimes came to Blows; whereupon it was at length agreed, that two Students and two Citizens should ascertain the Rents of every Hall and Chamber, lett to any Member of the University, which the Townsmen not observing, the University obtained a Writ from King Henry III. commanding the Mayor and Bayliffs to see the abovesaid Agreement observ'd, and directing, that if any Controversy arose between the Citizens and Scholars about the Rent of the Halls and Chambers lett to Scholars, the Chancellor should decide it; and that these Rents should be settled once in five Years: These Quarrels, it is probable, gave rise to the founding of Colleges, which were soon after begun by the Patrons and Encouragers of Learning: The first of these Houses, which were erected and endow'd with Lands and certain Revenues, and establish'd by Royal Charters, were those of *University*, *Merton* and *Baliol* in the latter

End

End of the Reign of *Henry III.* and the
Edward I. Beginning of *Edward I.* and the first
of these that obtained a Charter of In-
corporation is held to be *Baliol* *; though
*1284. *University* and *Merton* were erected before
it; from whence it appears, that the oldest
Colleges in *Oxford* have been erected and
endow'd within less than 500 Years; and
whoever insinuates, that this *University*
(constituted as it is at present) is of a longer
Standing, is, I conceive, under a Mistake
for what Resemblance is there between the
Times preceeding these (when the Scholars
lived in the Townsmens Houses at their
own Expence, or upon precarious Exhibi-
tions, and consequently could not be un-
der any regular Governments) and the pre-
sent, when they reside in Colleges, which
are their Freehold, under their respective
Heads and Governors, and have all manner
of Exercises almost perform'd within their
own Walls, subsisting at the same time on
the Rents of Lands settled on them by their
Founders and subsequent Benefactors. But
to proceed, the Differences between the
University and *City* had not been long com-
posed, before there arose some childish Mis-
understandings among the Scholars them-
selves. The *Scots*, *Welsh* and northern *Eng-
lish*, forming themselves in a Party against
the Natives of *South-Britain*, which grew
to such an Height, that both Sides drew

out into the Field, and fought a pitch'd Battle; in which many were kill'd and wounded on both Sides; but at length the Northern Gentlemen, and the *Welch*, obtained a compleat Victory over those of the South: However, when they came to cool, both Sides reflecting how much they had incurr'd the Royal Displeasure, agreed to submit themselves to his Majesty, and make him a Present of 4000 Marks: They also prepar'd a Present for Prince *Edward* and the Queen; but the King answer'd, he would accept none of their Money, he valued the Life of a Subject more than any Thing they could offer him; and whether he was provok'd by this Outrage, or any subsequent Offence, we find King *Edward I.* in a manner banish'd the Students from *Oxford*; and when they fled to *Northampton*, where the King besieg'd some of the Chiefs of the Barons (for this happened during the Barons Wars) the Scholars engag'd in the Service of his Enemies, and distinguished themselves by the Sallies they made upon the Besiegers, which so exasperated his Majesty, that he declared he would hang every one of the Students; however, Intercession being made by some great Men for their Lives, when he took the Place he thought fit to spare the Scholars, and gave them Leave to return to *Oxford*, only setting a Fine upon some of the most obnoxious;

P

and

and as Learning never flourishes in time of War, especially during Civil Broils; so it is observ'd, that Learning has seldom been at a lower Ebb than it was at the latter End of the Reign of *Edward II.* during the War between the Crown and the Barons; and tho' he confirm'd all the Privileges granted the Universities by his Predecessors, he sometimes took the Part of the preaching Fryars against them, who pretended to be Exempt from the Chancellor's Jurisdiction.

Edw. II.
1307.

1315.

Pope *Boniface*, about the Year 1301, confirm'd by his Bull all Royal Charters granted to the University, exempting it from the Authority of Archbishops and Bishops, and all ordinary Jurisdiction.

Edw. III.
1327.

In the Reign of *Edward III.* many of the Scholars, on some Disgust, retir'd to *Stamford*, and erected a kind of University there, but were commanded by the King to return, his Majesty declaring, that he would not suffer Universities to be held in any other Places, than where they were already settled, and to prevent the like Recess, a Statute was made, obliging every Candidate for a Degree to swear he would never read or attend a Reader at *Stamford*.

Riot on St.
Scholastica's
Day,

The most fatal Skirmish between the Scholars and Townsmen of *Oxford* happened on *St. Scholastica's Day*, February 10, 1354, which

which began in this manner: Some Scholars ^{Feb. 10,} finding Fault with their Wine at a Tavern, ^{1354.} the Vintner, instead of changing it, re- ^{29 Ed. III.} turn'd saucy Language, for which they broke his Head with the Flaggon, whereupon the Vintner complain'd to his Neighbours, who agreed to ring the Alarm Bell at *Carfax*, immediately great Numbers of the Townsmen assembling, attack'd all the Scholars they met with in the Streets, and even the Chancellor himself, who came to suppress the Riot, whereupon several Scholars arm'd themselves, and rung St. *Mary's* Bell, and their Brethren resorting to them they defended themselves in that Church till Night put an End to the Combat.

The next Day the Chancellor caused Proclamation to be made both at *Carfax* and St. *Mary's*, prohibiting both the Scholars and Townsmen carrying Arms; but the Scholars had no sooner laid down theirs, than the Townsmen, encourag'd by their Bailiffs, fell upon the Scholars, kill'd one of them, and wounded several more; whereupon the Scholars rung St. *Mary's* Bell again, and having arm'd themselves, maintain'd their Ground against the Enemy, till the Townsmen calling in 2000 Country People to their Assistance, over-power'd the Scholars, kill'd and wounded great Numbers of them, throwing their dead Bodies into Bogs and Dunghills, and some of them they left un-

buried in the Streets: After which they plunder'd and burnt fourteen of their Halls or Hostells. The Bishop of *Lincoln* being acquainted with this Outrage, laid the Town under an Interdict, and all Religious Offices were suspended for several Months; the King also seized on the Liberties of the City, from whence the Scholars fled, and the University was in a manner dissolv'd for about two Years. The Mayor and Bailiffs were committed to the Tower of *London*, and the Sheriff of the County imprison'd for not protecting the Chancellor and Students. The University resign'd all her Liberties and Franchises into the King's Hands, as did the Corporation, with all their Lands, Goods and Charters, submitting to the King's Mercy.

His Majesty some time after was pleased to acquit the Scholars of being the Authors of this Riot, and commanded the Townsmen to restore to the Scholars all the Goods they had plunder'd and robb'd them off, to pay the University the Sum of 250 *l.* for the Damage it had sustain'd, leaving those, who were charg'd with murdering or wounding any of the Students, to be tried at the next Assizes; but pardon'd the rest, on condition they should furnish the Scholars with Provisions for one Year at their return to *Oxford*. They were also commanded to celebrate a certain Number of Masses annually

ally on St. *Scholastica's* Day, for the Souls of the Scholars that were kill'd, and their Magistrates and Burgesſes were commanded, each of them, to offer a Penny annually at the High Altar in St. *Mary's* Church, and ſwear not to invade the Rights of the University, but to obey the Chancellor and Vice-chancellor as their Superiors, who were from henceforth ſolely to ſuperintend the Affize of Bread, Wine and Ale, to puniſh Offenders, regulate Weights and Measures, and to take Cognizance of Foreſtallers and Regrators: The Chancellor was alſo impow-er'd to puniſh and imprison Townſmen, as well as Scholars, for carrying Arms, and to cauſe the Streets to be cleans'd and pay'd, and the Sheriff of the County was required, on entering on his Office, to ſwear to protect the Students from all Outrages, and to defend their Rights and Privileges for the future.

The Townſmen, however, preſuming to diſturb the Scholars in the Enjoyment of thoſe Privileges, which were granted them by the abovesaid Charter, the King order'd the ſame to be reinforc'd, and commanded the Sheriff annually to tender an Oath to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes, to obey the Chancellor, and defend the Privileges of the University, which they have ſeen oblig'd to do ever ſince.

The

The Universities, as well as the Secular Clergy, met with great Disturbances about this time from the several Orders of Friars, who pretending to be Exempt from all manner of Jurisdiction, but the Pope's, protected Criminals, and inticed great Numbers of Students to quit the University, and enter themselves of their respective Orders, authorising them to preach and perform divine Offices, without qualifying themselves for Degrees, as the Statutes of the University requir'd.

Edw. III. About the Year 1345, Dr. *John Wickliff*,
1345. Warden of *Canterbury* College, preach'd
Wickliff and disputed against the Errors of the Church
the Refor- of *Rome*, whose Opinions being defended by
mer. many in the University; the Pope publish'd

a Bull, wherein his Holiness reprehends the Chancellor for suffering such Heresies to be taught and countenanced in the University.

Edw. III. In the same Reign there was an Insurrection of the younger Students against the Masters, in which some were kill'd, and more wounded; and this Tumult was no sooner pacify'd, but great Misunderstandings arose among the Masters themselves about the Election of a Chancellor, which the King himself it seems could not compose without the Assistance of the Pope, who excommunicated the Authors of these Disturbances. Another Difference happened in this Reign between the Chancellor
 Doctor

Doctors in Divinity, and Masters of Arts on one Part, and the Doctors and Batchelors of Civil and Canon Law on the other, occasioned by some Statutes made against the latter, in Relation to the time of taking their Degrees, which the King determined in Favour of the Lawyers.

In the Year 1377, *Anno 1 Richard II.* Rich. II.
1377. several Doctors and Masters were convicted of Heresy for disputing in Defence of *Wickliff's* Doctrines. This King confirm'd all the Privileges granted to the University by his Predecessors, and remitted a Subsidy of 4 d. per Head, which *Edward III.* had imposed on every Clerk Resident in the University without a Benefice: He also accommodated the Differences between the University and the Friars, to the Satisfaction of the former. In this Reign a Statute was made by the University, *That no one should be an Inceptor in Divinity, who had not first compleated his Exercise in the Liberal Arts;* for before this, Doctors of Divinity studied only in that Faculty, and were ignorant of Arts and Sciences, and were therefore counted inferior to the Artists, any illiterate Person almost being admitted to the Degree of a Doctor in Divinity, and to the highest Honours in the Church.

His Majesty granted the University a Charter *Anno 1391*, whereby he confirm'd to

the Chancellor all personal Suits, where one of the Litigants should be a Scholar: His Majesty also inhibited all Scholastick Exercises on a Complaint of the Chancellor, that one *Henry Crumpe* had defended *Lollardy* (Heresy) in his publick Lectures, commanding *Crumpe* to appear and answer the Offence before the Privy Council, and it is said *Crumpe* afterwards renounc'd those Opinions.

Upon a Dispute in this Reign, whether the University was subject to the Visitation of the Archbishop, the King gave it in Favour of the Archbishop against himself; tho' the Pope by his Bull had exempted the University from Archiepiscopal Visitation.

The University petitioning the King against papal Provisions, a Law was made for suppressing the same in this Reign; but still we find the Pope disposing of Benefices and other Ecclesiastical Preferments to Foreigners and others in the succeeding Reign of *Henry IV.* to the Prejudice of the true Patrons, and great Discouragement of the *English* Students in the Universities, who thereupon petitioned the King to put the Laws in Execution against such Provisors or Ecclesiasticks as accepted of their Preferments from the Pope; but as *Henry IV.* was obliged to the Holy See to maintain his Usurpation, I question, whether the Universities were relieved from those Encroachments of the

Henry IV.
1399.

the Pope: However, the King confirm'd the Privileges of the University, and something enlarg'd the Limits of their Jurisdiction, viz. Without the East Gate, as far as St. *Bartholemew's* Hospital; on the West to *Botley*; on the North to *Godstow*; and on the South to *Bagley Wood*; and at the same time remitted a Duty of five Pounds *per Annum*, which the Chancellor used to pay for the Assize of Bread and Beer, &c.

On the other hand he compell'd the University to submit to an Archiepiscopal Visitation, as his Predecessor had done.

Great Disturbances were rais'd in this University in the Reign of *Henry V.* *Anno* Henry V. 1413, by *Irish* Scholars, who committed all manner of Outrages in the Night-time: Whereupon the King commanded all *Irish* Men to depart from thence, unless they were Graduates, or of some religious Order, that had a Right to remain at *Oxford*, and would give Security for keeping the Peace. It was provided also, that no *Irishman* should be Head of any Inn or Hall, or presume to come into either of the *English* Universities without Testimonials from the Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, on Pain of High Treason: However, both the *Irish* and *Welsh* sometime after obtain'd the King's Leave to reside here, and were again banish'd

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nish'd for their riotous and tumultuous Behaviour.

1417.
Graduates
only capa-
ble of Liv-
ings.

In the same Reign, *Anno* 1417, a Synod being held at *London*; both Universities by their Proctors complain'd, that the Students liv'd to be old Men in their Colleges for Want of Preferment, either on Account of Papal Provisions, or preferring Ecclesiasticks that had not taken their Degrees; whereupon a Constitution was made, that none should hold a Benefice of sixty Marks *per Annum*, who had not taken his Doctor's Degree in Divinity, Law or Physick, and none should hold a Living of fifty Marks *per Annum*, who was not a Bachelor of Divinity; and only Masters of Arts should be capable of a Benefice of forty Marks *per Annum*.

Henry VI.
1430.

In the Reign of *Henry VI.* *Anno* 1430, we find the Townsmen oppress'd the University by their Extortions, and were many of them discommon'd, or interdicted all Commerce with the University on that Account; but upon their Submission and humble Application to the Heads, they were restor'd to Favour.

1442.

In the same Reign *Anno* 1442, a Dispute arose between the Masters of Arts, and those of Grammar, which soon after put an End to the Grammar Line or Faculty itself.

Seven Years afterwards, 1448, there was a Contention between the University and the City about the Persons entitled to the Privilege of the University: The Townsmen insisting, that the Booksellers, Barbers, &c. whom the University took into their Protection and matriculated, ought not to have the Benefit of those Privileges, but this was determin'd, at length, in Favour of the University.

Tradesmen matriculated.

N. B. Henry V. and Henry VI. were both educated at *Oxford*, according to Wood; tho' it is certain the latter built King's College in *Cambridge*, and *Eaton* near *Windsor*; and is said to have been a great Benefactor to *New College*, *All Souls*, and *Maudlin* in *Oxon*. But notwithstanding he was such an Encourager of Learning, it is observed, the Universities declined in his Reign; there not being more than a thousand Students in *Oxford*, which Mr. Wood ascribes to the Want of Preferments, which were generally appropriated to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and to the Bishops withdrawing their Exhibitions, which they used to bestow on the Education of the Scholars; for the Bishops, he observes, who formerly us'd to reside at their Dioceses, were now become Courtiers, and leaving their Flocks to shift for themselves, spent their Revenues in Luxury: Papal Provisions also were so frequent and scandalous, that Pope *Eugene*, he

observes, conferr'd the Deanery of a Church by Way of Provision on a Person not in Orders, who gave him upwards of a thousand Marks for the Purchase of it; and so great, says the same Writer, was the Corruption of those Times from the Avarice of the Bishop's Servants, that Persons bought Holy Orders, who had never been matriculated in the University, while those, who had spent their whole Time there, were pass'd by: But there was still another Reason for the Decay of Learning, and of the University, the latter End of the Reign of *Henry VI.* besides those Mr. *Wood* has assign'd, namely the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Edw. IV.
1461.

King Edward IV. confirm'd all the Privileges granted to the University, *Anno 1461*, particularly that of the Cognizance of all Causes and Suits, where one of the Parties was a Scholar, and the Charter of *Edward III.* concerning the Market, and this Prince was pleas'd to take upon him the Title of Protector of the University.

Pope Sixtus IV. about the same time confirm'd the Privileges of the University granted by his Predecessors, ratifying their Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, whereupon the Chancellor insisted he had an Apostolical Authority, and was not subject even to a Regal Visitation.

In

In the first Year of *Edward IV.* there was such a Famine, that the Scholars obtained Leave of the Chancellor to go into the Country, and beg at Gentlemens Houses for a Subsistence. *Edw. IV. 1461.*

The Art of printing was first brought in to this University in the third Year of *Edward IV.* Anno 1464, by *William Caxton*, or rather by *Frederick Corfellis*, a Dutchman, whom he brought over from *Holland* with him, and several Books appear to have been printed at *Oxford* by this *Frederick*, particularly *Jerom's Exposition* of the Apostles Creed, Anno 1468, and *Egidius Romanus* of original Sin, Anno 1479. *Printing.*

King *Richard III.* during his short Reign, *Rich. III. 1483.* shewed himself a Patron of this University; he visited it in Person, and attended their Disputations; after which he confirm'd all their Privileges.

Learning is said to have been at a very low Ebb, and the Universities very thin in the Reign of *Henry VII.* which may be ascrib'd also to the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which were scarce composed till the latter End of this Reign. *Henry VII. 1485.*

Margaret, Countess of *Richmond* and *Derby*, the Mother of King *Henry VII.* however appeared a noble Patroness and Encourager of Learning in both Universities:

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The PRESENT STATE

In this she founded a Divinity Lecture, and gave Exhibitions to several poor Scholars; and in *Cambridge* she founded the Colleges of *Christ's*, and *St. John's*.

The learned *Erasmus Roterodamus* coming into *England* in the Year 1498, and visiting this University was well received and entertained here, where he revived the *Greek Tongue*, then almost lost.

Hen. VIII. King *Henry VIII.* at his Accession, confirm'd the Privileges of the University, and in several Disputes between the University and Townsmen, at the Instance of *Wolsey*, constantly decided in Favour of the University.

Luther the Reformer.

About the Year 1523, the *Lutheran* Doctrines began to spread here, and in no House more than in *Cardinal College*, where it was taught by some of the Junior Canons, who came from *Cambridge*; and particularly by one *John Clarke*, who was look'd upon as an Oracle by *Luther's* Disciples; but many of them were committed to Prison, and their Books publickly burnt.

One of the most trying Points in this Reign was the Controversy concerning the King's Divorce from *Queen Katherine*.

The Bishop of *Lincoln* was sent to *Oxford* with the King's Letters, requiring the University to send his Majesty their Determination,

mination, whether the marrying his Brother's Relict was defensible or not.

A Convocation being call'd thereupon, a Majority of the Doctors declared for the Negative; but the Masters of Arts being of another Opinion, the Meeting broke off abruptly. The Divorce of Hen. VIII.

The King receiving Advice of this Transaction, sent a Letter under his own Hand, directed to the Vice-chancellor, the Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity (without mentioning the Regents) wherein he acquaints them how deeply he resented the Stubborness of the Masters of Art, declared, that they seem'd to him not to have liv'd long enough to qualify them with Capacity and Discretion for this Business; that they ought therefore to resign themselves to the Judgment of wiser Men, and be govern'd by the Precedent of the Doctors.

That, if they persevered in their Obstinacy, and gave their Sovereign any further Trouble, they should soon be made sensible of the ill Consequence, and understand it was not their best Way to provoke a Hornet's Nest.

Soon after this, Dr. Bell and Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, were dispatch'd to Oxford again; their Commission was to inform the Masters further upon the Case, and prevail with them to give Satisfaction; but this Attempt failing of Success, the Chancellor wrote

wrote down to refer the Decision to a Committee : This Expedient was at first refus'd.

Secretary *Fox* was afterwards sent to try his Interest ; but all was to no purpose : The Masters not being to be brought off, and ready to grow mutinous, the Chancellor sent the Heads a very extraordinary and unprecedented Order, he requir'd them to exclude the Masters from the Convocation, and to proceed to a Resolution without them ; and thus by a Committee of Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity, the Question was drawn up in Form, determined in the Negative, and the Seal of the University set to the Instrument.

The Historian *Wood* complains of this Management, and takes the Freedom to say, the Privileges of the University were plainly over-ruled ; and that the excluding the Masters from their Right of voting, made the Decree of no Force. That several Masters of the University, not thinking themselves bound by this Decision, preach'd openly against the Divorce.

This Relation of *Wood's* is censured by Bishop *Burnet*, who charges the *Oxford* Antiquary with giving Credit to a lying Story of *Sanders*, says, that *Wood* had either not seen, or not consider'd another Instrument, to which the University set their Seal. That the last mention'd Instrument was pass'd in a Convocation of all the Doctors and

and Masters, Regents and Non-regents, that by a Vote pass'd in this Convocation, they all resign'd themselves to the Determination of a Committee; and that this Committee consisted only of Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity.

But Mr. Collier observes, that notwithstanding Wood is charg'd with relying on the Testimony of Sanders; it is plain, he makes no use of his Authority, but cites the Records of the University for the main of his Narrative. And as to the Instrument last mentioned, tho' Lord Herbert calls it an Original in one Place; yet, after the Recital of it, he calls it a blurr'd Copy, and says, *it is not probable it should be intended for the King in that manner*, which plainly proves, that in Lord Herbert's Opinion (whose Authority Bishop Burnet relies on) it could be no Original; possibly it might be only a rough Draught; and when the Doctors found the Masters would not pass it, they laid it aside without engrossing: However, they might think fit to preserve it to shew their Zeal for the King's Service. And for a further Defence of the Oxford Historian, Mr. Collier cites another remarkable Passage in Lord Herbert's Collections concerning this Matter: *The Words run thus.*

The King sent his Confessor Longland to the University of Oxon, to procure their Con-

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firmation

The PRESENT STATE

firmation of his Divorce from *Katherine*. The King join'd Entreaties and Threats: The Chancellor *Warham* advised them to follow the Truth, here *Seniores facile assenserunt Regi*; but the younger Sort (Regent Masters) flatly denied: The King sent more Threats, but moves them not; so that at last the Artists, or Regent Masters (altho' by the Statutes nothing can be done without them) are excluded, and the Matter committed only to Divines, who determined for the King, and his Majesty punished the Regents.

As the King had ask'd the Opinion of the University in Relation to his Divorce, and received a satisfactory Answer; so did he demand their Opinion afterwards of the Pope's Supremacy, whereupon the Question was put to every individual Student, *whether he would renounce the Pope's Supremacy?* which many of them did, and signed an Instrument, declaring their Assent; yet some rather chose to quit their Fellowships than comply: They saw the King making a Valuation of all College Estates, as well as Church Leases, and did strongly suspect he designed to seize on both, and demolish their Houses.

The King proceeding to visit the University by Commissioners, added a *Greek* Lecture to *Magdalen* College and *New College*, and to *All-Souls* another; as also a
Latin

Latin Lecture, giving Stipends to the Lecturers : In *Queen's* College and *Merton* he appointed *Greek* Lectures, and the rest of the small Colleges had one Lecturer assigned them, and the Scholars were commanded to attend those Lectures, on Pain of losing their Commons every Day they were absent; but the Students being now represented to the King by the *Monks* and other Enemies to the University, as Men of immoral and dissolute Lives, the Bishops and great Men withdrew their Exhibitions, and the King endeavoured to regulate their Discipline by certain Ordinances he made for that purpose; and as the *Latin* Tongue began to grow into Disuse, his Majesty order'd *Latin* Sermons to be preach'd (which had been disus'd for some time) according to their ancient Statutes : After which the King restor'd the University their Charters, which he had kept in his Hands some Years, ratifying and confirming all their Privileges, and requiring all his Subjects to take notice, and observe them; and this he did on the Vice-chancellor or Commissaries entring into a Recognizance of a thousand Pounds, not to assume or claim any Privilege granted to the University by *Wolfsey's* Charter : This King also revok'd all Charters and Bulls granted to the University by the Popes of *Rome*; yet he ratified all the Rights and Privileges from them, accruing to the University, and esta-

The PRESENT STATE

blished them by Virtue of his Royal Authority, calling them the antient Rights of the University.

But notwithstanding this King was an Encourager of Learning, Mr. *Wood* observes, that the Universities did not flourish in the latter End of his Reign, which he ascribes to the Fall of Cardinal *Wolsey*, the great Patron of it, and to the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which, by their Contributions and Exhibitions, us'd to maintain a great many Students here; nor was the King's Bounty applied, as it ought, his Courtiers pocketing the very Stipends he had assign'd to the several Lecturers, both in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Edw. VI. In the Reign of King *Edward VI.* Delegates were sent down to reform the University in Point of Religion, and abolish Popery; but my Author observes, the Commissioners procur'd much good to themselves by suppressing religious Houses, and advanced the Reformation but little by the Havock they made of the Church Lands, and some of the Colleges were once very much in Danger of being suppress'd by these Delegates.

Mary
1553.

The Reign of *Edward VI.* being short, and Queen *Mary* succeeding, she oblig'd the University to become Roman Catholicks again;

again; and to terrify the Disciples of the Reformation, those celebrated Reformers Archbishop *Cranmer*, and the Bishops *Ridley* and *Latimer*, were burnt for Heresy before *Baliol* College. She confirm'd the Statutes of the University, but the Purveyance for Victuals, which used to extend twenty Miles round the University, was now limited to five Miles by Parliament. Cardinal *Pool*, by Virtue of his Legatine Power, appointed certain Delegates to visit the University, with an Authority to receive into the Church again all such Apostates, as desired Absolution; but they rejected all Persons, who would not renounce their Heresies, as they called Protestant Doctrines, and they publicly burnt all *English* Bibles, with the Commentaries upon them in the Market-place, fining or banishing those Persons in whose Possession they were found.

Upon the Resignation of *Mason* the Chancellor, Cardinal *Pool* was elected Chancellor, who provided the University with a new Set of Statutes, whereby all Persons well affected to the Reformation were excluded the University.

Queen *Elizabeth* succeeding her Sister *Elizabeth* *Mary*, for one Year kept Things pretty much in the State she found them; but then reversed all that her Predecessor had done, delegating certain Persons to visit the Universities,

1558.

verfities, and eject all Persons that did not renounce the Popish Doctrines and Superstitions; whereupon feveral of the Heads and Fellows chofe to resign, rather than conform.

The following Year, the Queen remitted to the Univerfity the Payments of the firft Fruits and Tenths for ever: She alfo exempted them from the Subfides, Tenths and Fifteenths of all their Temporalties and Lay Fees.

Some few Years after, the Queen vifited the Univerfity in Perfon, and was prefent at their Difputations and Exercifes in the Schools one whole Week, during which time fhe preferr'd feveral Men of great Merit and Figure in the learned World, and expreffed fo much Satisfaction in the Conduct of the Univerfity, that it brought over many of the Students, which were before inclined to Popery to embrace the Reformation.

Her Majefty taking Leave of the Univerfity in a *Latin* Oration, gave them Thanks for that Duty and Affection they had expreffed towards her Perfon and Government, during her Refidence amongst them, declaring, fhe fhould always be ready to protect and encourage this learned Body.

The Earl of *Leicefter*, once a Student of this Univerfity, and at this time Chancellor, is faid to have been the Occafion of her
Majefty's

Majesty's favouring them with this Visit :
During his Chancellorship, he chang'd almost the whole Government of the University, in some Things for the better, according to my Author ; but in many Things for the worse, as it was generally thought.

In the Year 1584, the same Chancellor, by the Queen's Direction, sent a Letter to the University, commanding them, that no Person should be admitted to a Degree without performing the suitable Exercises for the same, upon a Report made to her Majesty, that Degrees were taken here by the Method of Dispensations, without any Regard had to Learning or Merit ; wherefore he commanded them, both in his own and the Queen's Name, to see that all Persons should perform their Exercises for the same ; and that they should stay their proper time, before they presumed to take any Bachelor's Degree in Divinity, Law or Physick, or any other Faculty whatsoever, or sue for any Doctor's Degree without reading their Cursory Lectures, except the Sons of Kings and Noblemen, having a Voice in the upper House of Parliament ; nor should any Dispensations be granted for the doing of Exercises ; for by giving Bonds, and then forfeiting the Conditions thereof, they had suffer'd such infamous Blockheads to pass to their Degrees, as could never have been conceived

ceived to have had the least Part of an University Education.

The Earl of *Leicester* dying at his Seat at *Cornbury* in that memorable Year 1588, was succeeded in the Chancellorship of that University by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who endeavoured to reform, whatever his Predecessor had left undone, particularly he directed, that all Persons to be admitted to a Degree, should first give an account of their Faith: He restrained the Excess of Apparel among the Scholars, restor'd the preaching of Sermons on Sundays and Holidays during the Vacation, and required all Candidates for Degrees, and matriculated Persons, to subscribe the Articles of Religion: He reviv'd the Course of Disputations, inflicting Penalties on those who omitted the same; and had he liv'd longer, says my Author, he would have left nothing for his Successor to have amended. Lord *Buckhurst* succeeded *Hatton* in the Office of Chancellor of the University, who, with great Industry, endeavoured to correct what had escaped his Predecessor, and to this End invited her Majesty to *Oxford* again: She was met by the Vice-chancellor and Heads at the utmost Bounds of the University, who congratulated her Arrival in a *Latin* Speech, which she answered in the same Language; and being address'd in *Greek*, when she came to *Carfax*, she returned

turned a most obliging Answer in that Tongue.

While she remain'd at Oxford, she attended the Exercises of the Schools every Day, and was entertain'd by the Scholars in Christ-Church Hall every Evening with a Play acted by the Students.

Lord Buckhurst (adds Mr. Wood) did many good Offices to the University, and so modell'd and corrected their Discipline, that, during his Administration, Learning, Piety and good Manners, seemed to have taken up their Residence at Oxford.

King James in the Beginning of his Reign James I.
1602. authorized the two Universities to send two Members each to represent them in Parliament, and directed them to chuse such Men as were skilful in the Civil Law, for they had no Representatives in the House of Commons before.

In the Year 1609, the Differences were revived again between the University and the Town of Oxford, about keeping Watch and Ward; for tho' this had been acknowledged to be the sole Right of the University, yet the Bailiffs of Oxford, under Pretence of searching for Felons and Vagrants in the Night-time, still walk'd the Streets, which occasioned frequent Quarrels between the Gownsmen and Townsmen: Whereupon Complaint was made to the King and

Council of the Bailiffs, who were fined and imprisoned by the Chancellor, and the Cause being removed to the Courts above by *Habeas Corpus*, was remanded, and the Bailiffs were obliged to submit and acknowledge their Offence; but the Townsmen renewing their Pretensions to the Watch two Years afterwards; the Vice-chancellor thought fit to discommon them (that is) he forbid all Students and privileged Persons to deal with such Townsmen, as attempted to invade the Rights of the University, which soon obliged them to submit again. For by privileged Persons are not only meant Students, but all Tradesmen, who are matriculated and taken into the Protection of the University.

In this Reign the Students were much divided among themselves, some asserted strenuously the Rights of the Church, and others espoused the *Puritans*; among the former was *William Laud*, B. D. afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whom the *Puritans* accused of preaching up *Arminianism*, and even Popery in his Sermons; but he was acquitted of that Charge by the Vice-chancellor.

On the other hand, the *Puritans* were not satisfied with preaching up the Doctrines of absolute Decrees and Reprobation, and railing at the establish'd Church; but maintained it was lawful to resist, and even de-
pose

pose such Princes and Governors as persecuted their Subjects on the Score of Religion.

Mr. *William Knight*, of *Broadgate Hall*, preaching on *Palm Sunday* at *St. Peter's* in the East upon these Words: *What doest thou here Elijah?* and discoursing on the Persecution the Prophet lay under, and the Means he had used to disintangle himself; he came at last to this Question, *Whether it was lawful for Subjects, when harrassed on the Score of Religion, to take up Arms against their Prince in their own Defence?* and being so hardy to hold the Affirmative, the Vice-chancellor, *Dr. Pearce*, order'd him to deliver his Notes, and discover those who put him upon preaching this extraordinary Doctrine, and who he had pre-acquainted with this Business before he came into the Pulpit.

Knight answer'd, as to the Doctrine, he follow'd the Opinion of *Paræus*, then Divinity Professor at *Heidelburgh*, who in his Comment on the 13th Chapter of the *Romans* has directly asserted the same thing; but his principal Authority, he said, was King *James*, who, as he understood, was going to send the *Rochellers* a Reinforcement against their own Prince. As to the other Question, he told the Vice-chancellor he had made no Body Privy to his Sermon, except Mr. *Herbert*, Vicar of *Radley* near *Abington*, and Mr. *Code* of the same House.

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Upon this Examination, *Knight* and his two Abettors were committed, and immediately afterwards the Vice-chancellor wrote to Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of St. *David's*, and gave him an Account of what had pass'd. *Laud* laid the Letter before the King; whereupon his Majesty ordered *Knight* and his Sermon to be brought up, who being examined before the Council Board, and returning the same Answer he did to the Vice-chancellor, he was sent to the *Gate-house*.

Then the King wrote to the Vice-chancellor, commending him for apprehending *Knight*, *Herbert*, and *Code*, and requiring him to discharge the two latter, till further Order: The Vice-chancellor was likewise commanded to assemble the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and put them in mind of the Direction sent thither some few Years since by his Majesty, that those who design'd to make Divinity their Profession, should chiefly apply themselves to the Studies of the Holy Scriptures, of the Councils, Fathers and ancient Schoolmen; but as for the Moderns, whether *Jesuits* or *Puritans*, they should wholly decline reading their Works.

And to prevent young Students being debauch'd with the Doctrines of *Paræus*, the King and Council ordered his Comment to be burnt; but before this was done, this Book, and other of like Principles, were censured by all the Bishops then in *London*:

These

These Prelates condemned the Proposition made by *Knight*, as plainly seditious, contrary to the Holy Scriptures, the Sense of the antient Fathers, and utterly repugnant to the Doctrine and Constitution of the Church of *England*.

By an Order of Council the Booksellers Shops were search'd for the said Comments of *Paræus*, which were publicly burnt at *Oxford*, *Cambridge* and *London*. *Oxford* afterwards made Extracts from *Paræus*, his Assertions, on the Question above-mentioned, which were read at the publick Convocation, and censured by the Heads, Doctors and Masters in manner following.

P A R Æ U S's First PROPOSITION.

It is lawful for Bishops and Pastors, with the Consent of the Church, to deliver wicked and unjust Magistrates to *Satan*, and that they ought to proceed thus far, in case the Magistrates prove contumacious.

The C E N S U R E.

This Proposition is erroneous, impious and subversive of Civil Government.

The Second PROPOSITION.

Subjects, not private ones, but placed in subordinate Magistracy, may lawfully make use of Force, and defend themselves, the Commonwealth, and the true Religion, in
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The PRESENT STATE

the Field against the chief Magistrate, within the Cases and Conditions following. *First*, when the chief Magistrate turns Tyrant. 2. When he forces them, or any of their Fellow Subjects, upon Blasphemy or manifest Idolatry. 3. When any heavy Pressure is laid on them by the Government. 4. When Resistance is the only Expedient to secure them their Lives, their Fortunes, and Liberty of Conscience; but then 5. They are to take care not to make Religion and Justice a Colour for Interest and Ambition; and 6. They must always manage within the Rules of Moderation and Temper, and do nothing unwarrantable by Law.

The CENSURE.

This Proposition is false and seditious, and the Conditions annex'd, are only thrown in for a Varnish to Rebellion, and to give an Handle for an Insurrection to be carried on with a better Grace.

The Third PROPOSITION.

Subjects altogether private, and who have no Share in the Magistracy, in case they are persecuted by those in the Administration, that is, by those in Authority under the Government, such private Subjects, without a lawful Call, have no Authority to make use of the Sword to attack a Tyrant, either by Way of Prevention, or to defend

defend themselves from actual Oppression or Outrage, or to revenge themselves for what they have suffer'd already.

The CENSURE.

This Assertion goes upon a false Supposition, and is scandalously insidious and treasonable.

The Fourth PROPOSITION.

When a Tyrant manages like a Highwayman, and commits an open Rape, as it were, upon Privilege and Property: In this Case, Subjects, tho' under the most private Capacity, when they are in no Condition of applying to the subordinate Magistracy, nor any Possibility of avoiding the Danger, may lawfully make use of Force, defend themselves and their Friends against the Insults of the Tyrant, and treat him in the Character of one that goes upon the Road.

The CENSURE.

This Proposition is false, dangerous and wicked.

To prevent the spreading of such dangerous Principles for the future, the following Provision and Decree was pass'd in the Convocation.

1. That by the Doctrine of the Holy Scriptures it is in no Case lawful for Subjects

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jects to make use of Force against their Prince, nor to appear offensively or defensively in the Field against the King; either upon the Score of Religion, or any other Account whatsoever.

2. That all the Doctors and Masters, the Bachelors of Law and Physick in the University of Oxon, shall subscribe the Censure and Decree above-mentioned.

3. That all Persons, promoted to any Degree, shall subscribe these Censures; and at the same time take their Corporal Oath, that they do not only at present condemn and detest the Propositions above-mention'd; but that they shall always continue of the same Opinion.

The Tenor of the OATH.

T*U jurabis te ex animo & bona fide consentire decreto Convocationis habitæ Die Martis (viz.) vicesimo quinto Die Junij, 1622, sup. quibusdam Propositionibus falsis, seditiosis, impijs, & ibidem damnitis; & quod nullam predictarum conclusionum earumve Sententiam docebis, defendes vel tenebis publice aut occulte, neque aliquem hujusmodi Doctorem vel Defensorem ope consilio vel favore iuvabis, sed quantum in te est impedies ita te Deus adjuvet tactis sacro sanctis Dei Evangelijs.*

And

And that *Calvin's* Doctrines might not revive here: An Order was made at the same Convocation, that the King's Directions above-mentioned for the regulating their Studies, should be hung up in the College Chapels, and other publick Places. And from this time *Calvin's* Authority began to decline in the University: He was not now consulted, as their Oracle, nor taken upon Content as formerly. And as *Calvin's* Authority sunk, the Doctrines of the Church of *England* emerg'd, and the Fathers recovered a just Esteem.

Mr. *Knight* was detained in Prison two Years; but obtained his Liberty at length on the Intercession of the Earl of *Oxford*, who made him his Chaplain; but however the Doctrine of Resistance was discouraged in this University; that of Predestination seems to have been generally acquiesced in at this time; for Mr. *Gabriel Bridges* was censured for questioning it, and enjoyn'd to make a Recantation, and to testify he had alter'd his Opinion: He was ordered, when he came to take his Bachelor of Divinity's Degree to maintain these Propositions.

That God's Decree of Predestination is not conditional.

That Grace sufficient for Salvation is not given to all Men.

And indeed this was the Opinion of King *James* himself, who in most Points of Doc-

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trine

Charles I.
1625.

trine appears to have been a perfect *Calvinist*. This Prince, dying *Anno* 1625, was succeeded by his Son *Charles I.* who was a great Patron of this University, and studious of the Welfare of it. There happening a Dispute about the Election of Proctors in the Year 1628, and the Matter being reffer'd to his Majesty; the King, by the Advice of Bishop *Laud*, directed, that the Colleges should have the Office of Proctors by Turns, having Regard to the Largeness of each College, and the Number of Students; that *Christ-Church* should have six Turns, *Magdalen* five, *New College* four; and so the rest in Proportion. The same Year, the King visited the University, and was received with the same Honours as his Predecessors had been. Upon the Death of their Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke*, *Anno* 1630, the University elected Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, to succeed him, who immediately applied himself to regulate what he found amiss: He procured a Prebendary of *Christ-Church* to be annex'd to the *Hebrew* Lecture, observing that Tongue to be much neglected: He insisted on the Scholars wearing their proper Habits, and prohibited the accumulating Degrees, or the taking several Degrees at once, as had been too much practised. However, it appears, that some celebrated Preachers began to charge Bishop *Laud*, and many of his Brethren

thren with *Arminianism*, and being popishly affected ; and when the Vice-chancellor demanded a Copy of their Sermons, they refused to deliver them, which Matter being referr'd to the King, his Majesty ordered, that whenever the Vice-chancellor should demand a Copy of the Preacher's Sermon, he should deliver him a true Copy upon Oath ; and that if the Vice-chancellor should commit a University Man, he should not disobey him, but go to Prison.

Archbishop *Laud* the Chancellor, in the Year 1635, gave great Numbers of Books to the University in most Languages : He also procured a very beneficial Charter for the University, explaining and confirming their antient Privileges, and adding several others : And their Statutes being corrected and enlarg'd *Anno* 1636, were confirm'd by the King and the Archbishop ; and the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges and Proctors, engaged in the Name of the University to observe them ; and the Statute for the Examination of Candidates for Degrees was more particularly ordered to be put in Execution : Such, as commenced Bachelors, were examined in Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Moral Philosophy and Geometry ; but the Candidates for the Master's Degree, in Natural Philosophy, Metaphysicks, Astronomy, Opticks, Physicks and Geography, and both in Geometry and the *Greek* Tongue,

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whose Answers were to be given in the *Latin* Tongue; and unless they could give a tolerable Account of the said several Arts, they were not to be admitted to the said Degrees. These Examinations were to be made in the Presence of the Vice-chancellor and Proctors, and being duly perform'd, rais'd the Esteem of the University Discipline much in the Nation, and Foreign Parts.

But the Chancellor, who was the chief Protector of the Universities, and the greatest Encourager of Learning in those Times, happening to fall under the Displeasure of the Parliament in the Year 1639, their Privileges were invaded on every Side, and particularly by the Townsmen, who now insulted the Scholars, and disown'd the Authority of the Magistrates of the University, and preferring false and scandalous Petitions to the Parliament, were too much encourag'd in their tumultuous Behaviour: However, the University observing all Ecclesiastical Government to be struck at, as well as the Privileges of the University, had the Courage to petition the Parliament to support the establish'd Church; but the Houses refused to receive it: And now the Archbishop being prosecuted for his Loyalty to his Prince by the House of Commons, thought proper to resign his Office of Chancellor, in which he was succeeded by the Earl of *Pembroke*,
his

his Competitor in the last Election, without proceeding to a new Choice.

Upon the Petition of some *Puritans* to the Parliament soon after, it was ordered, that no Scholar should be obliged to sign such of the Articles of the Church of *England*, as they could not digest; and that they should pay no Reverence to the Altars in their Chapels, by bowing or offering Money at them.

The Parliament proceeding to collect and levy Money on the Subject to maintain their Forces against the King in the Year 1642. This University made his Majesty a Present of their Plate and Money, which the two Houses took great Pains to prevent; but it arrived however safe at *York*; tho' that sent by the other University had the Misfortune to be intercepted by the Enemy.

The Gownsmen at *Oxford* proceeded to form a Regiment of Scholars for their Defence, and were join'd by Sir *John Byron* with two hundred of the King's Horse; but being deserted by the Townsmen, who had promised to join them, they dispersed, and a Detachment from the Parliament Army, commanded by the Lord *Fiennes*, march'd into the City.

However in the Year 1643, the Royalists possess'd themselves of *Oxford*, fortified the Avenues, and placed a strong Garrison in it; and a Regiment was again form'd out of the
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the Scholars, which were of great Service to the Royal Cause; whereupon the Earl of *Pembroke*, who had betrayed the Interests of the University, was displaced by the King, and the Earl of *Hartford* made Chancellor in his Stead.

The King's Affairs declining, *Oxford* was surrendered to the Forces of the Parliament upon honourable Terms in the Year 1646, and the next Year (1647) Commissioners were appointed for the Visitation of the University; among whom were Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, *William Prinne*, and twenty more.

The University resolving not to acknowledge these Persons to be lawful Visitors; the Proctors, in the Name of the rest, appear'd before them on the 8th of *October*, with a Protest of the following Tenour, *viz.*

“ Whereas the Vice-chancellor and Proctors (the Magistrates and publick Officers of the University) have been commanded by several Citations to appear before the said Commissioners, sitting together in *Merton College*; and whereas they have communicated this to him and us (the Delegates of the University) we, the said Delegates, together with the Vice-chancellor and Proctors, duly weighing the Premisses, and deliberating thereon, in the Name of all the Students (paying all manner of Reverence to both Honour-
“ able

“ able Houses of Parliament, and due Re-
“ spect to every Person thereof, and to the
“ Offices they execute) do with Humility
“ interpose our Opinion, and say, that we
“ can acknowledge no other Visitor than
“ the King himself, or him unto whom he
“ has immediately delegated and granted
“ his Power ; for as much as this Power of
“ visiting, the University is to be acknow-
“ ledged among the undoubted Rights of the
“ Crown (which we are bound to defend,
“ as well on account of several Obligations
“ in Law, as on account of our late Pro-
“ testation) and also among the chief Pri-
“ vileges of the University (which we are
“ no less obliged by several Statutes and
“ Oaths to maintain) and that the same
“ belongs to the King, and no one else:
“ And therefore without manifest Danger
“ of various and manifold Perjury, we think
“ we cannot submit to this Visitation, nor
“ can we acknowledge the Persons sent by
“ both Houses of Parliament to be lawful
“ Visitors.”

The same Day an Order was affix'd to
the School-Gate, depriving Dr. *Fell* of the
Office of Vice-chancellor ; notwithstanding
which, the Doctor still continued to act as
such, called a Congregation of Regent Mas-
ters, and began the Term, according to
Custom : He also refused to deliver up the
Statute Books, Keys, Seals and Writings be-
longing

longing to the University. which had been demanded of him ; whereupon Dr. *Fell*, the Vice-chancellor, was commanded to attend a Committee of Lords at *London*, and Dr. *Potter*, President of *Trinity* College, supplying the Absence of *Fell*, held a Convocation, wherein the Transactions of the University Delegates, and the answer given on the 8th in the Name of the University, and presented by the Proctors to the Visitors, were approv'd and ratified.

Dr. *Fell* being brought before a Committee of Lords at *Whitehall* on the 15th of *November*, and examined, whether a Paper shewn him was the Answer of himself and the Canons of *Christ-Church*, who had subscribed it, said, he could not give a positive Answer, unless the Canons were present; whereupon the Canons appeared and owned their Hands ; and that it was their Answer, but Dr. *Fell* received Abundance of opprobrious Language from the Earl of *Pembroke*, one of the Members of the Committee.

Dr. *Potter* and the Proctors also were sent for to *London* to answer their Contempts, and an Ordinance of Parliament was made that all Persons, who had opposed the Authority of the Visitors, and kept Possession of their Offices, should be taken into Custody ; and all the Heads of Colleges were turn'd out by Force, and the Canons of *Christ-Church* ; and all others, who refused

to submit to the Usurpation, were depriv'd: The Earl of *Pembroke* was directed to take Possession of the Chancellor's Office, and *Edward Reynolds*, M. A. was appointed Vice-chancellor, and put into Possession of Dr. *Fell's* Lodgings.

The noble Historian, speaking of this Visitation, says, "That the Earl of *Pembroke*, out of the extream Weakness of his Understanding, and the miserable Compliance of his Nature, suffer'd himself to be made a Property, in joyning with *Brent*, *Prynne*, and some Committee Men, and Presbyterian Ministers, as Commissioners for the Parliament, to reform the Discipline and erroneous Doctrine of that famous University, by the Rule of the Covenant; which was the Standard of all Mens Learning and Ability to govern: All Persons of that Quality being requir'd to subscribe that Test, which the whole Body of the University was so far from submitting to, that they met in their Convocation, and, to their eternal Renown (being at the same time under a strong and strict Garrison, put over them by the Parliament, the King in Prison, and all their Hopes desperate) pass'd a publick Act and Declaration against the Covenant, with such invincible Arguments of the Illegality, Wickedness and Perjury contained in it, that no Man of the contrary

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" Opinion,

“ Opinion, nor the Assembly of the Divines
 “ (which then sat at *Westminster*, forming
 “ a new Catechism and Scheme of Religion).
 “ ever ventured to make any Answer to;
 “ nor is it indeed to be answer’d, but must
 “ remain to the World’s End, as a Mo-
 “ nument of the Learning, Courage and
 “ Loyalty of that excellent Place, against
 “ the highest Malice and Tyranny that was
 “ ever exercised in or over any Nation;
 “ and which those famous Commissioners
 “ only answered, by expelling all those
 “ who refused to submit to their Jurisdic-
 “ tion, or to take the Covenant, which
 “ was, upon the Matter, the whole Uni-
 “ versity, scarce one Governor and Master
 “ of College or Hall, and an incredible
 “ small Number of Fellows and Scholars
 “ submitting to either. Whereupon that
 “ Desolation being made, they placed in
 “ their Rooms the most notorious, factious
 “ *Presbyterians* in the Government of the
 “ several Colleges or Halls; and such other
 “ of the same Leaven in the Fellowships
 “ and Scholars Places, of those whom they
 “ had expell’d, without any Regard to the
 “ Statutes of the several Founders, and the
 “ Incapacities of the Persons that were put
 “ in: The Omnipotence of an Ordinance
 “ of Parliament confirm’d all that was this
 “ Way done; and there was no farther
 “ contending against it.”

It

It might reasonably be concluded, that this wild and barbarous Depopulation would even extirpate all that Learning, Religion and Loyalty, which had so eminently flourished there; and that the succeeding ill Husbandry, and unskilful Cultivation, would have made it fruitful only in Ignorance, Profanation, Atheism and Rebellion; but by God's wonderful Blessing, the Goodness and Richness of that Soil could not be made barren by all that Stupidity and Ignorance. It choak'd the Weeds, and would not suffer the poysonous Seeds, which were sown with Industry enough to spring up; but after several tyrannical Governments, mutually succeeding each other, and with the same Malice and Perverseness endeavoured to extinguish all good Literature and Allegiance: It yielded a Harvest of extraordinary good and sound Knowledge in all Parts of Learning; and many, who were wickedly introduced, applied themselves to the Study of good Learning, and the Practise of Virtue; and had an Inclination to that Duty and Obedience they had never been taught; so that when it pleased God to bring King *Charles II.* back to his Throne, he found that University (not to undervalue the other, which had nobly likewise rejected the ill Infusions, which had been industriously pour'd into it) abounding in excellent Learning, and devoted to Duty and

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Obedience,

The PRESENT STATE

Obedience, little inferior to what it was before its Desolation, which is a lively Instance of God's Mercy and Purpose, for ever to provide for his Church, that the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against it, which were never open'd wider, nor with more Malice than in that Time.

The Royalists being ejected, and the University replenish'd with *Presbyterians* and *Republicans*, as related above, an Act was held in the Year 1649, when General *Fairfax*, Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, and several other Officers of the Parliament Army, coming to *Oxford*, were complimented with Degrees; *Robert Scrope*, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, was admitted to the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts; *Unton Croke*, to a Bachelor of Law; Sir *Hardress Waller*, to a Master of Arts; *Thomas Harrison*, Major General, Colonel *Ingoldsby*, Governor of the Garrison of this City, *John Hewson*, a Colonel of Foot, Colonel *William Gough*, *John Okey*, a Colonel of Dragoons, and *George Joyce*, a Cornet, to the same Degree. *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, Generalissimo, and *Oliver Cromwell*, Lieutenant General, were created Doctors of Civil Law.

Anno
1651.

The Convocation unanimously chose *Cromwell* their Chancellor: He was then at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, and being acquainted with what the Convocation of this University had done by certain Doctors and Masters

ters sent to him on purpose, he kindly accepted their Election, and promised forthwith to be a Friend to the University, by a Letter sent back by them, *Feb. 4* following, in Words to this Effect; " If these (*viz.*) " some Arguments, which he had first " made use of to avoid the Office) prevail " not, and that I must continue in this " Honour, till I can personally serve you, " you shall not want my Prayers; that that " Seed and Stock of Piety and Learning " (so marvellously springing up among you) " may be useful to that great and glorious " Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, of " the Approach of which, so plentiful an " Effusion of the Spirit upon those hopeful " Plants, is one of the best Presages. And " in all other Things I shall, by the di- " vine Assistance, improve my poor Abili- " ties and Interests, in manifesting myself " to be to the University, and to yourselves, " &c." which Letter being read in the Convocation, the Academians made the Place resound with their joyful Acclamations.

In the same Year, the University appeared so modell'd and devoted to the Interest of the Parliament, that they raised an hundred and twenty Horse at their own Charge, and promised to raise a Regiment of Foot.

Cromwell held the Chancellorship till the Year 1657, when he resign'd it in Favour of

of his Son *Richard*, who held it till the Restoration. *Cromwell* ordered a Revenue of one hundred Pounds *per Annum* to be settled on the Divinity Reader.

The Marquess of *Hertford* was restored to the Chancellorship at the Restoration; but dying soon after, Sir *Edward Hyde*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was elected into that Office; and Commissioners being sent down to visit the University, we find the following Heads of Colleges restored, made or confirm'd (*viz.*)

Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Rector of *Lincoln* College; Dr. *John Oliver*, President of *Magdalen* College; Dr. *Thomas Yate*, Principal of *Bräzen-Nose* College; Dr. *Robert Newlin*, President of *Corpus Christi* College; Dr. *Hannibal Potter*, President of *Trinity* College; Dr. *Richard Bayly*, President of *St. John's* College; Dr. *Francis Mancel*, Principal of *Jesus* College; Dr. *Henry Wightwick*, Master of *Pembroke* College; who had been ejected in 1648, or thereabouts, were now restored to their Headships.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*, Master of *University* College; Dr. *George Morley*, Dean of *Christ Church* College; Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, Warden of *Wadham* College; Dr. *Timothy Baldwin*, Principal of *Hart Hall*; Dr. *Martin Lluellin*,

Luellin, Principal of *St. Mary's Hall*; *Dr. John Mapletof*, Principal of *Glocester Hall*, were Royalists, preferr'd for their Sufferings and Worth to those Headships.

Dr. Thomas Savage, Master of *Baliol College*; *Dr. Edward Reynolds*, Warden of *Merton College*, but removed from *Christ-Church* to make room for *Dr. Morley*; *Dr. John Conant*, Rector of *Exeter College*; *Dr. Robert Say*, Provost of *Oriel College*; *Dr. Thomas Barlow*, Provost of *Queen's College*; *Dr. Michael Woodward*, Warden of *New College*; *Dr. Giles Sweit*, L.L.D. Principal of *Alban Hall*; *Dr. Thomas Tully*, Principal of *Edmund Hall*; *Dr. Christopher Rogers*, Principal of *New-Inn Hall*; *Dr. Henry Wilkinson*, Principal of *Magdalen Hall*; who renouncing their former Principles, and conforming to the Government in Church and State, were continued in their Headships.

The Parliament meeting at *Oxford*, on account of the Plague, on the 9th of *October*, 1665; the Commons,

Resolv'd,

That the Thanks of this House be re-^{Charles II.}
turned to the Chancellor, Masters and Scho-^{1665.}
lars of the University of *Oxon*, for their re-
markable Loyalty to his Majesty's Father, of
happy

happy Memory, in the late Rebellion, especially for that extraordinary Instance of their Duty in making a bold Opposition to the rebellious Visitors, and refusing to submit to their League and Covenant: And lastly, for the illustrious Performance they printed, entituled, *The Judgment of the University*; in which they have learnedly maintained the Justice of the King's Cause.

Oxon.
1665.

At this Parliament an Act pass'd, prohibiting Fanatick Teachers to come within five Miles of a Corporation, and another for the Attainder of several *Republicans*, who had entered themselves in the *Dutch* Service, and were in Arms against their Country; if they did not render themselves by a certain Day.

1666.

On the 26th of *September*, 1666, *John Rathbone*, a Colonel in the Parliament Army in the grand Rebellion, and seven others, who had been Officers and Soldiers in the same Troops, were convicted of High-Treason at the *Old Bailey* in *London*, for conspiring to surprize the Tower, murder General *Monk* (then Duke of *Albemarle*) attack the King's Guards, and fire the City, which was to have been executed on the third of *September*, a Day propitious to *Cromwell* and the *Sectaries* and

and tho' the rest of the Plot miscarried, that Part relating to the firing the City was unhappily put in Execution (by somebody) on the Eve of the third of *September* the same Year, and then thrown upon the Papists to remove the Suspicion of it from the Faction, against which the Circumstances were exceeding strong, for their Friend *Rathbone* and his Accomplices were certainly convicted of a Conspiracy of this Nature by undeniable Evidence, and executed for it at *Tyburn* this very Year.

The Earl of *Clarendon* leaving the Kingdom in the Year 1667, Archbishop *Sheldon* was elected Chancellor of the University of *Oxford* in his Stead. In the Year 1669, *Cosmo de Medicis*, Prince of *Tuscany*, came over to *England*, and visited both the Universities; and on the 9th of *July* the same Year the Theatre built by Archbishop *Sheldon* was opened.

In the Month of *August*, the Archbishop resign'd the Chancellorship of the University of *Oxford*, and recommended to them *James Duke of Ormond* for his Successor, who was thereupon elected their Chancellor.

William, Prince of *Orange*, arriving in *England*, visited the two Universities in the Month of *October* 1670.

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1679.

The Parliament meeting at *Westminster* on the 21st of *October*, 1679, and the King apprehending a Bill for excluding the Duke of *York* would be brought in, made a Speech at the Opening of the Session, wherein he offered to give the Houses any Satisfaction for the Security of the Protestant Religion, but the altering the Succession: The Commons thereupon represented to his Majesty in an Address, that unless a Popish Successor was excluded, all other Remedies for securing the Protestant Religion would be ineffectual; and on the 15th of *November* pass'd a Bill for excluding the Duke of *York*, which being carried up to the Lords by the Lord *Russel*, was thrown out in that House by a Majority of thirty Voices, the King being at that Time present in the House.

The Commons thereupon resolved, that until a Bill was pass'd for excluding the Duke of *York*, they could not give any Supply without Danger to his Majesty, and extreme Hazard of the Protestant Religion; and that whoever should lend the King any Money upon any Branch of his Revenue should be adjudged a Hinderer of the Sitting of Parliaments, and be responsible for the same in Parliament, and having Notice the King would prorogue them suddenly, they resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament was a
 Betrayer

Betrayer of the King and Kingdom, and of the Protestant Religion. 2. That the penal Laws against Recusants ought not to be extended to Protestant Dissenters. 3. That the prosecuting the Dissenters upon the penal Laws at that time was grievous to the Subject, a weakening of the Protestant Interest, and dangerous to the Peace of the Kingdom.

The King however came to the House ^{1679-80.} that Day, and prorogued the Parliament; ^{Jan. 10.} and on the 18th a Proclamation issued for dissolving that Parliament, and calling another to meet at *Oxford* on the 21st of *March* following, which being met accordingly, the King open'd it with a Speech, wherein he again offered any Expedient that could be propos'd to allay their Fears of a Popish Successor, without altering the Succession; but it seems this House of Commons was of the same Opinion with the last, and whether they apprehended any Force would be used against them, as they were assembled in a Place devoted to the Crown, or some of the most zealous amongst them had any Thoughts of compelling the Court to come into their Measures: Many of the Members came to *Oxford* armed with numerous Retinues, particularly the Members for the City of *London* (and *College*, call'd the Protestant Joyner, among the rest) hav-

ing Ribbons in their Hats, with this Inscription, NO POPERY, NO SLAVERY.

College making no Scruple of declaring he came down thus armed to *Oxford*, to defend the Parliament against the Court, was indicted afterwards for High Treason, and executed in this City: But to return to the Parliament.

1681.
March 26. Expedients being again proposed from the Throne, in the Room of *the Bill of Exclusion*, they were rejected, and the Exclusion Bill was read again on the 28th of *March*, and ordered a second Reading; whereupon the King came the same Day to the House of Lords, and having sent for the Commons, he told them he observed such Heats amongst them, that he thought fit to dissolve the Parliament, and immediately set out for *Windſor*, apprehending some Violence from the arm'd Multitudes, that resorted to *Oxford* with the disaffected Members. Bishop *Burnet* assures us he was under great Apprehensions of Danger, and look'd upon it as a signal Deliverance, when he had escaped from *Oxford*.

The King on the 8th of *April* following published a Declaration, containing his Reasons for dissolving this Parliament, amongst which he mentions, their entire Neglect of the Publick, and falling into Factions; their issuing Orders for taking their Fellow Subjects into Custody for Matters which had

no Relation to Privilege of Parliament; their declaring many eminent Persons Enemies to the King and Kingdom without any Proof against them, or hearing their Defence; their Resolutions against such Persons as should lend him Money, thereby endeavouring to reduce him to a more helpless Condition than the meanest of his Subjects, and taking upon them by their Votes to suspend the penal Laws and Acts of Parliament against Protestant Dissenters.

Hereupon Addresses of Congratulation were presented to his Majesty on his Deliverance from Republican Plots, with Engagements to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes for the Preservation of his Majesty, and the Government in Church and State.

Anthony, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and *College* the Protestant Joyner (who went down to *Oxford* to protect the Parliament against the Court) were both sent to the Tower, and amongst the Earl's Papers was found an Association drawn up for excluding the Duke of *York*, and compelling his Majesty to submit to such Terms as the Faction should impose upon him.

The Earl and the Joyner being severally indicted for High Treason at the *Old Bailey*, the grand Jury refused to find either of the Bills; whereupon *College* was sent down to *Oxford*, where he was indicted and convicted

victed of High Treason, and executed; and Addreses were presented to his Majesty from all Parts of the Kingdom, declaring their *Abhorrence* of the Earl of *Shaftsbury's* Association.

1683.

The Disaffected however were not discouraged, but enter'd into a Conspiracy to assassinate the King and the Duke in the *Rye-House* Farm, near *Hoddesdon* in *Hertfordshire*; thro' which they were to pass, as they came from *Newmarket*; whereupon this Conspiracy obtained the Name of the *Rye-House Plot*; but a Fire happening at *Newmarket*, on the 22d of *March*, 1682-3, the King and Duke return'd to *London* from thence sooner than they intended; and the Conspirators not being prepared to execute their Design, his Majesty and the Duke escaped the intended Assassination, and several of the Conspirators surrendering themselves on a Promise of Pardon, impeach'd their Accomplices, many of whom were convicted and executed upon undeniable Evidence, and by such Confessions of the Sufferers, as left no room to doubt of the Design.

1683.

Whereupon Addreses of Congratulation for this fortunate Escape were presented to his Majesty from all Parts of the Kingdom, and particularly from the University of *Oxford*, who to express their Detestation of these Practices pass'd a solemn Censure of twenty-seven

seven Propositions extracted from modern Authors, who most of them had either acted in, or abetted the late Rebellion. This Decree was drawn up in *Latin* by the Professor in Divinity, pass'd the Convocation on *Saturday July 21*, and was presented to his Majesty in *English* on the 24th of the same Month; being of the following Tenour.

The Judgment and Decree of the University of Oxon pass'd in their Convocation July 21, 1683, against certain pernicious Books and damnable Doctrines, destructive to the sacred Persons of Princes, their State and Government, and of all human Society.

Decree of Oxon against Republican Principles.

The First PROPOSITION.

“ All Civil Authority is derived originally from the People.

The Second PROPOSITION.

“ There is a mutual Compact, tacit or express, between a Prince and his Subjects; and if he perform not his Duty, they are discharg'd from theirs.

The Third PROPOSITION.

“ That if lawful Governors become Tyrants, or govern otherwise than by the
“ Laws

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“ Laws of God and Man they ought to do,
 “ they forfeit the Right they had unto their
 “ Government.” *Lex Rex* Buchanan *de jure*
Regni. Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos Bellarm.
de Concilijs de Pontifice. Milton, Goodwin,
 Baxter, H. C.

The Fourth PROPOSITION.

“ The Sovereignty of *England* is in the
 “ three Estates, viz. King, Lords and
 “ Commons. The King has but a co-or-
 “ dinate Power, and may be over-ruled by
 “ the other two.” *Lex Rex.* Hinton, *of a*
limited and mix'd Monarchy Baxter's *H. C.*
Polit. Catechis.

The Fifth PROPOSITION.

1683.

“ Birthright and Proximity of Blood give
 “ no Title to Rule or Government; and it
 “ is lawful to preclude the next Heir from
 “ his Right and Succession to the Crown.”
Lex Rex. Hunt's *Postscript.* Dolman's *Histo-*
ry of the Succession. Julian the *Apostate.* Mene
 Tekel.

The Sixth PROPOSITION.

“ It is lawful for Subjects, without the
 “ Consent, and against the Command of
 “ the supreme Magistrate, to enter into
 “ Leagues, Covenants and Associations, for
 “ Defence

“ Defence of themselves, and their Religion.” *Solemn League and Covenant. Late Association.*

The Seventh PROPOSITION.

“ Self-Preservation is the fundamental Law of Nature, and supercedes the Obligation of all others, whensoever they stand in Competition with it.” *Hobb’s de Cive Leviathan.*

The Eighth PROPOSITION.

“ The Doctrine of the Gospel concerning Patient Suffering of Injuries, is not inconsistent with violent resisting the higher Powers, in case of Persecution for Religion.” *Lex Rex. Julian the Apostate. Apolog. Relat.*

The Ninth PROPOSITION.

“ There lies no Obligation on Christians to passive Obedience, when the Prince commands any Thing against the Laws of our Country; and the primitive Christians chose rather to die, than resist, because Christianity was not settled by the Laws of the Empire.” *Julian the Apostate.*

The Tenth PROPOSITION.

“ Possession and Strength give a Right to govern, and Success, in a Cause or Enterprise,”

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“ terprize, proclaims it to be lawful’ and
 “ just : To pursue it, is to comply with the
 “ Will of God ; because it is to follow the
 “ Conduct of his Providence.” Hobbs.
Owen’s Sermons before the Regicides, Jan.
 31, 1648. *Baxter Jenkins’s Petition*, Oc-
 tober 1651.

The Eleventh PROPOSITION.

“ In the State of Nature there is no Dif-
 “ ference between Good and Evil, Right
 “ and Wrong : The State of Nature is a
 “ State of War, in which every Man hath
 “ a Right to all Things.”

The Twelfth PROPOSITION.

1683. “ The Foundation of Civil Authority is
 “ this natural Right, which is not given,
 “ but left to the supreme Magistrate, upon
 “ Mens entring into Societies ; and not on-
 “ ly a Foreign Invader, but a Domestick
 “ Rebel, puts himself again into a State of
 “ Nature to be proceeded against, not as
 “ a Subject, but an Enemy ; and conse-
 “ quently acquires, by his Rebellion, the
 “ same Right over the Life of his Prince,
 “ as the Prince, for the most heinous Crimes,
 “ has over the Life of his own Subjects.”

The Thirteenth PROPOSITION.

“ Every Man after his entering into a
 “ Society retains a Right of defending him-
 “ self

“ self against Force ; and cannot transfer
“ that Right to the Commonwealth, when
“ he consents to that Union, whereby a
“ Commonwealth is made ; and in case a
“ great many Men together have already
“ resisted the Commonwealth, for which
“ every one of them expecteth Death, they
“ have Liberty then to join together to assist
“ and defend one another : Their bearing
“ of Arms subsequent to the first Breach of
“ their Duty, tho’ it be to maintain what
“ they have done, is no new, unjust Act ;
“ and if it be only to defend their Persons,
“ it is not unjust at all.”

The Fourteenth PROPOSITION.

“ An Oath superadds no Obligation to
“ Pacts, and a Pact obliges no farther than
“ it is credited ; and consequently if a
“ Prince gives any Indication, that he does
“ not believe the Promises of Fealty and
“ Allegiance made by any of his Subjects,
“ they are thereby freed from their Subjec-
“ tion, and notwithstanding their Pacts and
“ Oaths may lawfully rebel against and de-
“ stroy their Sovereign.” *Hobb’s de Cive*
Leviathan.”

The Fifteenth PROPOSITION.

“ If a People, that by Oath and Duty
“ are obliged to a Sovereign, shall sinfully
“ Y 2 “ dispossess

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“ dispossess him, and contrary to their
 “ Covenants, chuse and covenant with ano-
 “ ther ; they may be oblig’d by their latter
 “ Covenants notwithstanding their former.”
Baxter’s H. C.

The Sixteenth PROPOSITION.

“ All Oaths are unlawful, and contrary
 “ to the Word of God.” *Quakers.*

The Seventeenth PROPOSITION.

“ An Oath obligeth not in the Sense of the
 “ Imposers, but the Takers.” *Sheriff’s
 Case.*

The Eighteenth PROPOSITION.

1683.

“ Dominion is founded in Grace.”

The Nineteenth PROPOSITION.

“ The Powers of this World are Usur-
 “ pations upon the Prerogative of *Jesu*
 “ *Christ*, and it is the Duty of God’s People
 “ to destroy them, in order to the setting
 “ *Christ* upon his Throne.” *Fifth Mo-
 narchy Men.*

The Twentieth PROPOSITION.

“ The *Presbyterian* Government is the
 “ Scepter of *Christ*’s Kingdom, to which
 “ Kings

"Kings, as well as others, are bound to
"submit; and the King's Supremacy in
"Ecclesiastical Affairs, asserted by the
"Church of *England*, is injurious to *Christ*,
"the sole King and Head of his Church."

Altara Damascenum Apolog. Relat. Hist.
Indulg. Cartwright. Travers.

The Twenty-first PROPOSITION.

"It is not lawful for Superiors to impose
"any Thing in the Worship of God that
"is not antecedently necessary."

The Twenty-second PROPOSITION.

"The Duty of not offending a weak
"Brother is inconsistent with all human
"Authority of making Laws concerning
"indifferent Things." *Protestant Reconciler.*

The Twenty-third PROPOSITION.

"Wicked Kings and Tyrants ought to
"be put to Death; and if the Judges and
"inferior Magistrates will not do their Of-
"fice, the Power of the Sword devolves to
"the People; if the major Part of the
"People refuse to exercise this Power, then
"the Ministers may excommunicate such
"a King: After which it is lawful for any
"of the Subjects to kill him; as the People
"did *Athaliah*, and *Jebu*, *Jezabel*." *Bu-*
chanan, Knox, Goodman, Gilby, Jesuits.

The

The PRESENT STATE

The Twenty-fourth PROPOSITION.

“ After the Sealing of the Scripture Canon, the People of God in all Ages are to expect new Revelations for a Rule of their Actions; and it is lawful for a private Man, having an inward Motion from God, to kill a Tyrant.” *Quakers and other Enthusiasts, Goodman.*

The Twenty-fifth PROPOSITION.

1683.

“ The Example of *Phineas* is to us instead of a Command, for what God hath commanded or approved of in one Age, must needs oblige in all.” *Goodman, Knox, Naphtali.*”

The Twenty-sixth PROPOSITION.

“ King *Charles I.* was lawfully put to Death, and his Murderers were the blessed Instruments of God’s Glory in their Generation.” *Milton, Goodwin, Owen.*

The Twenty-seventh PROPOSITION.

“ King *Charles I.* made War upon his Parliament, and in such a Case the King may not only be resisted; but he ceaseth to be King.” *Baxter.*

WE

“ WE DECREE, judge and declare all
“ and every of these Propositions to be false,
“ seditious and impious, and most of them
“ to be also heretical and blasphemous, in-
“ famous to Christian Religion, and de-
“ structive of all Government in Church
“ and State.

“ We farther DECREE, that the Books,
“ which contain the aforesaid Propositions
“ and impious Doctrines, are fitted to de-
“ prave good Manners, corrupt the Minds
“ of uneasy Men, stir up Sedition and Tu-
“ mults, overthrow States and Kingdoms,
“ and lead to Rebellion, Murder of Princes,
“ and Atheism itself. And therefore we
“ interdict all Members of the University
“ from the Reading of the said Books un-
“ der the Penalty in the Statutes express’d.
“ We also *order* the before recited Books to
“ be publicly burnt by the Hand of our
“ Marshal in the Court of our Schools.

“ Likewise we *order*, that in perpetual
“ Memory hereof, these our Decrees shall
“ be entred into the Registry of our Con-
“ vocation, and that Copies of them being
“ communicated to the several Colleges and
“ Halls within this University, they be
“ there publicly affix’d in the Libraries,
“ Refectories, or other fit Places, where
“ they may be seen and read of all.”

This

The Reason of passing this Decree.

This Decree was occasioned by the Endeavours that had been used in two successive Parliaments to compell the King to pass the Bill for excluding his Brother the Duke of York from the Throne (as related above) and by the Plot to assassinate the King and the Duke at the *Rye* in *Hertfordshire*, which was the Reason of my giving an Abstract of those Proceedings, that might otherwise have been thought Foreign to the History of the University of *Oxford*.

On the 28th of *July*, a Declaration was published by Authority, containing a Narrative of the *Rye-House* Plot, and *Sunday* the 9th of *September* was appointed to be observed as a Thanksgiving for his Majesty's Deliverance.

Feb. 6, 1684-5. King *Charles II.* dying on the 6th of *February*, 1684-5, was succeeded by his Brother *James* Duke of *York*, stil'd King *James II.* who the same Day made a Speech in Council, assuring them he would endeavour to support the Government in Church and State; but went publickly to Mass at *St. James's* Chapel two Days after, and published two Papers said to be taken out of the late King's strong Box to manifest he died a Papist.

1685. A new Parliament being call'd, the King made a Speech to them on the 22d of *May*, wherein

wherein he renewed his Assurances, that he would support the Government in Church and State, and acquainted them with a Rebellion in *Scotland*, incited by the Earl of *Argyle's* Rebellion.

Both Houses thereupon waited on his Majesty with an Address of Thanks, and the Commons unanimously voted the King the same Revenue as had been granted to his Predecessor King *Charles II.* for Life; and each House came to a Resolution to defend his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes against the Earl of *Argyle*, the Rebels in *Scotland*, and all his Enemies.

The Duke of *Monmouth* the following *June 11,* Month landed at *Lime* in *Dorsetshire*, and *Monmouth* rebels. was join'd by five or six thousand Malcontents, and published a Declaration, treating the King as a *Papish* Usurper, and a Tyrant, with which the King acquainted the two Houses by a Message; whereupon they addressed his Majesty, promising him to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes against the Duke of *Monmouth*, and all other Rebels and Traytors; and a Bill was brought in for attainting the Duke of *Monmouth* of High Treason, which received the Royal Assent the 16th Instant: A Proclamation also was published about the same time, offering a Reward of 500*l.* to any one that should bring in the Body of the Duke of *Monmouth* alive or dead. The Duke on the other

other hand issued a Declaration, setting a Price upon the King's Head, and procured himself to be proclaimed King at *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*; and at the same time declared the Parliament of *England* to be a seditious Assembly.

In the mean while the Earl of *Argyle's* Forces in *Scotland* were dispersed by the Royalists, and the Earl made Prisoner and beheaded at *Edinburgh*, in Pursuance of a former Sentence pronounced against him for High Treason; and the Prince of *Orange* sent over the *Scots* Regiments in the *Dutch* Service to the Assistance of his Father King *James*.

The University of *Oxford* re-inforce the King's Troops.

The King's Forces march'd down against the Duke of *Monmouth* into *Somersetshire*, being commanded by the Earl of *Feversham* and the Lord *Churchill*, who were join'd upon their March by the Bishop of *Winchester*, and a Detachment from the University of *Oxford*, and particularly by a Company from *Magdalen College*, commanded by some of their own Fellows. The Duke of *Monmouth* attacking the King's Forces in the Night of the 5th of *July* at *Sedgmore*, near *Bridgwater*, in Expectation of surprizing them, miscarried in the Attempt, and was entirely defeated the next Day (*July 6.*) to which the Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Troops of the University, contributed their Share.

Monmouth defeated and taken.

The

The Lord Grey, General of the Rebel's Horse, was taken the next Day, and the Duke of *Monmouth* himself the 8th Instant, and beheaded the 15th upon *Tower-Hill*, Beheaded. in Pursuance of the Act of Attainder.

The Parliament meeting again on the 9th of *November*, 1685; the King acquainted them in a Speech, that he had encreased his standing Forces, that the Kingdom might be no more exposed to such wretched Attempts, and desired a Supply to maintain his Army; adding, that he had employ'd some Officers, who were not qualified according to the Test Act, of whose unquestionable Loyalty he was satisfied, he hoped this would breed no Difference between him and his People.

Papists Officers prefer'd.

The Commons thereupon address'd his Majesty, offering to indemnify the Recusant Officers for what was pass'd; but desired he would not continue any Recusants in Office for the future.

The Commons address'd against it.

The Lords also express'd some Uneasiness at the Imprisonment of the Earl of *Stamford* and Lord *Delamere*, which induced his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament to the 10th of *February* following (notwithstanding the Commons had voted him a Supply of 700,000 *l.*) and they were never suffer'd to meet afterwards.

They are prorogu'd.

The King about the 5th of *March* sent a Letter to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

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requiring him to prohibit his Clergy to preach upon controversial Points; and the same Month granted a general Pardon, but clogg'd with a great many Exceptions.

1686.

Popish
Judges
made.

The following Year 1686, the King begun to introduce Roman Catholick Judges and Magistrates into the Civil Government, as he had before Popish Officers into the Army, particularly he constituted Sir *Christopher Milton*, a Roman Catholick, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, on the 26th of *April*; and his Majesty sent a Letter to the Bishop of *London* on the 14th of *May* to suspend Dr. *John Sharp*, Minister of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields* for some Reflections he had made on the Superstitions of the Roman Catholicks in his Sermons.

Dr. Sharp
prosecuted

Papists in
the Privy
Council.

In the same Month, Earl *Powis*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, the Lords *Bellasis* and *Dover*, all Papists, were sworn of the Privy Council.

Ecclesiasti-
cal Com-
mission.

The King proceeded to establish an ecclesiastical Commission, with a greater Authority than ever the High Commission Court exercised, which was opened on the 3d of *August*, being directed to the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*, the Bishops of *Durham* and *Rochester*, the Earl of *Rochester* Lord Treasurer, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*; any three of them (the

Lon

Lord Chancellor to be one) to make a *Quorum*: Of these, the Archbishop never acted, and the Bishop of *Rochester* soon declined the Service.

Before this Court the Bishop of *London* being summoned for not silencing Dr. *Sharp*, he tendered a Plea to their Jurisdiction; whereupon he was suspended by them from exercising his Episcopal Office.

The Bishop of *London* suspended.

The following Month, Colonel *Richard Talbot*, lately created Earl of *Tyrconnel*, was sworn of the Privy Council, being a Roman Catholick; and in the Month of *December*, the Earl of *Castlemain* was sent Ambassador to the Pope.

An Ambassador sent to *Rome*.

About the same time the Staff was taken from the Lord Treasurer the Earl of *Rochester*, who refused to concur with the King in his Popish and arbitrary Measures, and the Lord *Bellasis*, Sir *Stephen Fox* and others, were made Commissioners of the Treasury.

Earl of *Rochester* displaced.

The Earl of *Sunderland*, President of the Council, on the other hand, formally turn'd Roman Catholick, and concur'd with the King in all his Measures, if he did not push him upon some of the most unpopular.

Sunderland turns Papist.

The Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was displaced to make room for the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, a Papist, who was sent Deputy thither. He lost his Post also

Earl of *Clarendon* displaced. A Popish Deputy of *Ireland*.

of Lord Privy Seal, which was given to the Lord *Arundel*, of *Wardour*, a Papist.

In *February* following, the King sent a Letter to the University of *Cambridge* to admit Father *Francis*, a *Benedictine* Monk, to the Degree of Master of Arts, without administering the usual Oaths, which that University refused; whereupon the Vice-chancellor and Senate were summon'd to appear before the Ecclesiastical Commission; of which Proceedings I shall give an Account, when I come to treat of *Cambridge*.

Cambridge
prosecuted

The same Month, a Proclamation was published in *Scotland*, allowing Liberty of Conscience to all Manner of Recusants there, with which the *Scots* concurr'd.

1687.
Penal
Laws sus-
pended.

The King published a Declaration on the 4th of *April* following, allowing Liberty of Conscience to all his *English* Subjects; suspended and dispensed with the penal Laws and Tests; and even with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, on the Admission of Persons into any Offices, Civil or Military; whereupon the Dissenters of all Denominations sent up Addresses of Thanks to his Majesty from every Part of the Kingdom; neither the *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, *Anabaptists* or *Quakers* delayed to make the highest Professions of Loyalty and Gratitude on this Occasion, making a Tender of their Lives and Fortunes;

1687.
Addresses
from the
Dissenters.

tunes; and all that was valuable to support his Majesty's Measures. While the Universities, the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of *England* in general, made a noble Stand in Defence of the Constitution in Church and State, refusing to concur in any Measures for the Destruction of either, as appears by their Behaviour, when they were severally prosecuted with the greatest Violence by the Ecclesiastical Commission, which brings me to give an Account of the Proceedings against them, and more particularly of those against *Magdalen College in Oxford*, contained in the following Narrative.

The Stand
made by
the Uni-
versities
and Clergy

Upon the Death of Dr. *Henry Clerk*, President of *St. Mary Magdalen College*, *Charles Aldworth*, Doctor of Laws, the Vice-President, gave Notice of it in the Chapel on the 31st of *March*, 1687. Whereupon the Fellows agreed to proceed to the Election of a President on the 13th of *April* following, and the absent Fellows were summoned to be present at it.

1687.
The Pro-
ceedings
against
Magdalen
College.

In the mean time (*viz.*) on the 11th of *April*, came the King's Letter Mandatory, requiring the Fellows to elect Mr. *Anthony Farmer* their President; and the Vice-President read the Letter the same Day before the Fellows, in the Chapel after Evening Service, requiring them to attend again

next

next Morning, in order to give their Answer to it.

All the Fellows meeting accordingly the next Morning, the Vice-President read the Statute *de Electione Presidentis*, and the Statute of *5 Elizabeth* against corrupt Elections, as also the King's Letter; and their Answer being demanded, the Fellows said, that they had a Petition lying before his Majesty, and they ought not to proceed to Election, till they had received his Majesty's Answer.

The Vice-President and Fellows meeting again on *Friday, April 15*, Dr. *Thomas Smith* and Capt. *Bagshaw*, two of the Fellows, acquainted the rest from the Lord President of the Council, that the King having sent his Letter to the College in Answer to their Petition, expected to be obey'd.

The Vice-President demanding again, whether they would elect and admit Mr. *Farmer*, in Obedience to the King's Letter? They answered, they desired to proceed to Election; and Mr. *Farmer* not being a Person capable of being chosen by their Statutes, and this the last Day limited for the Election, they elected Mr. *John Hough*, Bachelor of Divinity; and he was immediately declared President; and Mr. *Maynard* was appointed by the thirteen Senior Fellows to present him to the Visitor, in order to his Admission. Mr. *Thomson* and Mr. *Charnock* only

only declaring for Mr. *Farmer*; and on *Saturday* the 16th of *April* Mr. *Hough* was presented to the Visitor, and sworn and admitted President by his Lordship.

The Vice-President and Fellows were thereupon served with a Citation, dated *May* 28, 1687, requiring them, or such of the said Fellows, as they should depute, to appear before his Majesty's Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*, on the 6th of *June* following.

Where the Vice-President and Fellows, deputed by the said College, appearing; and it being demanded, why they did not obey his Majesty's Letters, requiring them to elect and admit Mr. *Anthony Farmer* their President, they gave in an Answer of the following Tenor, (*viz.*)

That their College was a Body corporate, govern'd by local Statutes, granted and confirm'd to them by King *Henry VI.* and other Kings of this Realm. That by those Statutes, the Person elected President ought to be a Man of good Life and Conversation, and one who had been Fellow of the said College, or of *New College*: To the Observation of which Statutes all the Fellows were sworn, as well as that, they could neither procure, or consent to any Dispensation of the said Oath.

A a

That

That inasmuch as the said Mr. *Farmer* had neither been Fellow of this College, or of *New College*, and had not those Qualifications their Statutes required, they could not comply with his Majesty's Letter, without violating their Oaths, and hazarding their legal Interest and Property, which they were bound by their Oaths to maintain; that they had represented the same in their humble Petition to his Majesty, and having deferred their Election of a President to the last Day limited by their Statutes, they did then elect the Rev. Mr. *John Hough*, B. D. a Fellow of their College, and every Way qualified to be their President, who had since been confirmed by the Bishop of *Winton*, their Visitor; and that they might not lie under his Majesty's Displeasure, they did on the 18th of *April* make an humble Representation thereof to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* their Chancellor, setting forth the indispensable Obligations they were under to observe their Founder's Statutes; and to this Answer they added the following Reasons, why they could not elect Mr. *Farmer*, (*viz.*)

That he so misbehaved himself in *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, that he receiv'd an Admonition from the Master of that College, in order to his Expulsion; and having left *Cambridge*, he taught School at *Chippenham* in *Wiltshire*, under a Non-conformist Minister

Minister without Licence. That in September 1683, the said *Farmer* was entered in St. Mary Magdalen Hall in Oxford, where such frequent Complaints were brought against him for his troublesome and unquiet Temper; that to preserve the Peace of that Society, he was desired to leave the said Hall. That after he was admitted of *Magdalen College*, he declared, there was no Protestant, but would cut the King's Throat. But at other times he declared to the Fellows of the same College; that whatever he pretended, he was really a Member of the Church of *England*, and that he made Interest with some Roman Catholicks only to get Preferment by their Means; and for that Reason was willing to be of that Religion.

1687.

That at the very time his Majesty's Letter came to the College in his Behalf, he was at *Abington* in very ill Company, where he continued drinking to Excess, two or three Days and Nights, and among other Disorders was one of those, who in the Night-time threw the Stocks into the River; and that in general, the said *Farmer* was of ill Fame, as appear'd by Letters and Certificates the said Fellows were ready to produce, *and which were actually produced.*

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, proceeded on the 22d of *June* to declare the Election of Mr. *Hough* void, and decreed, that he should be removed from

the Presidentship of the said College : They likewise decreed, that Dr. *Aldworth*, the Vice-President, should be suspended from that Office, and that Dr. *Fairfax's* Fellowship should be suspended for not obeying his Majesty's Letters Mandatory for electing *Farmer* : His Majesty also issued his Inhibition, forbidding the Fellows to elect any Person into a Fellowship, or other Place in the College, till his further Pleasure was known.

On the 14th of *August* following, the King sent down another Mandate, authorizing and requiring the College to admit the Lord Bishop of *Oxford* their President; and with this Mandate came a Letter from the Lord *Sunderland* to the Fellows, directing them immediately to assemble and pay a ready Obedience to his Majesty's Pleasure herein, and send him an Account of their Proceedings. The Bishop of *Oxford* also sent them a Letter, acquainting them he was indisposed, and therefore desired they would admit him their President by Proxy.

In the Beginning of *September* 1687, his Majesty going to the Bath, and taking *Oxford* in his Way, sent an Order to the Fellows of *Magdalen* College on the 4th of that Month, to attend him at *Christ-Church* that Afternoon, and the Fellows attending accordingly, the following Conference happened between his Majesty and the Fellows.

King.

King. What's your Name? Are you Dr. *Pudsey*?

Dr. Pudsey. Yes, may it please your Majesty.

King. Did you receive my Letter?

Dr. Pudsey. Yes, Sir, we did.

King. Then you have not dealt with me like Gentlemen, you have done very uncivilly by me, and undutifully.--Here they all kneel'd, and Dr. *Pudsey* offered a Petition, which his Majesty refused to receive, and said, you have been a stubborn, turbulent College, I have known you to be so these twenty-six Years; you have affronted me in this. Is this your Church of *England* Loyalty? One would wonder to find so many Church of *England* Men in such a Business: Go home, and shew yourselves good Members of the Church of *England*: Get you gone, know I am your King; I will be obey'd, and I command you to be gone: Go, and admit the Bishop of *Oxford* Head, Principal, I mean, President of the College. Let them that refuse it, look to it; they shall feel the Weight of their Sovereign's Displeasure. As they were going, the King said, he heard they had admitted a Fellow since his Inhibition: To which they answered, it was only a Confirmation of a former Election. The King said, that was down-right Disobedience.

The

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The Fellows offered again their Petition on their Knees.

King. Get you gone, I will receive nothing from you, till you have obey'd me, and admitted the Bishop of *Oxford*; upon which they went to their Chapel, and Dr. *Pudsey* proposing, Whether they would obey the King, and elect the Bishop of *Oxford*? They agreed, That the electing the Bishop of *Oxford*, being directly contrary to the Statutes, and their Oaths, they could not apprehend it in their Power to obey his Majesty in this Matter.

October 19, Mr. *Atterbury*, the King's Messenger, fix'd a Citation on the College and Chapel Doors, requiring the pretended President and Fellows, and other Members of the College to appear before the Lords Commissioners, the Lord Bishop of *Chester*, the Lord Chief Justice *Wright*, and Mr. Baron *Jenner*, in the Chapel, on *Friday, October* 21.

1687.
Three
Troops of
Horse at-
tend the
Commis-
sioners.

On *Thursday* the Lords Commissioners came to *Oxford*, attended with three Troops of Horse, which were quarter'd there.

On *Friday* Morning at Nine, they came into the outward Chapel; but no Seats being prepared there, they adjourned into the Hall, where their Commission was read, which in general was the same with the former; only these three, who came down, had been added to the other Lords, and
were

were particularly impower'd to visit *Magdalen* College only ; then the President and Fellows were call'd over, and all appeared, who were in Town, except Dr. *Fairfax* ; and Excuses were made for the absent.

Then the Bishop of *Chester* made a Speech, wherein he reprimanded them for their Disloyalty, affirmed, that the Church of *England* taught an unlimited and unconditional Obedience, and labour'd by Threats and Promises to induce them to comply with his Majesty.

The Fellows desiring a Copy of their Lordship's Commission, it was denied them ; after which happened the following Dialogue between the Commissioners, and Dr. *Hough* the President.

Bishop of *Chester*. Dr. *Hough*, will you submit to this Visitation ?

Dr. *Hough*. I do declare here, in the Name of myself, and the greater Part of the Fellows, that we submit to the Visitation, as far as it is consistent with the Laws of the Land, and the Statutes of the College.

L. C. *J.* You cannot imagine, that we act contrary to the Laws of the Land ; and, as to the Statutes, the King has dispensed with them.

Dr. *Hough*. My Lords, I find that your Commission gives you Authority to change and alter the Statutes, and make new ones,
as

as you think fit. Now, we have taken an Oath, not only to observe these Statutes, but to admit of no new ones, or Alterations in these. This must be my Behaviour here; I must admit of no Alterations, and by the Grace of God never will.

Bishop of *Chester*. You have a Statute there for Mass, why do not you say Mass?

Dr. *Hough*. This Statute is taken away by the Laws of the Land, which oblige us to say Common Prayer.

Bishop of *Chester*. Do you allow, that an Act of Parliament can free you from the Obligation of a Statute.

1687.

Dr. *Hough*. I do not say, but that his Majesty may alter our Statutes, or the Parliament may do it; but I, who have already taken an Oath to observe these Statutes, as they now stand, and to admit of no Alteration by any Authority whatever, can obey no other: But those, who shall come after such Alterations shall be made, are not obliged to observe them; and that is our Case, as to the Statutes for Mass.

Then the Decree of the 22d of *June*, declaring the President's Election void, was read.

Bishop of *Chester*. Why did you not obey this Decree?

Dr. *Hough*. I was never cited before their Lordships, or heard in Person, or by Proxy; and I am the first Instance of any
Man

1687.

Man that was ever deprived of a Freehold (whereof he had been legally invested, and was possessed) without being summon'd or heard.

Bishop of *Chester*. The King has for the most Part recommended to the Presidentship of this College.

Dr. *Hough*. I am the twentieth President, and only four of that Number have been recommended by the Crown; whereof three were qualified for that Office.

Then the Petition of the College to his Majesty, dated the 9th of *April*, was read, wherein they set forth, that having heard that his Majesty was about to recommend Mr. *Farmer* to them (a Person, who was incapable of that Office) they did humbly beseech him, either to leave them to a free Election, or to recommend a qualified Person.

Bishop of *Chester*. Why did you not stay for his Majesty's Answer?

Dr. *Hough*. We did till the very last Day, wherein we are limited to finish the Election; and my Lord *Sunderland* return'd this Answer, in the King's Name, that his Majesty expected to be obey'd. Now, my Lord, we did no longer defer the Election, because our Statutes enjoin us to elect within such a Time; and we could not chuse the Person his Majesty recommended, be-

B b

cause

1687.

cause he was unfit: The Society therefore proceeded to the Election of another Person.

The Commissioners meeting again in the common Room, on *Saturday* the 22d of *October*, and the Fellows attending, they were all order'd to withdraw, except *Dr. Hough*.

Bishop of Chester. Do you submit to the Decree of the Commissioners, whereby the Election is declared null.

Dr. Hough. I cannot submit to that Sentence; because, I think, I cannot be deprived of my Freehold, but by Course of Law in *Westminster Hall*, or by being some Way incapacitated by the Founder's Statutes.

Bishop of Chester. Will you deliver up the Keys to the President, whom his Majesty hath appointed.

Dr. Hough. There neither is, nor can be a President, so long as I live, and obey the Statutes; and therefore I do not think fit to give up my Right, the Keys of my Lodgings.

Then the Fellows were called in, and the Bishop demanded again, Whether he would deliver up the Keys, and quit Possession of the Lodgings: The Doctor refusing it a second Time, the King's Proctor charged him with Contumacy, and the Bishop of *Chester* gave him the following Admonition.

Bishop

1687.

Bishop of *Chester*. Dr. *Hough*, I admonish you to depart peaceably out of the Lodgings, and to act no longer as President, or pretended President of this College. Then they struck his Name out of the Book, and admonished the Fellows, and the rest of the Society, not to submit to his Authority.

Dr. *Fairfax* was afterwards called in, and examined alone.

Bishop of *Chester*. What was the Cause of your Contempt in not appearing yesterday.

Dr. *Fairfax*. I thought my Suspension had eased me of that Trouble.

L. C. J. You must make your Supplication and Submission to the King.

Dr. *Fairfax*. They tell me this Business lies in your Lordship's Court (the *King's Bench*) and only there.

Bishop of *Chester*. But will you submit to this Visitation.

Here Dr. *Fairfax* read the following Words out of a Paper he held in his Hand.

" My LORDS,

" I have been summoned and appeared in this Cause before the Lords Ecclesiastical at *Whitehall*, with whom your Lordships are now join'd in Commission; and then gave in my Answer: I have nothing to add to it, and find no Reason to retract it."

B b 2

Bishop

1687.

Bishop of *Chester*. If your Suspension was taken off, would you submit to the Bishop of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Fairfax*. Truly, my Lord, I cannot do it.

Then the Fellows were called in again, and it was demanded, Whether they would assist at the Admission of the Bishop of *Oxford*, when he should be install'd President, by Virtue of the King's Mandate: To which they answered, they were under Oaths to the contrary; and therefore could not do it (except Dr. *Pudsey* and Dr. *Smith*, who answered dubiously, and *Charnock*, who said he would assist

At another Meeting of the Commissioners the same Afternoon, a Letter from Dr. *Pudsey* to the Earl of *Sunderland* was read (dated the 2d of *August*) importing, that the Society in Answer to his Majesty's Letter, commanding them to admit the Bishop of *Oxford*, agreed unanimously in this Answer, *That the Place was full*: Whereupon the Commissioners demanded of the Fellows severally, if this was their Answer? and many of them as were present acknowledged it was.

During this Examination, Dr. *Hough*, the President, came into Court, and protested against all their Proceedings, in Relation to his Deprivation, declaring they were illegal unjust and null; and appealed to the King

1687.

in his Courts of Justice; at which the young Students, and the Strangers, giving a loud *Hum*, their Lordships were so incensed, that they bound over Dr. *Hough* in the Sum of 1000 *l.* to appear at the *King's-Bench Bar*, on the 12th of *November*.

Then the Fellows were required to sign the above-mentioned Answer, which they all did, except *Charnock*: Whereupon the Bishop of *Chester* said, It was an unmannerly Answer, or to that Effect.

The Court meeting again on the 25th of *October*, Mr. *Wiggins*, Chaplain to the Bishop of *Oxford*, produced an Instrument, empowering him to be install'd President, in the room of his Lordship; which being read, together with the King's Mandate for the Bishop of *Oxford*; the Question was put to two or three of the Seniors, whether they would assist at this Installment, which they refusing, the Court adjourn'd to the Chapel, where the Bishop of *Chester* put Mr. *Wiggins* into the President's Stall, and he took the Oaths, which the Statutes enjoin the President at his Admission, and the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and then their Lordships conducted him to the Door of the President's Lodgings, where knocking three Times, and it not being open'd, Mr. *Atterbury*, and a Tipstaff, were ordered to fetch a Smith, and force it open, which was done, their Lordships being

1687.

ing present: But none were assisting, except Mr. *Charnock*.

It being demanded of Dr. *Fairfax*, if he would submit to the new President, he said he could not, because he had a legal President already. Then the same Question was put to the Society, who in the Afternoon return'd this Answer, that whereas his Majesty had been pleased by his Royal Authority to cause the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Oxford* to be install'd President; they, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, did submit to it, as far as was lawful and agreeable to the Statutes of the College.

It being again demanded of Dr. *Fairfax*, if he would obey the Court, and the Bishop of *Oxford*? And he refusing both, the Lords Commissioners ordered his Name to be struck out of the Buttery Book, and declared his Place to be void; which the Doctor protested against, as illegal and unjust.

Then the Commissioners adjourn'd till *Wednesday* Morning, requiring the Society to bring in their Answers to the following Questions. *First*, What Gifts and Provisions have you for Entertainment of Strangers? *Secondly*, What is the Value of them? *Thirdly*, How applied? And *Fourthly*, Where is the Place of Entertainment?

Wednesday,

Wednesday, October 26, 1687.

It was made appear to the Commissioners, that the Society was obliged to give in Charity 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and that they gave, besides *communibus annis* almost 100*l.* upon which their Lordships commended their Liberality, and said, that Complaint was groundless.

Friday, October 28, 1687.

The Fellows were call'd in, and the Bishop of *Chester* told them, his Majesty expected some further Submission, and that they should own the Proceedings and Legality of the Court, and implore his Majesty's Pardon; whereupon they withdrew, and gave in the following Answer.

May it please your Lordships,

“ We have endeavour'd in all our Ac-
 “ tions to express our Duty in all Humility
 “ to his Majesty, and being conscious to
 “ ourselves, that in the whole Conduct of
 “ the Business before your Lordships we
 “ have done nothing, but what our Oaths
 “ and Statutes indispensibly oblige us to:
 “ We cannot make any Declaration, where-
 “ by we acknowledge we have done any
 “ Thing amiss, having acted according to
 “ the Principles of Loyalty and Obedience,
 “ so

1687.

“ so far as we could, without doing Violence
 “ to our Consciences, or Prejudice to our
 “ Rights (one of which we conceive the
 “ electing a President to be) from which
 “ we are sworn upon no Account soever
 “ to depart. We therefore humbly beg
 “ your Lordships to represent this favoura-
 “ bly with our utmost Duty to his Majesty,
 “ whom God grant long and happily to
 “ reign.”

Upon their Lordships perusing the Answer, they express'd their Dislike, and said it did not come up to what they had delivered on *Tuesday*.

To which Dr. *Bailey* said, by the Word submit in their Answer on *Tuesday*, they did not intend any future Obedience to the Bishop of *Oxford*; but meant it in Reverence to the King's Authority, inasmuch as they did not oppose the Bishop of *Oxford's* Installment. Upon this, a fresh Question was put to the Fellows, whether they would obey the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President, *licitis & honestis*? To which all, except one or two, answered, they could not obey the Bishop of *Oxford*, as their President; and Mr. *Fulham*, in particular, being ask'd the Question, said, that Dr. *Hough*, being duly elected and admitted President, had obtained such a Right, that he could obey no other Person, as President. Whereupon Mr. *George Fulham* was suspended

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pended from the Profits of his Fellowship, during the King's Pleasure; and the Court adjourn'd till *Wednesday, November 16*, when Mr. *Joyner* and Mr. *Allibone* were entered Fellows in the Room of Dr. *Fairfax* and Mr. *Ludford*, deceas'd; all Oaths being dispensed with, besides that of a Fellow.

Wednesday, November 16, the Lords Commissioners being met, call'd for the Book, and enter'd Mr. *Joyner* and Mr. *Allibone*, Fellows; then the Bishop of *Chester* made a Speech to the Fellows that were present, wherein he told them, that their many Contempts, and wilful Disobedience, had occasioned this Visitation, which would end at last in their Ruin; that if they still persisted in their Obstinacy, those that were too tall to stand, and too stubborn to bend, deserved to be broken; that the Fig Leaves they had so artificially sew'd together were not sufficient to cover their Nakedness; that they were come therefore to vindicate the Right and Honour of his Majesty, resolved to discharge their Duties to God and the King, without any Regard to Popularity, which was but the Paradice of Fools, and the Scorn of wise Men. However, by Reason of their late hypocritical Submission, the Commissioners had thought fit to draw up an Instrument, to which, if they should immediately subscribe before they left the

C c

Room,

1687.

Room, they should leave them to his Majesty's Pardon.

Then a Form of Submission was tender'd to the Fellows, which all of them refused to subscribe, except Dr. *Thomas Smith* and Mr. *Charnock*; and thereupon Sentence of Expulsion was pronounced against them; whereupon one of the expell'd Fellows, in the Name of the rest, said,

My LORDS,

We profess all Duty to the King, and Respect to your Lordships, but must beg Leave to declare, that we think ourselves injur'd by your Lordships Proceedings; and therefore protest against them, and shall take all just and legal Ways to be reliev'd.

Whitehall, December 12.

His Majesty's Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical, and for visiting all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and Chapels, &c. met this Day, and taking into their Consideration all that had passed in the Business of St. *Mary Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, and the contemptuous and the disobedient Behaviour of Dr. *John Hough*, and several of the Fellows of that College, throughout the whole Proceeding, their Lordships declared, decreed and pronounced, that Dr. *Hough*, Dr. *Charles Aldworth*, Dr. *Henry Fairfax*,

1687.

Fairfax, Dr. Alexander Pudsey, Dr. John Smith, Dr. Thomas Bailey, Dr. Thomas Stafford, Mr. Robert Almond, Mr. Manwaring Hammond, Mr. John Rogers, Mr. Richard Strickland, Mr. Henry Dobson, Mr. James Bailey, Mr. John Davies, Mr. Francis Bagshaw, Mr. James Fayrer, Mr. Joseph Harwar, Mr. Thomas Bateman, Mr. George Hunt, Mr. William Craddock, Mr. John Gillman, Mr. George Fulham, Mr. Charles Pennyston, Mr. Robert Hyde, Mr. Edward Yerbury, Mr. Henry Holden, and Mr. Stephen Wilks, should be incapable of receiving, or being admitted to any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Benefice, or Promotion; and such of them, who were not yet in Holy Orders, were adjudged incapable of receiving, or being admitted into the same: And all Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Officers and Ministers, were required to take Notice of the said Sentence, and yield Obedience thereunto.

On the 17th of *January*, 1687, being the Day, that the thirty Demies of *Magdalen* College were, by Summons from the Bishop of *Oxford* their new President, commanded to appear before him, and none appearing, Mr. *Charnock*, the new Vice-President, struck out of the Buttery-Book the Names of Mr. *Holt*, Mr. *Adams*, Sen. Mr. *Vesey*, and Mr. *Brabourn*, Masters of Arts; Mr. *Hyde*, Mr. *Woodward*, Mr. *Watkins*, Mr.

1687.

Stacey, Mr. Sherwin, and Mr. Kenton, Bachelors of Arts; and Mr. Cross, Mr. Bush, and Mr. Wells, Under Graduates.

Before King *James* proceeded to Extremity, it is said, his Majesty used Abundance of Artifice to wheedle or fright this College into his Measures; and amongst other Stratagems employ'd that subtle Quaker *Penn* to write to the College, and tell them, that the King's Temper was such, that he would never be baffled in any Thing he heartily espoused, and to suggest, that there were so many Statutes to be observed, that it was impossible, but some of them must be broken; and a Failure in any one Point would forfeit their Charter, and lay them open to the Royal Displeasure: And that their Destruction would make Way for the intended Reformation, that was aimed at, first in the Universities, and then in the Church: from whence he infers, that for their own Sakes, and for the Sake of the Publick, it would be their Wisdom to comply with his Majesty.

To this Letter, it is said, the College return'd an Answer of the following Tenor, That they were not conscious they had given his Majesty any just Offence; and the Misdemeanors of some particular Persons could not destroy a College; but if their College should be dissolved, the Revenues would return to the Heirs of the Founders, and
not

1687.

not devolve on the Crown; that if their College was to be made the first Example of that Kind, they should justify themselves better by an Observation of their Statutes, and of their Oaths, at least to God and their Consciences, than by a voluntary, deliberate Breach of them; concluding with some Instances of their Loyalty to the Crown, even in this Reign; particularly during *Monmouth's* Rebellion, when *they raised a Company at their own Charge, and fought the Enemy under those very Fellows that were threaten'd now with Expulsion.*

The King proceeded to introduce Roman Catholicks into the greatest Posts of the Civil Government, and particularly made *Sir Richard Allebon*, a Papist, one of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*. And Signior *Ferdinando D'Adda*, Bishop of *Amasia*, arriving in the Quality of Nuncio from the Pope, was admitted to an Audience of their Majesties at *Windsor*: He also attended the King, and the great Officers of the Court, to the Lord Mayor's Feast at *Guildhall*, on the 29th of *October*, and the following Month, Father *Edward Petre*, the Jesuit, was sworn of the Privy-Council.

Father *Petre*, the Jesuit, of the Privy Council.

The King issued another Declaration on the 27th of *April*, the Year following, giving Liberty of Conscience to all Manner of Dissenters and Recusants; and an Order of Council

1688.
The Declaration for Liberty of Conscience or

der'd to be
read in
Churches.

Council was published in *May*, commanding this Declaration of the 27th of *April* to be read in Time of Divine Service in all Churches and Chapels in *London* and *Westminster*, and within ten Miles of those Cities, upon the 20th and 27th Instant; and in all other Churches and Chapels in the Kingdom, on the 3d and 10th of *June* following; and commanding the Archbishops and Bishops to cause the said Declaration to be distributed in their several Dioceses to be read; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *St. Asaph*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough* and *Bristol*, presented a Petition to his Majesty of the following Tenor.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The
Bishops
Petition a-
gainst it.

The humble Petition of *William*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and of divers of the Suffragan Bishops of that Province (now present with him) in the Behalf of themselves, and others of their absent Brethren, and of the inferior Clergy of their respective Dioceses, humbly sheweth.

That the great Averseness they find in themselves to the distributing and publishing in all their Churches your Majesty's late Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, proceedeth neither from any Want of Duty and Obedience to your Majesty, our Holy Mother the Church of *England*, being both in
her

her Principles, and in her constant Practice unquestionably Loyal, and having (to her great Honour) been more than once publicly acknowledged to be so by your gracious Majesty; nor yet from any Want of due Tenderneſs to Diſſenters, in Relation to whom they are willing to come to ſuch a Temper, as ſhall be thought fit, when that Matter ſhall be conſider'd and ſettled in Parliament and Convocation: But amongſt many other Conſiderations, from this eſpecially, becauſe that Declaration is founded upon ſuch a diſpenſing Power, as hath been often declared illegal in Parliament, and particularly in the Years 1662 and 1672, and in the Beginning of your Maſteſty's Reign; and is a Matter of ſo great Moment and Conſequence to the whole Nation, both in Church and State, that *your Petitioners cannot in Prudence, Honour or Conſcience, ſo far make themſelves Parties to it, as the Diſtribution of it all over the Nation, and the ſolemn Publication of it once and again, even in God's Houſe, and in the Time of his Divine Service, muſt amount to in common and reaſonable Conſtruction.* Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly and earneſtly beſeech your Maſteſty, that you will be graciously pleaſed not to inſiſt upon their diſtributing and reading your Maſteſty's ſaid Declaration.

And your Petitioners (as in Duty bound) ſhall ever pray, &c.

This

1688.

The
Bishops
sent to the
Tower.

The Pre-
tender
born.

▲ Thank-
sgiving.

This Petition being stiled a *Libel*, the Bishops were summon'd before the Privy Council, and required to enter into Recognizances for their Appearance in the Court of *King's-Bench*; to answer the Misdemeanor; but the Bishops insisting they were Lords of Parliament, and were not obliged to enter into such Recognizances for a Misdemeanor, were all committed to the Tower, on the 8th of *June*, and on the 10th the Queen was brought to Bed of a Son. This, the Unbelievers insisted was a Contrivance of the Court to send the Bishops to the Tower, who ought to have been Witnesses of the Queen's Delivery, as well as the Princess of *Denmark*, who was then at the Bath; and from these Circumstances they inferred it was a sham Accouchement. Otherwise, say they, the Archbishop, and the Princess of *Denmark*, who was so nearly concerned in Point of Interest, would have been called to the Labour; but however, that Matter was, a Thanksgiving for the Birth being appointed on the *Sunday* following, the 17th Instant, in *London*, and the Places adjacent, and fourteen Days after in all other Parts of the Kingdom; the Clergy in general solemnized the Day; and I am inform'd the young Prince was pray'd for afterwards, even in the Prince of *Orange's* Chapel at the *Hague*.

The

The seven Bishops being brought from the Tower to the *King's-Bench Bar*, on the 15th, pleaded, *not Guilty*, to the Information fil'd against them, and were admitted to Bail, on entering into Recognizances (without Sureties) the Archbishop in 200 l. and the Bishops in 100 l. each, to appear from Day to Day, till legally discharged; and being brought to their Trials at the *King's-Bench Bar*, on the 29th Instant, they were acquitted, which occasioned such Shouting and Rejoycing in *London*, and even in the King's Camp at *Hounslow Heath*, as sufficiently demonstrated to his Majesty, how very unpopular these Measures were: However, he proceeded to displace two of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, who had given their Opinions in Favour of the Bishops; and several *English* Officers were broke, who refused to recruit their Companies with *Irish* Papists; but the King receiving Intelligence, that the Prince of *Orange*, his Son-in-Law, was preparing to invade his Dominions, he thought fit to alter his Conduct: He restored the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Peace he had displaced, order'd the Bishop of *London's* Suspension to be taken off, the Charter of *London* restor'd, desired the Advice of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his Brethren, and dissolved the Ecclesiastical Commission: He also displaced the *Papish* Magistrates,

1688.

The
Bishops
tried and
acquitted.

English
Officers
broke.

K. James
restores
those he
had displaced,
and undoes all he
had been
doing.

D d

and

1688. and introduced Protestants in their Rooms, and restor'd the Fellows of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, as related above; but he took one very unpopular Step the Day after, in admitting the Pope by his Nuncio to stand Godfather to his Son. The Day following, the Depositions of forty Persons of Honour, who attended the Birth (of whom the Lord *Marlbrough*, and two and twenty more, were Protestants) were taken and enroll'd in *Chancery*.

The Pope
Godfather
to the Pre-
tender.

The Pre-
tenders
Birth
proved.

The King, at the same time, published a Proclamation for restoring all the antient Charters and Privileges to such Corporations, as had been depriv'd of them.

Prince of
Orange's
Declara-
tion.

On the other hand, the Prince of *Orange* published a Manifesto, declaring the Reasons of his intended Expedition to *England*, to be chiefly to facilitate the calling of a new Parliament, and to enquire into the Reality of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, his Princess being the next in Succession, and the Prince of *Orange* embark'd for *England* soon after, attended by fifty Men of War, and three hundred Transports, having about 12000 Land Forces on board, with which he arrived at *Forbay*, on the 4th of *November*, 1688, and landed the next Day.

He lands
at *Torbay*.

E. of *Sun-
derland*
displaced.

About the same time, the King displaced the Earl of *Sunderland*, who was then Secretary of State, and Prime Minister, on some Intelligence, that he entertained a Correspondence

responſence with the Prince of *Orange*, and the Lord *Preston* ſucceeded him in his Poſt of Secretary of State.

1688.

The King alſo demanded of the Biſhops if they invited over the Prince of *Orange*, as he ſuggeſted in his Declaration, which ſome of them denied; but upon his requiring them to ſign an Abhorrence of the Invaſion, they declin'd it: However, the Biſhops of *Scotland* all ſign'd an Abhorrence of the Invaſion.

The Prince of *Orange* advancing to *Exeter*, the Univerſity of *Oxford* ſent a Deputation to invite him thither, making him a Tender of their Lives and Fortunes to ſupport his Enterprize, and this before he was joined by any conſiderable Numbers; and the Prince let them know, that he would take *Oxford* in his Way; but the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction about Town, and the whole City of *London*, in a manner, declaring for him ſoon after, it was thought proper to march immediately thither, and his Highneſs did not march to *Oxford*, as was intended.

The Prince of *Orange* invited to *Oxford*.

The King being deſerted by great Part of his Army at *Salisbury*, and particularly by the Lord *Cornbury*, the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, the Prince of *Denmark*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, return'd to *Whitehall*, where he heard, that the Princeſs *Anne*, his Daughter, was gone after the

1688. Prince her Husband: Whereupon he issued Writs for calling a Parliament, and sent the Marquis of *Halifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord *Godolphin*, to treat with the Prince of *Orange*; and the next Day sent the Queen and the Prince of *Wales* over to *France*, following them himself on the 10th of December.

The Queen and Prince of *Wales* sent to *France*.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about *London*, assembling the next Day, resolved to apply to the Prince of *Orange* to procure a free Parliament, and secure the Publick Peace; for King *James*, before his Departure, had recall'd the Writs for assembling a Parliament, and thrown the Great Seal into the *Thames*. The Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* being about the same time taken by the Mob in Disguise in *Wapping*, was committed to the Tower, where he died soon after: The Mob proceeded to plunder and demolish several Mass Houses, and those of the *Roman* Catholicks, particularly the *Spanish* Ambassador's.

The King stopp'd at *Feversham*

The King meeting with contrary Winds at Sea was driven back to *Feversham*, where he was pretty much insulted by the common People, who plunder'd him of his Gold and Jewels, and had dealt still worse with him under an Apprehension he was a Jesuit flying to *France*, if some Country Gentlemen had not come in and rescued him out of their Hands.

Advice

Advice coming to *London*, that the King was at *Feverſham*, the Lords ſent a Deputation to invite him to *London*, and he return'd thro' the City to *Whitehall* amidſt the loud Acclamations of the People, who ſeemed extremely rejoiced at his Arrival.

1688.
Brought
back to
London.

The ſame Evening he cauſed an Order of Council to be publiſhed againſt Tumults and Riots, which was the laſt regal Act he exerciſed in *England*.

The next Day the Prince of *Orange's* Forces poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the Poſts about *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, and his Highneſs ſent a Meſſage to the King at Midnight, when he was in Bed, to remove from his Palace of *Whitehall*, which his Maſteſty ſubmitted to, and was eſcorted by the *Dutch* Guards to *Rocheſter*, where he again embark'd for *France*, leaving a Memorial behind him, containing his Reaſons for quitting the Kingdom.

The Prince
of *Orange*
takes Poſ-
ſeſſion of
Whitehall.

The King
embarks
again for
France.

Two Days after the King's leaving *London* viz. on the 18th of *December*, the Prince of *Orange* arrived at *St. James's*, where he received the Congratulations of the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction, on the Succeſs of his Enterprize, moſt of them ſigning the Affociation, which had been drawn up and enter'd into by Sir *Edward* *Seamour*, and the Gentlemen, who firſt joyn'd the Prince at *Exeter*, declaring they would ſtand by and ſupport him againſt all

1688-9. all Opposition whatever, and *revenge* his Death, if he should have the Misfortune to be kill'd in the Prosecution of his Designs, which Word *Revenge* being held a little unchristian, prevented some Bishops signing it, who were no Enemies to the Enterprize. The Prince receiving Intelligence, that the King was embark'd for *France*, summon'd all those who had serv'd as Members in any of the Parliaments in the Reign of King *Charles II.* to meet him at *St. James's*, on the 26th Instant, together with the Aldermen and Common Council of *London*; and on their appearing at *St. James's*, he desired they would advise him how to pursue the Ends of his Declaration, in calling a Parliament, and restoring the Kingdom to its Rights and Liberties; whereupon the Commons, with the Aldermen and Common Council of *London*, advised his Majesty to summon a Convention to meet at *Westminster*, on the 22d of *January*, as the Lords had address'd him to do before, which he complied with, and having received the Sacrament at *St. James's Chapel* to express his Attachment to the Church of *England*, on the 30th of *December*, he published a Declaration the same Day.

A Convention call'd.

The Prince of Orange takes the Administration upon him.

Authorising all Officers and Magistrates (Papists excepted) to continue to act in their respective Offices, until the Meeting of the Convention, and another Declaration for collecting

collecting the publick Revenues: He also 1688-9.
order'd his Forces to withdraw from the
corporate Towns at the Time of Election;
and that none of them should quarter in
private Houses without the Owners Consent.
At the same time he sent a Letter to the
City of *London*, desiring them to lend him
two hundred thousand Pounds, which they
complied with, and raised in four Days;
Sir *Samuel Dashwood* subscribing sixty thou-
sand Pounds of the Money; and now the
Archbishop and seven other Bishops sign'd
the Association, the Word *Revenge* being
left out.

The Convention assembling on the 22d The Con-
of *January*, 1688-9, and the Marquis of vention as-
Halifax being chosen Speaker of the House sembles.
of Peers, as Mr. *Powle* was of the Commons;
the Prince sent them a Letter, recommend-
ing to them the Settlement of the Kingdom,
Unanimity, &c. Whereupon both Houses
addressed the Prince, and thank'd him for
delivering them from Popery and arbitrary
Power, and for his Care of the publick Af-
fairs, desiring him to continue it.

Then the Commons resolved, that King The Ab-
James II. having endeavour'd to subvert dication
the Constitution by breaking the *Original* resolv'd by
Contract between King and People, and by the Com-
mons.
the Advice of Jesuits, and other wicked
Persons, having violated the fundamental
Laws, and withdrawn himself out of the
Kingdom,

1688-9. Kingdom, had abdicated the Government, and the Throne was thereby vacant.

And that
the throne
was va-
cant.

Denied by
the Lords;

Mr. *Hampden* carried this Resolution to the House of Peers, who sent it back with the following Amendments (*viz.*) instead of the Word *abdicated*, they put in the Word *deserted*, and omitted the Words, *that the Throne is thereby vacant*, which occasioned long and warm Debates between the two Houses; the Lords insisted, that the Word *abdicated* signified a voluntary Resignation of the Government, which the King had never declared; and that the Throne could not be vacant, because upon a Demise of the Crown, or an Incapacity to govern, such as Frenzy, doating old Age, or an avow'd Resolution to subvert the Constitution in Church and State, the Administration of the Government in such Cases ought to devolve on the next Heir (which was the Princess of *Orange*, if there was any Doubt of the Legitimacy of the Prince of *Wales*) and that if they took upon them to alter the Succession, they would render the Crown elective. To this the Prince's Party reply'd, that the Crown could not descend to the next Heir in the Life-time of the Ancestor; and that the Government being dissolv'd by the Abdication of the late King, they had a Right to provide for themselves, and nominate a Successor; and that after so signal a Deliverance by the Prince of

Orange;

Orange, they could do no less than confer ^{1688-9.}
 the Administration upon him; as he had
 been so instrumental in bringing about the
 Revolution, he was the properest Person to
 establish it, and as the Princess, who was
 the presumptive Heir, consented, that her
 Consort should have the Exercise of the
 Government lodg'd *in him alone*, there was
 no Wrong done to any one; but when
 these Arguments would not prevail on the
 Lords in the Opposition: It is said, the
 Prince sent them Word, that he would not
 hold the Crown in his Wife's Right; and
 if they insisted on her Reigning, he would
 return to *Holland* with his Forces, and leave
 them to the Mercy of their exasperated
 Prince; which had such an Effect, that
 the Argument was dropp'd at once: The
 Resolution of the Commons above-men-
 tioned was immediately agreed to by the
 Peers, without any Amendments; and it
 was further agreed, that the Administration
 of the Government should be solely in the
 Prince during his Life; whereupon both
 Houses attended the Prince and Princess of
Orange on the 13th of *February* 1688-9,
 with a Declaration, asserting the Rights and
 Liberties of the Subject, and their Resolu-
 tion, that *William* and *Mary*, Prince and
 Princess of *Orange*, be and be declared King
 and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*,
 to hold to them during their Lives, and the

The Peers
 agree with
 the Com-
 mons.

The Prince
 and Princess
 of *O-
 range* de-
 clared
 King and
 Queen, but
 the Go-
 vernment
 in the
 Prince on-
 ly.

1688-9. Life of the Survivor; but *that the sole and full Exercise of the Royal Power be only in, and executed by the said Prince of Orange*, in the Names of the Prince and Princess during their joint Lives, and after his Decease by the Princess, if she survive him, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Princess, Remainder to the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of *Orange*; and the same Day the Prince and Princess of *Orange* were proclaimed King and Queen with the usual Solemnity.

Notwithstanding the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and most of his Brethren, had given so much Countenance to the Revolution hitherto, they began now to make a Stand, not approving of the conferring the Administration of the Government *solely* on the Prince of *Orange*, exclusive of the Princess, and thereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Glocester*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peterborough*, and some of the inferior Clergy in the Universities and elsewhere refused to take the Oaths to King *William*.

Nonjuring
Bishops.

Dissenters
recom-
mended to
the Parlia-
ment.

The King was no sooner advanced to the Throne, but in a Speech to both Houses he desired they would consent, that the Dissenters should be admitted into Places of Trust and

and new Oaths fram'd for their Satisfaction.

The House of Lords, on the other hand, address'd King *William*, that he would countenance and support the Church of *England*, and cause a Convocation of the Clergy to be summon'd agreeable to the Constitution (as was always done on the issuing Writs for assembling the Parliament). 1689.
The Church of England recommended to King *William*.

The Commons, about the same time, address'd the King to declare War against *France*, which seems to have been the general Voice of the Nation at that Time, tho' there arose great Debates, as to the Manner of carrying it on; the Court Party being for a Land War in *Flanders*, where King *William* would of Course be Generalissimo of the Confederates, and make a Figure suitable to his Wishes. While the Country Party were for acting only as Auxiliaries to the *Germans* and *Dutch* by Land, and making their greatest Efforts by Sea, maintaining our Empire, and protecting our Merchants there; alledging, that by harrassing the *French* Coasts, and making frequent Descents, we should give a more considerable Diversion to the Enemy, in Favour of the Allies, than we could possibly do by our Forces in *Flanders*, and the

A War with *France* address'd for.
Differences about the Management of it.

E e 2 Money

1689. Money rais'd would then be laid out in *England*, and not sent abroad.

A Land
War re-
volv'd on.

But the Court Party carried all before them, and the short War in *Ireland* was no sooner ended, than King *William* appeared at the Head of an hundred thousand Men in *Flanders*; the Years roll'd merrily on, Guns, Bonfires and Illuminations annually proclaim'd our Joy for the King's Return in Safety, if not for Victory; and immense Sums were carried over every Year to pay the Troops, or Subsidies to Foreign Powers.

Bp. Burnet
makes K.
William a
Title by
Conquest.

In the mean time, Bishop *Burnet*, in Gratitude for his Preferment to *Salisbury*, published a Pastoral Letter, wherein he made King *William* a Title by Conquest, and consequently complemented him with the Estates and Liberties of all the good People of *England*, which the Commons were so sensible of, that they some time after order'd this precious Piece to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman; but notwithstanding the Parliament did not agree with the Bishop in surrendering their Persons and Fortunes to the Mercy of the Prince, they thought fit to pass an Act, for the Toleration of Protestant Dissenters, which the good Bishop seem'd no less zealous for, than the rendering the *English* a conquer'd People; but tho' the Clergy of *England* in general did not look upon King *William*,

Act of To-
leration.

William, as a Conqueror, they were so well satisfied with his Parliamentary Title, that fourscore of the *London* Clergy came in a Body to *Westminster* Hall, in *Trinity* Term, this Year, and took the Oaths to him. 1689.
Clergy
take the
Oaths.

The *Scotch* Bishops having been so weak as to sign an Abhorrence of the Prince of *Orange's* Enterprize, King *William*, after his Accession, pass'd an Act for abolishing Episcopacy in that Kingdom, which was establish'd there by Law, until that Time, and ever since the *Presbyterians* have rode triumphant in that Part of the Island. Episcopa-
cy abolish-
ed in Scot-
land.

The same Year, King *William* gave the Royal Assent to an Act, for vesting in the two Universities of *England* the Presentations of all Benefices belonging to Papists, of which I shall give a particular Account hereafter, as well as of other Acts made in Favour of the Universities. Another Act pass'd this Session for paying the States General six hundred thousand Pounds for the Charges they had been at in sending a Fleet and Army to deliver *England* from Popery and Slavery. Popish Pa-
tronages
given to
the Uni-
versities.
600,000 l.
given to
Dutch.

A Commission was issued about the same time to the Archbishop of *York*, the Bishop of *London* and others, for reviewing the Liturgy, and altering it, in order to comprehend the Dissenters, and render them capable of Places and Preferments; but as nothing less would satisfy the Dissenters than A Com-
prehension
of the Dis-
senter's at-
tempted.

1689.

than an entire Alteration of the Ecclesiastical Constitution, it came to nothing.

Ludlow,
the Regi-
cide in
England.

The Murderers of King *Charles I.* also began to lift up their Heads about this Time, imagining the Revolution was founded on the same Principles as brought that Prince to the Block; at least, they apprehended, that they had now nothing to fear from the Powers in Being; and accordingly Colonel *Ludlow* came over, and resided publickly in *London*; but the Commons soon made him sensible of his Mistake, addressing the King, that he might be apprehended; and a Proclamation being published for that Purpose; accordingly, he thought fit to return to *Holland* with the *Dutch* Ambassadors, and skreen'd himself from Justice among those Enemies to Monarchy.

The Con-
vocation
assemble.

The Convocation was assembled this Winter soon after the Meeting of the Parliament, when the Upper House elected the Bishop of *London* their President; and the Lower House chose Dr. *Jane*, their Prolocutor; and a Commission issued, authorising them to enter upon Business, and particularly to consider of some Alterations to be made in the Liturgy and Canons, in Favour of the Dissenters; but this was found impracticable for the Reasons already mentioned.

A Com-
prehension
again at-
tempted.

And

And now a Breach happened between the Queen and the Princess of *Denmark*, on a Motion being made in the House of Commons by the Friends of the Princess, to address his Majesty to settle fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum* on the Princess; the Court used every Stratagem to avoid the making that Settlement, and spared neither Promises or Menaces to induce those, who had an Influence on the Princess, to wave the Motion, but she remaining firm to her own Interest, and not caring to continue altogether dependant on the Court, encouraged her Friends to insist on the Settlement; and as the Commons were not to be disobliged at this Time, their Address, in the Behalf of the Princess, was at length comply'd with; but the Queen would never be reconciled to the Princess afterwards.

1689.
A Breach
between
the Queen
and Prin-
cesses.

Several Bishops still refusing to take the Oaths, particularly Doctor *William Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Thomas Kenn*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, Dr. *Francis Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*, Dr. *Robert Frampton*, Bishop of *Glocester*, Dr. *Thomas White*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, and Dr. *William Lloyd*, Bishop of *Norwich*, they were deprived of their Bishopricks on the first of *February*, 1690-1; and their Rooms supplied by others.

1690-1.
Nonjuring
Bishops
depriv'd.

Dr.

1691.
New
Bishops
made.

Dr. *John Tillotson*, Dean of *St. Paul's* was consecrated Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the 31st of *May*, 1691, Dr. *Simon Patrick* was translated from *Chichester* to *Ely*, the 2d of *July*, and Dr. *John Sharpe* was consecrated Archbishop of *York*, Dr. *John Moor*, Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Bishop of *Glocester*, and Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, on the 5th of the same Month.

Dr. *Richard Kidder* was consecrated Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, Dr. *Robert Groves*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Dr. *Hall*, Bishop of *Bristol*, on the 30th of *August*, and on the 10th of *January* following, Dr. *Thomas Tenison* was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*.

1692.
King *William's* Title said to be Conquest.

Complaint being made to the House of Commons of a Libel, asserting, that King *William* had a Right to the *British* Dominions by Conquest: This Essay, with Bishop *Burnet's* Pastoral Letter, already mentioned, advancing the same Doctrine, was, by Order of that House, burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.

Anthony Wood censur'd.

Mr. *Anthony Wood*, the *Oxford* Historian, had the Misfortune to be censured by the University this Summer, for some Passages in his second Volume, entitled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which reflected on the late Lord *Clarendon*;

Clarendon; and they did not only burn the Book, but expell'd him that University, and a Fine was set upon his Head, with which, those Statues in the Front of the Physick Garden were purchased. 1692.

Dr. *William Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, died on the 24th of *November*, 1693, in the 77th Year of his Age. Dr. *Sancroft* died. 1693.

A Libel was published about the same time, entitled, *A clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity*, which was ordered to be burnt by the common Hangman. of the Trinity.

Dr. *John Tillotson*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, died at *Lambeth*, in the 65th Year of his Age, on the 22d of *November*, 1694; and on the 28th of *December* following, *Queen Mary* died. Soon after which, *King William* and the Princess of *Denmark* were reconciled, for neither the King, or the late Queen, had seen the Princess, since that Misunderstanding arose, about settling fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum* on the Princess; and the Princess's refusing to part with the Lady *Marlborough*, as the late Queen had insisted she should. Q. *Mary* dies. 1694.

As there had been a Set of People, from the Time of the Revolution, endeavouring to raise in the King and Queen a Jealousy of the Princess, the same People seem to have 1695. Endeavours to make K. *William*

1695.
jealous of
the Uni-
versities.

have been no less zealous to create in him an ill Opinion of the Universities: One Instance whereof, Bishop *Kennet* gives us in his third Volume of the History of *England*.

“ The King (says this Historian) came
“ to *Oxford*, on the 10th of *November*,
“ 1695, being met by the Duke of *Or-*
“ *mond*, their Chancellor, Dr. *Adams*, the
“ Vice-Chancellor, with the Heads of
“ Houses, &c. His Majesty lighted at the
“ Schools, and pass’d on to the Theatre,
“ where a noble Banquet was provided,
“ with great Variety of Musick: Mr. *Co-*
“ *drington*, Fellow of *All Souls*, express’d
“ the Thanks of the University for this
“ Visit in an Oration: It was expected his
“ Majesty would have sat down to the
“ Banquet; but whether he was indisposed
“ to eat, or discouraged by an idle Letter,
“ dropt in the Street, intimating Designs
“ of poisoning his Majesty, he rose up, and
“ immediately took Coach for *Windfor*,
“ declaring the Reason of his short Stay,
“ and his not going to see the Colleges to
“ be, that this was a Visit of Kindness
“ not of Curiosity, he having seen the
“ University before.” 3 *Ken.* 697.

Disputes
about the
Trinity.

A Fellow of *University* College having in a Sermon affirm’d (as Dr. *Sherlock* has done) that there were three infinite, distinct Minds and Substances in the Trinity: His

Opinion

Opinion was censured by the University in Convocation, *February 3*, as impious and heretical; and an Injunction was publish'd by the King soon after against entering into Disputes about the Trinity, occasioned by the Controversy between Dr. *Sherlock* and Dr. *South*, upon that Subject, which had not been managed with that Decency and Christian Temper, as might have been expected from Divines in such eminent Stations. 1695.

In the Year 1696, an Act pass'd, that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People, call'd Quakers, should be accepted, instead of an Oath in the usual Form. 1696. Quakers Affirmation.

In the latter End of the Reign of King *William*, we meet with some remarkable Events, which gave a considerable Turn to the Affairs of *Europe* in general, and those of this Kingdom in particular. 1700.

The Duke of *Glocester*, the only surviving Child of the Princess of *Denmark*, died on the 30th of *July*, 1700, in the eleventh Year of his Age; whereupon King *William*, on opening the Parliament, which met on the 10th of *February* following, proposed the making a further Provision for the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, which the Commons agreed for. Duke of Glocester's Death. Protestant Succession provided for.

1700.

Limita-
tions pro-
posed.

to, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. That after the Demise of King *William* and the Princess of *Denmark*, without Issue; the Crown should devolve on the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*, Grand-daughter of King *James* the First, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. 1. That when this Limitation of the Crown should take Effect, all Things properly cognizable in the Privy Council should be transacted there, and all Resolutions taken thereupon be sign'd by the Members of the Privy Council. 2. That no Foreigner, tho' naturaliz'd, should be capable of a Grant from the Crown to himself, or any in Trust for him. 3. That *England* should not be obliged to engage in any War for Defence of the Foreign Dominions of any succeeding King. 4. That succeeding Kings should join in Communion with the Church of *England*. 5. That no Pardon should be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament. 6. That no succeeding King should go out of the *British* Dominions, without Consent of Parliament. 7. That no Pensioner, or Person in Office under the Crown, should be a Member of the Commons. 8. That the Judges Commissions should be *quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertain'd.

A Protest

A Protest was hereupon made by the ^{1700.} Dutchess of Savoy, Daughter of the Princefs *Henrietta*, Dutchess of *Orleans* (youngest Daughter of King *Charles I.*) and next in Blood to the Crown of *England*, against this Alteration of the Succession; but she being a Roman Catholick, her Protest was not regarded, and a Bill being brought in, pursuant to the abovesaid Resolutions, pass'd this House, and the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent this Session (*viz.*) on the 12th of *June*, 1701.

In the mean time, another considerable ^{1701.} Event happened, which was the Death of ^{King of Spain's} *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, on the 1st of ^{Death.} *November*, N. S. 1700, (which had been long expected) during whose Illness, the Kings of *Great-Britain* and *France*, with the States General, had form'd two ^{Partition} Treaties for the Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, between the Houses of *Bavaria*, *Austria* and *Bourbon*, which, instead of preventing a War, was the Occasion of one of the bloodiest that was ever known in *Europe*; for the King of *Spain* observing the Liberties his Neighbours had taken in parceling out his Dominions, without his Consent, made a Will the Month before he died (which he probably was induced to do by the Artifices of the *French*) and thereby disposed of his Crown to *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, second Son to the Dauphin of

1701. of *France*, and Grandson to *Lewis XIV.* without any Partition, or dismembring of the *Spanish* Monarchy; from whence, and what follow'd, it is evident, that the *French* King entered into those Treaties of Partition with no other View, than to lull asleep his good Allies, the sagacious *English* and *Dutch*; for King *Charles* was no sooner dead, but *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, was sent into *Spain* by *Lewis XIV.* his Grandfather, and proclaim'd King at *Madrid*; and the *French* Troops at the same time possess'd themselves of the *Spanish* Dominions in *Italy*, and the *Netherlands*; where they appeared so formidable, that King *William* and the *Dutch* thought fit to acknowledge *Philip*, King of *Spain*, and write him Letters, congratulating his Accession. But *Leopold*, Emperor of *Germany*, apprehending he had a better Right to the Dominions of *Spain*, than the Duke of *Anjou*, commanded Prince *Eugene*, at the Head of forty thousand Men, to pass the *Alps*, and endeavour to dispossess the Duke of *Anjou*, and his *French* Allies of the *Spanish* Territories in *Italy*.

Duke of
Anjou pro-
claim'd K.
of *Spain*.

Acknow-
ledg'd by
King
William.

Opposed
by the Em-
peror.

James II.
dies.

Pretender
proclaim-
ed.

In the mean time, another great Event happened (*viz.*) the Death of King *James II.* on the 6th of *September*, 1701; whereupon the *French* King immediately proclaimed the Pretender, King of *England*,
Scotland

Scotland and Ireland, by the Name of 1701.
James III.

King *William* exasperated by this Con-^{The 2d} duct of the *French* King, who had before grand Al-
acknowledged his Title to the Crown of ^{liance.}
Great-Britain, entered into an Alliance
with the Emperor and the States General
against *France*, by which they agreed to
procure Satisfaction to the Emperor, as to
his Pretensions on *Spain*, and Security to
England and *Holland*, in Relation to their
respective Territories and Commerce, which,
if they could not obtain in a peaceable Way
within two Months, they agreed to assist
each other with all their Forces, to ac-
complish the Ends aforesaid; and particu-
larly they agreed to endeavour the Reduc-
tion of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, for a
Barrier to the *Dutch*; and the Dutchy of
Milan, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*,
and the *Spanish* Territories on the Coast of
Tuscany, for the Emperor; and that they
would never suffer the Crowns of *France*
and *Spain* to be united under the same
Prince.

The Parliament of *England* meeting on
the 30th of *December*, 1701; and the
Commons having chosen Mr. *Harley*, their
Speaker; the King made a Speech to both
Houses, acquainting them with the *French*
King's proclaiming the Pretender, and
seizing on the whole *Spanish* Monarchy
for

1701.

for his Grandson, the Duke of *Anjou*, contrary to his late Treaties: He desired therefore, that they would now avoid all Disputes and Animosities; and that there might be no Distinction, but of *those who were for the Protestant Religion, and the present Establishment, and of those, who meant a Popish Prince, and a French Government.*

1701-2.

Each House hereupon address'd his Majesty, engaging to support his Title, and the Protestant Succession: And the Commons particularly engaged to enable him to make good his Alliances, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*.

But the King did not live to see the Effects of these Resolutions, being thrown from his Horse, on the 21st of *February*, 1701-2, whereby his Collar-bone was broken, and being in a very ill State of Health before, was render'd incapable of attending the Parliament; whereupon he was obliged to pass several Acts by Commission, particularly that for the Attainder of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, which receiv'd the Royal Assent the second of *March*: He sign'd also a Commission to pass the Act for the further Security of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, which receiv'd the Royal Assent on the

the 6th of the same Month; but he was so weak at this time, that he was forced to stamp his Name to the Commission, not being able to write it (this was the Act, which first requir'd the taking the Abjuration Oath) and two Days after, being the 8th of *March*, the King died, being then in the 52d Year of his Age, and 14th of his Reign.

If it be demanded, what Relation many of the Transactions and Occurrences mention'd in this Abstract of the Reigns of King *James II.* and King *William III.* have to the *State of the Universities*: It may be answered, that most of them tend to explain and justify the Conduct of those learned Bodies, which their Enemies frequently represent as inconsistent with their late avow'd Principles of Non-resistance and passive Obedience.

When King *James II.* came to the Crown, he made early Professions in the Privy Council and Parliament of supporting the Constitution in Church and State (which seem'd to be in some Hazard, on his declaring himself a Papist): To these Professions, the Parliament, as well as the Clergy and Universities, gave entire Credit, and accordingly assisted him in suppressing those Rebellions of *Argyle* and *Monmouth*, in the first Year of his Reign; but being

1701-2.

elated with these Victories, there appeared a sudden Alteration in the King's Conduct: He seem'd now to look upon himself, as under no Restraints from the Laws, or his own Engagements, to support the Constitution: He immediately introduced Papists into the Privy Council, Magistracy, and all Offices, Civil and Military, without taking the Oaths and Test, and prorogued the Parliament, on their addressing him against these Measures.

He constituted also an Ecclesiastical Commission, whereby he oppress'd the Universities, Bishops and Clergy, granted an universal Liberty of Conscience, and insisted on a Power of suspending the Laws, seizing the Charters of the Corporations, and even depriving his Subjects of their Freeholds (as in the Case of *Magdalen College*) by illegal Courts, and arbitrary Sentences in a summary Way.

Thus they saw the Constitution about to be subverted by a fix'd Resolution, and actual Endeavours of the Prince to convert this limited Monarchy into a despotick Government, and to destroy the Church of *England*, and establish Popery on the Ruins of it: Whereupon they began to consider how far their Oaths and Professions of passive Obedience obliged them to submit to these Invasions on their Religion and Properties.

They

They had sworn indeed to obey his Majesty, as King of *England*, as a Monarch limited by Law, as Defender of the Faith, and Protector of their Religion; but it never enter'd into their Hearts, that they were bound to contribute to make him absolute, surrender their Persons, Liberties and Fortunes, to the sole Disposal of the Crown, reduce themselves and their Posterity to a State of Slavery, and to subject the Nation in religious Matters to the See of *Rome*; this could never be their Intention in taking the Oaths, especially, when one of those Oaths expressly obliges them to renounce all Foreign Jurisdiction and Supremacy.

Their Oaths and Professions of passive Obedience therefore must be made with some Limitations; some Cases must be understood, where it would not be only justifiable, but commendable to disobey, and put Restrainis upon the Prince, how general soever the Words of their Oaths or Professions of passive Obedience might be; as where the Sovereign is seized with Madness, and endeavours to destroy himself, his nearest Relations, or most faithful Subjects, or where his Mind is otherwise so disorder'd, as to render him incapable of Government; and the Case differs very little; where the Prince proves a superstitious Bigot, and thinks himself obliged

1701-2. to destroy his Subjects and the Constitution for God's Sake.

They swore, as I have observ'd already, to obey him, as King of *England*, a limited Monarch, and not to one vested with absolute Power, in whom the whole Legislature is lodg'd, as it is in *France* and *Turkey*; and yet even there, if the Prince should attempt an Alteration in Religion, they would look upon themselves to be absolved from their Allegiance, as is evident from various Instances.

If the Universities therefore, and all the real Friends of the Constitution, cast their Eyes on the Princess of *Orange*, the King's Daughter and Heir, when they saw her Father determin'd to destroy it; this was very consistent with their Oaths, and their warmest Professions of Loyalty; nor will the Nation ever refuse such a Deliverance, when they see the Foundations of the Government sapp'd, and an apparent Tendency in the Administration to reduce them to a State of Slavery.

Passive Obedience indeed is our Duty, while our Kings govern according to Law; but when we see them attempting to subvert the Constitution, and render themselves absolute, the Subjects of *England* are absolv'd from their Oaths; or rather, an unlimited Obedience was never understood to be comprehended in the Meaning of the

the Words, and what was never understood to be sworn, cannot be interpreted a Breach of the Oath, or a Deviation from true and rational Allegiance. 1701-2.

Thus it appears, that the Universities, as well as the rest of the Nation, are abundantly justified in applying to the Prince and Princess of *Orange* to preserve the Constitution, and protect them against a Prince, who seem'd to think himself obliged in Conscience to destroy it.

But it is further objected ; since the Universities and the Nation in general so highly approved of the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange* ; from whence did it proceed, that so many oppos'd the setting the Crown upon his Head.

To which it is answer'd, that notwithstanding the Nation by dear-bought Experience had learn'd, and the Convention almost unanimously declared, *that it was inconsistent with the Constitution to have a Popish Prince upon the Throne* ; yet, when King *James* had render'd himself incapable of it, the Government was not thereby dissolv'd, but devolv'd on the next Heir, which was the Princess of *Orange* (for the Pretender was an Infant, in the Power of the Nation's Enemies, and his Legitimacy at that time disputed) and should the Nation pass by her, and set the Prince her Consort upon the Throne, this would be a Breach

1701-2. a Breach of the Succession, and make this Hereditary Monarchy elective. To which the Prince's Party reply'd, this could be no Breach in the Succession, because the Princess was willing to wave her Right, and agreed to lodge the Administration solely in the Prince her Consort (as Bishop *Burnet* affirms at least) and then there was no Wrong done her: However, the Disputes on this Head pretty much divided the Nation, and those who were for lodging the Administration of the Government in the Princess, were not look'd on so favourably, as those, who were for intrusting the Prince solely with the Government, exclusive of the Princess, notwithstanding they afterwards took the Oaths, and as cheerfully submitted to the Government, when it was establish'd in King *William* (a very few excepted) as their Opposers.

And here it is very much to the present Purpose to observe, that those who have the least Share in Transactions of this Nature, frequently claim the greatest Merit in bringing them about. When the Revolution was in a manner affected, none appeared so zealous for it as the Dissenters, and Men of loose or no Principles, tho' they had till then flatter'd and countenanc'd King *James* in the most extravagant Parts of his Administration. These Men were now as loud in their Addresses and Congratulations

1701-2.

tulations of the Prince, when they saw the Success of his Enterprize, as they had been in their Applauses and Thanks to the late King, for suspending the Laws, offering to promote every Measure propos'd by the Prince's Ministry, without Regard to the Legality or Expedience of it, which made them esteem'd by those Ministers, as the Prince's truest Friends. Whereas the Clergy, the Universities, and the real Friends of the Constitution, who were for making as few Alterations in it as possible, were look'd upon with a jealous Eye, and treated with great Coolness. And thus it has happened in almost every Turn of State from the Restoration to this Day: The Sectaries, joining with Men of no Principles, usually stil'd Men of *Moderation*, have had the Address to insinuate themselves into the Favour of almost every Ministry, pleading uncommon Merit in effecting the happy Change, when they have indeed had very little Share in it; but have rather opposed the Change, than further'd it, until they saw the Thing inevitable, and that it would be done without them; then they appear wondrous warm in the Cause, insisting it was by their Management the Business was effected, never failing to suggest, at the same time, that those, who really most promoted the Revolution, were Enemies to it, or at best but luke-warm Friends.

Thus

1701-2.

Thus it was, at the Restoration, which they ever opposed, until they observed the general Bent of the Nation to recall the King; then they run over to *Holland*, made mighty Professions of Loyalty, and found their Account in it: No matter, whether the Ministers believed them or not, they found them Tools ready to enter into any Measures, and consequently were more acceptable to those they flatter'd, than Men of greater Probity.

I proceed in the next Place to take a View of the Transactions in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, and shew, that the Conduct of the Universities in that Reign also tended to the Support of the Constitution, and the Welfare of their Country; but it will be necessary here to look back a little, and observe, that from the Death of *Queen Mary*, which happened in the Year 1694, King *William* endeavour'd to cultivate a Friendship with the Princess of *Denmark*, or at least took care to give her as little Uneasiness as possible; for he saw the Nation beginning to fix their Eyes upon this Princess, and her Son the Duke of *Glocester*, who were nearer to the Crown than himself, till the Act of Settlement was made at the Revolution. He consented therefore, that the Lord *Marlborough*, the greatest Favourite the Princess had, should be Governor to the Duke of

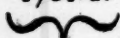
Glocester

1701-2,

Glocester, (notwithstanding he had been laid aside some Years on Account of a Misunderstanding between the Court and that Lord) and afterwards upon the Apprehension of a War with *France* and *Spain*, the King made Lord *Marlborough* General of the *British* Forces, and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and the rest of the Allies, and Lord *Godolphin*, another of the Princess of *Denmark's* Favourites, and most intimate Friend of the Lord *Marlborough*, was taken into the Administration; and indeed there was a general Revolution at Court in the latter End of the Reign of King *William*, the Lords *Somers*, *Halifax*, *Portland* and *Orford*, were laid aside on Account of their negotiating the Partition Treaty, or procuring exorbitant Grants to themselves, and a different Set of Men came upon the Stage, which had such an Influence on the rest of the Nation, that a House of Commons of another Stamp was elected, as appears by Mr. *Harley's* being chosen Speaker: The House of Lords also shewed their Dislike of the Partition Treaty, which had been negotiated, in Pursuance of *Dutch* Councils, and address'd his Majesty to advise with his *British* Subjects, who best understood the Interest of their own Country, for the future, when any Thing was brought upon the Carpet, which concern'd the Interest of these Kingdoms; for the Treaties of Par-

H h

tition

1701-2.  tion had not been so much as communicated to the Privy Council of *England*,

Q. Anne's
Accession.

When *Queen Anne* came to the Crown therefore, she found both the Ministry and the Parliament united in her Interest, as well as in the Interest of their Country; and the Dissenters were so far from aiming at Power, that a Continuance of the Toleration was all they hop'd for in this Reign: They had so little Expectations of being in a Condition to influence the Administration any more, that they only desir'd to be quiet; and that the present Court would not resent their unmannerly and insolent Behaviour to the *Queen*, when Princess. On the other hand, the Friends of the Constitution look'd upon themselves to be in perfect Security, and that the Government in Church and State would be so firmly established in this Reign, that neither Men of arbitrary or republican Principles would ever be able to shake its Foundations for the future; but how short, how momentary was the Prospect of a happy Reign? How soon did Faction lift up her Head, and our domestick Enemies prevail, even in the Reign of a Monarch, who had no other Views than the Happiness of her People, and securing this desirable Constitution to Posterity?

To be a little more Particular, the *Queen* in her first Speeches to the Privy Council
and

and Parliament, after her Accession, declared she would maintain the present Constitution, and the Protestant Succession, and defend the Toleration; but, that she should countenance those, who had the truest Zeal for the Church of *England*; and her Ministry, who were, no doubt, consulted in these Speeches and Declarations from the Throne, appeared at that time unanimous: But when the Management of the approaching War with *France* and *Spain* came under Debate, those Gentlemen, who had observed the destructive Consequences of the last War upon the Continent, the immense Sums that had been carried out of the Nation annually, and a vast Debt of thirty Millions contracted, were for acting as Auxiliaries to the *Dutch*, and assisting them only with a certain Proportion of Troops to enable them to make Head against the Enemy in the *Low Countries*, while we made the Sea our Province, harrassed the Enemy by frequent Descents on their Coast, and protected our Trade by Sea; and at the Head of these Gentlemen was the Queen's Uncle, the Earl of *Rochester*.

On the other hand, the Lord *Marlborough*, who had been declared Generalissimo in the *Low Countries*, represented, how glorious and advantageous it would be for *Great-Britain* to appear at the Head of the Confederacy, and penetrate with their united

1702.

Forces into the Heart of *France*, which would probably be induced, by these Measures, to put a speedy End to the War, and make Peace with the Allies upon their own Terms; whereas the making Descents on their Coasts, however it might distress the maritime Places, could never effect the great Ends the Confederates aimed at; and such an Influence had the *Marlborough* Family on the Queen, whom they had long served, and been Sufferers with in the late Reign, when the Court frown'd upon her Highness, that they prevailed on her Majesty to commence another War upon the Continent, for which Preparations were accordingly made, and those, who opposed the Advice, were look'd upon but coolly ever after.

A War on
the Con-
tinent re-
solved on.

Which
occasions
Divisions
at Court.

In the mean time, the Queen went to the Bath with the Prince for his Health, and taking *Oxford* in her Way, was received with the most hearty Congratulations there, and in the rest of the Counties she passed thro', of which she took Notice to the Parliament at their next Meeting, and was answered, that whatever Part of her Dominions she had visited, she would have met with the like Testimonies of the People's Affections; and surely never Prince was more universally beloved, never were People more unanimously devoted to their Sovereign

Sovereign than the Subjects of *Great Britain* were to their Queen, till private Interest was preferr'd to that of the Publick, and the Enemies of the Constitution brought into Play to serve the Ends of those, who had too great an Ascendant over her Majesty: However, the Nation did not then generally apprehend the Consequences of these Measures, but Supplies were readily granted, and the Lord *Marlbrough* enabled to act offensively in the *Netherlands*, where he had the good Fortune the first Campaign to take some Towns of Consequence, and oblige the *French* to retire before him; at which the Commons appeared so well satisfied, that in their Address to the Throne on this Occasion, they observed the General had *retriev-*
ed the Honour of the *English* Nation; and so grateful was her Majesty to Lord *Marlbrough*, that she settled a Pension of five thousand Pounds *per Annum* upon him, and created him a Duke; but when he proposed to have that Pension perpetuated to his Posterity by Act of Parliament, some Gentlemen began to think the Demand exorbitant, and Lord *Marlbrough* thereupon directed his Friends to drop the Motion, but he never rested till he had given her Majesty such Impressions of those in the Opposition, that they were removed from the Helm, and others were taken in, who till then despair'd of enjoying the Sun-shine of a Court in this

Reign :

1702.

Lord
Marlbo-
rough's
Success.

1703.

He is dis-
gusted by
the Com-
mons.

1703.

Change
Hands.

Reign : These Men were ready to enter into any Measures, or go any Lengths, so that they might be admitted into Posts of Honour and Profit, and have the Satisfaction of humbling those who were in the opposite Interest.

The Oc-
casional
Bill.

The Queen and the Commons however were not so wholly taken up with the Prosecution of the War, as to neglect securing the establish'd Church against the Attacks of her Enemies; three times therefore, in several Sessions, was the Bill for preventing occasional Conformity brought in and passed the lower House, and was as often thrown out by the upper House; and though the Queen was baffled in this Attempt by the Influence of Bishop *Burnet* and some of his moderate Brethren, she succeeded in another, and had the Concurrence of her Parliament in it, namely, in applying the first Fruits and Tenths to encrease the Revenues of the poorer Clergy, the noblest Gift that ever was made to the Church by any of our British Monarchs. In the mean while, Libels began to swarm in favour of Anarchy, and particularly there came out one entitled, *Legion*, which advised the deposing of the Commons, calling them Usurpers and Tyrants for the Zeal they had shewn to support the Establishment.

First Fruits
given to
the Clergy.Libels on
the Com-
mons.*De Foe's*
shortest
Way.

De Foe also publish'd his *shortest Way with the Dissenters*, insinuating, that the Movers

1703.

Movers of the occasional Bill, intended nothing less than the Persecution of the Sectaries, and even the hanging up of their Teachers, for which he was set in the Pillory, and had the Assurance to compose a Hymn to that Board as soon as it was over, foreseeing possibly the Change of Hands, which soon after happened.

The Victory of *Blenheim* being obtained *Blenheim.* in the Year 1704, made the Duke of *Marl-* 1704
borough so extremely Popular, and so confirmed him in the Queen's Favour, that he now found it in his Power to new-model both the Court and Parliament as he saw fit. Observing therefore that the Gentlemen in the true Interest of their Country, were not for encreasing the National Debt, and mortgaging *Great Britain* to make extensive Conquests for the Allies, but were for making Peace as soon as the Ends for which the Grand Alliance was entered into could be obtained, he shook Hands with his old Friends, procured a Parliament to be chosen that were devoted to his Interest, and dismissed from Court all that would not submit to his Dictates. A new Ministry and Parliament 1705.

The Speeches from the Throne now recommended *Moderation* at Home, and a *Prosecution of the War Abroad*, till the entire *Spanish Monarchy* should be subdued; to which end Forces were sent to King Charles in Spain. Moderation and War recommended.

The

1705.

Spain reduced almost.

Spanish
War neglected.

1707.

Murmurs
at this Management.

The Earl of *Peterborough*, the General, had met with surprizing Success there; whole Provinces revolted, King *Charles* was proclaimed at *Madrid*, and a general Revolution expected in that Kingdom; and if the Earl of *Peterborough* had been seasonably supported, an End would have been put to the War at once: But that was not the Design of the new Ministry; for then there had been an End of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Command and Influence in a great Measure; then the Glory of subduing the Enemy would have been ascribed to other Generals, and an End would have been put to the amassing those Treasures which have rendered his House one of the richest in Europe. The War in *Spain* therefore was shamefully neglected; the Battle of *Almanza* lost, and King *Charles* shut up in a Corner of *Catalonia*: Of which Conduct both the Lords and Commons could not forbear complaining in their Addresses, tho' far from being Enemies to the Duke.

The Friends of the late Ministry, indeed, animadverted on this unaccountable Conduct, viz. The bringing the Enemies of the Constitution into the Administration, and the Neglect of the *Spanish* War; a Pamphlet particularly was published, entituled, *The Memorial of the Church of England; shewing, that the present Ministry countenanced*

the Enemies of the Constitution both in Church and State.

1705.

This was ordered to be burnt by the Men in Power; and in a Speech from the Throne, the Queen was made to say, *That those who suggested the Church was in Danger were Her's and the Nation's Enemies*; and that *they would best shew their Zeal to the Church, by a hearty Prosecution of the War.* Which Expressions, there is little room left to doubt, were inserted by the General's Friends.

Both Houses hereupon address'd her Majesty, declaring, that the Church of England was in a safe and flourishing Condition; and that whoever went about to insinuate, that the Church was in Danger under her Majesty's Administration, was an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom, and desired her Majesty, that the Authors of such Reports might be punished.

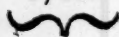
Church voted safe.

Whereupon a Proclamation issued, offering a Reward for discovering the Author of *the Memorial of the Church of England*; but when the Printer was apprehended, and charged Sir *Humphrey Mackworth* with being the Author, the Matter was dropp'd; the Ministry did not think themselves sufficiently established yet to bring those Matters under Debate in a publick Court of Justice; but to strengthen their Hands, they now promoted, with all their Might, an Union with Scotland, which Kingdom they apprehended

1706.

Union.

1706.



hended would fall in with their Measures against the Church, at least, if ever it could be effected, in which they were not altogether mistaken: The Articles were sign'd on the 22d of *July*, 1706, in which were Clauses for the Establishment of each national Church, and the *English* submitted so far, as to stile the Kirk of *Scotland*, *The true Protestant Religion*,

And now the Ministry imagining, that they had nothing to fear, turn'd out all the Friends of the Constitution, introducing their own Creatures into Places of Trust, the Lieutenancy, and the Commission of Peace, all over *England*; and the Convocation was now suffer'd to sit no more, and consult the Interests of the Church of *England*, lest they also should make some unlucky Declaration of their Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church, when they saw it at the Mercy of its Enemies,

In the mean time, the General obtained another signal Victory at *Ramellies* (1706) whereby great Part of the *Spanish Netherlands* were reduced, and a considerable Barrier obtain'd for the *Dutch*; at least *France* was so humbled, that she was ready to grant them whatever they could demand of this kind to obtain a Peace; but this Victory so advanced the Duke's Popularity, and his Interest in the Queen, that none durst oppose his Advice for the Continuance
of

of the War. The Parliament, in their Ad-
dresses to the Queen, insisted, that no Peace
could be safe and honourable without the
whole Monarchy of Spain was reduced; tho'
this was never thought off, when the grand
Confederacy was form'd: All that we de-
sired then was a Barrier for the *Dutch*, and
the *Spanish* Territories in *Italy* for the *Ger-*
mans; for *Great-Britain*, and the *Dutch* too,
had actually acknowledged *Philip*, King of
Spain, and congratulated him on his Ac-
cession.

1707.

All Spain
insisted on.

Nor did the Commons only agree to the
perpetuating the War, till the whole Mo-
narchy of *Spain* was conquer'd; but ad-
dress'd the Queen in the Behalf of the Lords
Marlborough and *Godolphin*, by Name ap-
plauding their Councils and Administration.

Addreses
applaud-
ing the
Admini-
stration:

About this time (*October 28, 1708*) died
Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Queen's
Consort, with whom she had ever liv'd in
perfect Harmony.

1708.

Prince of
Denmark
dies.

As it had been resolved to continue the
War, till all the *Spanish* Dominions were
conquer'd, a suitable Augmentation of
Troops was now made in *Flanders*, and
others transported from *Italy* to *Spain* after
the Reduction of the *Spanish* Territories in
Italy: King *Charles* was again proclaimed
at *Madrid*, and we had a Prospect of re-
covering that Kingdom a second time; but

K. Charles
at Madrid.

1708.

Spain lost
a second
time.

so faintly were these Advantages supported, that we lost all again before the Year expired: This was a War the Ministry never design'd should prosper, their greatest Efforts were ever made to support their Hero in *Flanders*, and indeed he was the best supplied with Men and Money that ever any General had been; the Treasurer was nearly allied to him, and he had whatever he demanded for his Glory and Interest; every Thing else was neglected. In the mean time, the Ministry observing, that the Common People did not approve their Measures, brought over Multitudes of necessitous and useles Foreigners, *Palatine* Refugees and others, and got an Act of Parliament to naturalize them, on paying twelve Pence a Head, imagining they should thereby gain a Majority among the Mob; and thus fortified, they ventur'd to bring Doctor *Sacheverel* upon the Stage, proposing by his Condemnation to intimidate and crush the Friends of the Constitution.

1709.

Palatines
brought
over.
Natura-
lized.

Dr. *Sache-
verel's*
Prosecu-
tion.

They impeach'd the Doctor therefore of high Crimes and Misdemeanors at the Bar of the House of Lords, on the 15th of *December*, 1709, and exhibited Articles against him on the 13th of the next Month, the Principal whereof were that in two Sermons, one preach'd the 15th of *August* last, at the Affizes at *Derby*, and the other at *St. Paul's Cathedral*, on the 5th of *November*: He did

1709.

did suggest and maintain, that the necessary Means used to bring about the Revolution, were odious and unjustifiable. 2. That the Toleration was unreasonable, and the Allowance of it unwarrantable. 3. That the Church of *England* was in a State of great Peril and Adversity under her Majesty's Administration; and 4. That her Majesty's Administration, both in ecclesiastical and civil Affairs, tended to the Destruction of the Constitution.

How the Commons made good these Articles may be seen in the printed Trial; but one Thing (and that for which he was principally arraign'd) they certainly made good, *viz.* that he had reflected on the Ministry, and shewn, that their Administration tended to the Destruction of the Constitution; for which, a very mild Sentence was passed upon him, *viz.* that he should be silenced for three Years, and the two Sermons burnt; and perhaps it was not thought prudent to pass one more severe; for the Generality of the People look'd upon the Doctor as the Champion of the Constitution, which they apprehended to be in some Danger (not from the Queen, for whom they had the highest Esteem and Affection, but) from some false Brethren in the Administration; nor was this the Opinion of the lowest Class of People only; but we find the Universities, and some of the

1709.

the most eminent of the Clergy (among whom were the Queen's Chaplains) countenancing the Doctor, and some of them attending him to and at his Trial, and the People in general congratulated his Deliverance in every Country, thro' which he pass'd, whole Towns went out to meet him, and particularly Oxford, where he made a kind of triumphant Entry, and was entertained as a Confessor for the Cause of Truth; and indeed the University seem'd to be no less affected by the Sentence against the Doctor than himself, for their Decrees above recited, and republished in a Pamphlet at that time, entitled, *An entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Book of the Original of Government*, were order'd to be burnt by the Hangman, with the Doctor's Sermons.

During the Doctor's Trial, he was attended by Multitudes of the Populace from his Chambers in the Temple to *Westminster Hall*, every Day crying, *God bless the Queen, the Church and the Doctor*, making some of the Members of both Houses, as they pass'd by, Huzza for the Doctor, very much against their Wills, and as they apprehended the Sectaries, and their Leaders to be at the Bottom of this Prosecution, they demolished the Pulpits, Pews and Wainscot of several Meeting-Houses, and made Bonfires of them, particularly Mr. *Burges's* Meeting-House, which illuminated *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*

Meeting-
Houses
plunder'd.

1709.

Fields; and every one that came by was obliged to Huzza for the Doctor's Success: Whatever the Queen thought of the Matter at first (for she attended the Trial every Day) some of the Managers that appear'd the warmest against the Doctor, were prefer'd as soon as the Trial was over, particularly Serjeant *Parker*, who was made Lord Chief Justice of *England*, for the Pains he had taken in the Cause; and the Commons address'd the Queen to prefer the Doctor's Adversary, Mr. *Hoadley*; which, however, she did not think fit to indulge them in.

On the contrary, the Ministers who had expressed the greatest Zeal in prosecuting the Doctor, were displaced a few Months afterwards, and particularly the Lords *Sunderland* and *Godolphin*, and soon after the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*. The Lord *Rocheſter* was made President of the Council. The Treasury was put into Commission, and Mr. *Harley* made Chancellor of the Exchequer and first Commissioner; Sir *Simon Harcourt* was constituted Lord Keeper, and the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was made Lord Chamberlain in the Room of the Duke of *Kent*, and the Lord *Dartmouth* Secretary of State; and the Parliament being dissolved, and another call'd to meet on the 25th of *November* 1710, A Change of the Ministry. 1710. the change of the Ministry and the violent Prosecution of Dr. *Sacheverel*, had such an Effect,

A new Parliament.

1710. Effect, that this House of Commons appear'd very different from the last; and the Queen, sensible how much she had been impos'd on by those who ow'd every thing to her Bounty, now took the real Friends of their Country and the Constitution into her Confidence; and the new Parliament having chosen Mr. *Bromley* their Speaker, she made the like Declaration to them in her Speech, she had done at the Beginning of her Reign; that she would support and encourage the Church of *England* and preserve the *British* Constitution.

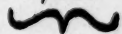
And now the Convocation was suffer'd to fit and enter upon Business again, Dr. *Atterbury* being chosen Prolocutor of the lower House.

The Lords in an Address to the Queen about this Time, represented, that the War in *Spain* had been very much neglected by the late Ministry, whereby all the Advantages obtain'd by her Majesty's Arms in that Kingdom had been lost; the Commons also complain'd, that the Charges of the War had been encreas'd by the late Ministry, beyond the Supplies granted by Parliament, and the Nation thereby run vastly in Debt.

50 New
Churches
resolved
on.

However, the Management of the War did not ingross all their Time, but the Queen having recommended the encreasing the Number of Churches in *London* and *Westminster*, the Commons attended her with their

1710.



Occasional
Bill pass'd.

their Resolution; That Fifty new Churches were necessary there, allowing 4750 Souls only to each Church; and that the want of Churches had contributed to Schism and Irreligion: And in the same Session the Occasional Bill was pass'd, and afterwards received the Royal Assent, which, notwithstanding it had been so much oppos'd, appears to have been form'd with no other View than to prevent Hypocrisy; that Men should not be allowed to come to Church and receive the Communion for a Place, and then return to their Conventicles again, revile and betray that very Church they thought fit to profess themselves Members of occasionally, in order to get into an Office.

Overtures
of Peace.
1711.

The *French* King making some Proposals of Peace to her Majesty about this Time (*September* 1711.) she acquainted the Parliament with it; whereupon the Commons assured her Majesty they had an entire Confidence in her settling the Terms, and should endeavour to disappoint the Arts of those, who for private Views delighted in War; but the Lords on the contrary, address'd her Majesty to make no Peace till *Spain* and the *West Indies* were recovered.

And now further Alterations were made at Court; *Robert Harley*, Esq; was constituted Earl of *Oxford* and Lord High Treas-

K k

surer,

1711.

surer, and the Duke of *Buckingham* Lord President of the Council.

Duke and
Dutcheſs
of *Marlbo-*
rough diſ-
placed.

Their Pla-
ces and
Perquiſites

The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Dutcheſs were diſplaced, on the Commons repreſenting that the Duke had taken to his Uſe 500,000 *l.* and upwards, out of the Pay of the foreign Troops, and of the Contractors of Bread for the Army.

That his Secretary, *Cardonel*, received 500 *l.* on every Contract, notwithstanding the Duke and Dutcheſs enjoyed by Places 62,325 *l. per Annum.*

They repreſented alſo, that *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; received 500 Guineas, and a Note for 500 more, of the Contractors for Forage in *Scotland*. Whereupon Mr. *Cardonel* and *Walpole* were expelled the Houſe, and the latter committed to the Tower.

A Tolera-
tion in
Scotland.

In the ſame Seſſion, an Act paſſed to prevent diſturbſing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*; for till then, thoſe of the Church of *England* were not tolerated in that Kingdom.

The Queen in the mean Time, had ſent her Miniſters to *Utrecht* to treat of a Peace with *France*, and invited all her Allies to the Congreſs; but they ſhewed little Inclination to come into her Meaſures. *Charles VI.* whom the Queen had contributed to advance to the Imperial Dignity, and the *German* Princes, whoſe Troops were in her Pay, oppoſed the entering into Negotiations of Peace

Peace as well as the *Dutch*; tho' none of them thought fit to contribute their Quota's of Troops to the War, but in a manner threw the whole Burthen of it upon *Great Britain*.

However, the Queen having advanced the Duke of *Ormond* to the Post of Generalissimo, commanded his Grace to declare to the Allies, that he had Orders to act no more Offensively; whereupon Bishop *Fleetwood* taking upon him, in a Preface to his Visitation Charge, to reflect on the Queen for hearkening to Peace and changing her Ministry, the Commons ordered the Book to be burnt by the Hangman; and the Queen still pursued her pacifick Measures, and directed the Duke of *Ormond* to proclaim a Cessation of Arms (17 July 1712.) whereupon the Allies separated from him, carrying with them all the Mercenaries in *British* Pay. In the mean Time, the *French* yielded up *Dunkirk* to her Majesty's Forces, and her Ministers at *Utrecht* proceeded in the Negotiations of Peace. The *Dutch* and *Germans* continued to act Offensively in *Flanders*, till they received that terrible Defeat at *Denain*, and lost several Towns upon the Frontiers, with their Artillery, Ammunition and Stores of War, and then the *Dutch* thought fit to come into the Queen's Measures, and sign the Peace with her Ministers; but the *Germans* continued the War

A Cessation of Arms.

Defeat of *Denain*:

The *Dutch* sign the Peace with the *British* Ministers.

1713.

War a Year longer, losing *Landau* and several considerable Places in *Germany*, and were at length compelled to accept of worse Terms than they might have had, if they had acted in concert with *Great Britain* and *Holland*.

The Queen acquainted the Parliament on the 9th of *April*, 1713, That the Peace was signed the 30th of *March*, adding, that she left it entirely to them to keep up what Forces they saw fit: She depended on the Loyalty and Affection of her People, and wanted no other Guarantee, and thereupon both Houses attended her with Addresses of Congratulation; and the same Year the Land-Tax was reduced to Two Shillings in the Pound. At the rising of the Parliament, the Queen thanked them for strengthening her Hands in obtaining Peace; and observed, that nothing could remedy the Disorders occasioned by so long a War, but a steady adhering to the Constitution in Church and State; and such as were true to these Principles were only to be relied on.

The following Winter the Queen being taken ill at *Windsor*, and a Report spread that there was little Hopes of her Recovery, the People were in the greatest Consternation, and the publick Credit began to be affected; but the Queen sending a Letter to the Lord Mayor the Beginning of *February*, intimating, that she was restored to a tolerable

1713.



able degree of Health, and should meet the Parliament on the 16th Instant, their Fears were abated, and the Queen opened the Parliament with a Speech, wherein she congratulated her Subjects on their being delivered from a consuming Land War; and observed, that their Situation pointed out to them the true Interest of their Country, which could flourish only by Trade, and would be most formidable by a right Application of their Naval Force. She expressed her Satisfaction in the Joy the People had shewn on her Recovery; but observed at the same Time, that some were arrived to that height of Malice, to insinuate that the Protestant Succession was in danger under her Government, whose Intention was to disturb the present Tranquillity, and bring real Mischiefs on the Nation; that she could not mention this without some degree of Warmth, after all she had done to secure that Succession; that she would leave it to their Endeavours, as it had been hers, to unite their Differences, not by relaxing from the strictest adherence to the Constitution in Church and State, but by observing the Laws, and enforcing a due Obedience to them; that as she had the Concurrence of the last Parliament in making Peace, she desired it might be the Honour of this to assist her in obtaining such Fruits of it, as might derive Blessings on the present Age, and

Protestant
Succession
pretended
to be in
Danger.

1713.



and down to latest Posterity. Both Houses of Parliament hereupon congratulated her Majesty on her Recovery, and on the Ratification of the Treaties of Peace, as the Convocation also did about the same Time.

Steel's
Crisis.

The Commons, in this Session, voted a Pamphlet, stit'd, *The Crisis*; and another, entitled, *The Englishman*, to be scandalous and malicious Libels, reflecting on her Majesty, the Nobility and Gentry, and Universities, insinuating, that the Protestant Succession was in danger under her Majesty's Administration; and Mr. *Steel* acknowledging himself the Author of the *Crisis*, was expelled the House.

Bp. *Burnet*
threatens
the Queen.

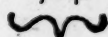
Several Officers of Note in the Army, about the same Time, had the Impudence to drink Damnation to the Queen. And Bishop *Burnet* relates, that he himself had the Assurance to threaten the Queen with a Rebellion, if she did not alter her Measures, and restore the discarded Ministers.

Queen's
Letter to
the Prin-
cess *Sophia*
1714.

Baron *Bothmar*, the *Hanoverian* Minister, also demanded a Writ for calling the Electoral Prince to the House of Lords, which was granted, but some Resentment express'd on that Occasion, and the Queen wrote to the Princess *Sophia* (May 1714) declaring her Concern, that she should endeavour to fix a Prince of her Blood in the Kingdom while she was living; but offered, however,

however, to enter into any Measures for securing the *Hanover* Succession.

1714.



She wrote also to the Electoral Prince, that nothing could be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of her Dominions and to the *Hanover* Succession, than his Design of coming to *England* without her Leave. The following Month, viz. on the 8th of *June*, the Princess *Sophia* died in the 84th Year of her Age.

Princess
Sophia's
Death.

In the mean Time both Houses addressed the Queen, expressing the just Sense they had of her Goodness, in delivering them by a safe and honourable Peace, from a consuming Land War, unequally carried on, and at last become impracticable.

Addreses
on the
Peace.

The Lower House of Convocation, about the same Time, censured Dr. *Clark's* Account of the Trinity, and the Queen thereupon dismissed him from being one of her Chaplains; but the Doctor explaining himself, the Upper House declared themselves satisfied with it; the Lower House, on the Contrary, insisted, that the Doctor had not retracted any of his Opinions, and therefore they could not esteem his Explanation satisfactory.

Lower
House of
Convoca-
tion cen-
sure Dr.
Clark.

The Up-
per House
acquit him

The two Houses had before differed in some other Points, the Upper House declaring Infant Baptism by Lay Hands valid, in Cases of Necessity, which the other denied.

Baptism
disputed.

The

1714.

The Lower House had also insisted on a Right to adjourn themselves, which the Upper House would not admit of.

The Parliament seems to have proceeded more unanimously; they passed an Act for preventing the Growth of Schism, and securing the established Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, which received the Royal Assent the 9th of *July*, 1714, with another Act for the better Maintenance of Curates, and the preventing the Purchasing of next Advowsons; as also an Act for explaining and enforcing a former Act, for vesting in the Universities the Presentations to popish Benefices.

Soon after the Rising of the Parliament, viz. on the first of *August*, 1714, the Queen died; being then in the 50th Year of her Age, and 13th of her Reign; whereupon the Ministry entered into Measures for the Security of the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*. The Privy Council sent to the Earl of *Strafford*, the British Minister at the *Hague*, to apply to the *States General*, that they might be in Readiness to perform the Treaty of Guarantee of the Protestant Succession, if there should be Occasion; and King *George* being proclaimed, the Regency appointed to govern, during his Majesty's Absence, sent over the Earl of *Dorset*, to acquaint him with the *Unanimity* of the People, in recognizing and proclaim-

ing

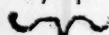
ing him, and to invite his Majesty into his *British* Dominions.

1714.

Notwithstanding the Ministry was chang'd more than once in the Reign of Queen Anne, the Universities however express'd a remarkable Steadiness from first to last, and contributed their Share in supporting the Constitution, and promoting the true Interest of their Country: They neither approved of a War upon the Continent, or in laying aside those Ministers, who in the most trying Times had hazarded all, rather than concur in Measures destructive to the Constitution: They could not approve of taking Men into the Administration, whose Principles prompted them to destroy it: They were not ashamed or afraid to countenance a Brother, when they saw him prosecuted by the most powerful Triumvirate that ever reign'd at Court: They did, no doubt, contribute by their Influence to that Change of Measures, which happened at Court soon after, and concurr'd with her Majesty's Intentions of procuring Peace, when they saw how unequally the War was carried on, when the whole Charge was in a Manner thrown upon *Great-Britain* to make extensive Conquests for Foreign Powers; and when they saw, that the Ends for which the grand Confederacy was enter'd into, might have been obtained seven Years before the Peace was made;

The Steadiness of the Universities in this Reign.

1714.



if it had not been the Interest of some private Men to continue the War, and who, for the same Reason, would have continued it to the End of their Lives, if they had not lost their Interest at Court.

Nor can these Changes in the Ministry be any Reflection on her Majesty, she must have had the Sagacity of an Angel to have penetrated into the dark Designs and sinister Views of those that surrounded her: She could not imagine, that her Friends, who had served her in the most difficult Times, and on whom she was ever showering her Royal Favours, would advise her to Measures, inconsistent with her's, or the Nation's Welfare; and what confirm'd her in this Belief was the surprizing Successes abroad, and the universal Applause that attended them: If she was dazled therefore with the Lustre of these Triumphs, and built too much on the Fidelity of those, whom she had so infinitely obliged, and who still profess'd the highest Devotion to her Person and Regard to the Constitution, we can only lament the Delusion, and must not-charge her Memory with Levity; she had no other Views than the Happiness of her People, and securing that Happiness to Posterity: However, she might be led into Measures, that did not always conduce to these desirable Ends.

Two

Two Things we find, a certain great Lady in a late Essay, sneering at most immoderately; the one, the supporting the War in *Spain*, which would have put a Period to the War seven Years sooner; and the other, the Support of the ecclesiastical Constitution: The Queen, says this Lady, seem'd to imagine there was some Charm in the Word *Church*; and we have her Testimony, that her Majesty ever intended its Welfare and Establishment; however, she was deluded by that Lady, and the Cabal to displace and discountenance the Friends of that Establishment.

And can it be wonder'd at, or censured, that when her Majesty discerned, how egregiously she had been abused, she endeavour'd to break thro' the Snares laid for her, and dismissed those from the Helm, who had more of their private Interest, than either her's, or their Countries, in View. Let us admire her Fortitude, that when they had spirited up the disaffected at Home to threaten her, and all the Powers of *Europe* to interpose and prevent their Disgrace, she surmounted every Difficulty, and left the People in full Peace; the best Peace that could be obtained in the Circumstances she was, and might have been much better, if it had not been obstructed by those very Men, who clamour most against it.

C H A P. V.

Treats of the Oxford Terms; the Manner of obtaining Degrees, and of the Magistrates and Officers of this University.

Four
Terms.

IN the University of *Oxford* there are four Terms.

The first begins on the 10th of *October*, and ends on the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas* Term; the second, called *Hilary* or *Lent* Term, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm Sunday*; the third, called *Easter* Term, begins the 10th Day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*; the fourth is called *Trinity*, or *Aet* Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ending after the *Aet* sooner or later, as the Vice-chancellor, or Convocation, thinks fit. If the Beginning or End of any Term shall happen on a Holiday, the Beginning and Ending of the same shall be delayed, and put off to the Day immediately following. *Full* Term is said to be begun, as to Exercises, the first Day of the Week ensuing the first Congregation, so that if the Term begins on a *Sunday*, the *Sunday* following begins the *Full* Term.

Matriculation

Matriculation is so called from the Word *Matricula*, which signified a Kalendar or Register of Names, such as is kept in every Parish for registering the Names of Persons baptiz'd. Matriculation.

In this University, the *Matricula*, or Register, is kept by one of the superior Beadles, in whose Book the Name of every Person is registred, who is willing to become a Member of this University, and after taking the usual Oath to observe the Statutes, such a Person is entitled to the Privileges of the University; and every Scholar ought, within fifteen Days after his coming to *Oxford*, to appear before the Chancellor, or his Commissary, to be matriculated, on Pain of forfeiting six Shillings and eight Pence for every fifteen Days he neglects it, after being lawfully admonished; such matriculated Scholar, being upwards of 16 Years of Age, must also subscribe the 39 Articles, and take the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration: The Student must also be admitted of some College or Hall, and must not diet or lodge in any private House, without the Leave of the Vice-chancellor: He must also have a Tutor, till promoted to some Degree; the Tutor to be a Graduate of some Faculty, and approved by the Head of the House. No Scholar can leave his House, and be admitted of another, without the Leave of the Head of that House from which he goes,

goes, and a Certificate under his Hand, signifying the Reason of the Scholar's Departure. If the Head of a House admits a Scholar without such Certificate, he forfeits forty Shillings; but where a Scholar has good Reason for going to another House, and the Head of his House refuses to part with him, the Vice-chancellor can give the Scholar leave to enter himself of another House.

Bachelors. All Scholars (except Noblemen) must keep sixteen Terms before they can take a Bachelor's Degree: They ought also to attend publick Lectures, and perform all other Statutable Exercises, such as Generals, Juraments, Answering, Under-bachelors, &c.

Generals, are Disputations on three logical Questions from one in the Afternoon, till three, and are held every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* in Full Term, in the publick Schools of Arts, under the Moderatorship of some Senior Sophist or Bachelor of Arts; the Respondent giving out his Questions to be disputed on a Week before the Disputation.

Soph. This Exercise is not to be performed, until the Student is two Years standing in the University, and three Terms at least before he supplicates for a Bachelor's Degree, and he is created General or Senior Sophist, immediately after these Disputations by one of the Masters, who presides at them.

These

These Senior Sophists are obliged every Term afterwards, till they take their Degree, to dispute once, at least, under Pain of the former Disputation, not going *pro forma*, which is stil'd Juraments from the Oath taken at the time of proceeding Bachelor, that they have done all the Statutable Exercises.

From the Time of Admission to a Bachelor's Degree, the Artist is obliged to wait twelve Terms before he can sue for his Grace, to have a Master's Degree: As to the Exercise for a Master's Degree, every Bachelor of Arts, after Admission to his Degree, shall solemnly determine in *Lent*; and these *Lent* Disputations are called Determinations, because they do determine and finish the Conditions of a Bachelor's Degree, and truly compleat the same; and also for the Degree of Master, he must answer at *Quodlibet* Disputations, so called; because he must answer on three Questions to be propounded by any Master at Pleasure, after he has finished his *Lent* Determinations. Besides these Determinations and *Quodlibets*, such Bachelor must either, as a Respondent, or Opponent, 'dispute in *Austin's*, speak two Declamations, and read six solemn Lectures before he can be promoted to a Master's Degree.

On

The PRESENT STATE

On *Ashwednesday*, immediately after the *Latin* Sermon, a Bell rings out, calling the Presentator or Dean of every College and Hall, with his determining Bachelors of that *Lent* attending him in their proper Habits, to the Schools which they chuse, according to the Seniority of every Dean or Presentator; and having made Choice of their several Schools, the Dean or Presentator mounts the Pew, and has three Questions propounded to him in Natural Philosophy, with Verses read, briefly explaining the Sense thereof, by each of the Determiners: Which Questions and Verses as soon as propounded and read, one of the Senior Bachelors takes upon him to answer the Dean, who is always Opponent; after the Dean has propounded a Syllogism or two to his Determiner, who thereupon prays his *Aristotle* (for so is the Senior Responding Bachelor called) to answer for him as long as the Dean shall think fit; and these Disputations last from One o'Clock till Five in the Afternoon.

On *Mondays*, *Tuesdays*, *Wednesdays* and *Thursdays*, these Determiners dispute on Logical Questions, which they are obliged to defend according to the Authority of their great Master *Aristotle*; and on *Fridays* on Grammatical, Rhetorical, Political, and Moral Problems; in Grammar they are to follow the ancient and received Authors

and

and in Rhetorick, Politicks and Moral Philosophy, they are likewise bound to defend *Aristotle*, and the whole Doctrine of the Peripateticks, under Pain, that if any one should do otherwise, his Answer shall not be taken *pro forma*, and he shall also be mulcted five Shillings, *toties quoties*.

Every Bachelor of Arts, after his full Determination, ought once every Year to answer or oppose at *Austin* Disputations, every *Saturday* in Full Term; from one o'Clock, till three, in the Natural Philosophy School, if he be required.

There is a general Commencement once every Year in all the Faculties of Learning, which is called, the Act at *Oxford*, and the Commencement at *Cambridge*: This Act is opened on *Friday* following the seventh of *July*, and Exercises perform'd in the Schools on *Saturday* and *Monday* following; and also in the publick Theatre. On *Saturday* all the Professors and Lecturers read in the several Arts and Sciences, cloathed in their proper Habits.

The Act.

The Professors read.

The Inceptors in Arts dispute on three Philosophical Questions, and one of these Inceptors (for so are the Masters call'd; who stand for their Regency in this solemn Act) to be appointed by the Senior Proctor, has the Place of the Respondent; and first the Senior Proctor opposes on all the Questions, and confirms an Argument on the

Inceptors in Arts.

M m

first,

The PRESENT STATE

first, then the Pro-Proctor and *Terræ-Filius* dispute on the second, and lastly, the Junior Proctor on the third Question; and all the Inceptors are obliged to attend these Disputations from the Beginning to the End, under Pain of three Shillings and four Pence. At the equal Expence of all the Inceptors, there is an elegant Supper at the College or Hall of the Senior of each Faculty, for the Entertainment of the Doctors, called the Act Supper: On *Sunday*, between the Vespers and the Comitia (for so are Exercises of *Saturday* and *Monday* stil'd) there are two Sermons in the *English* Tongue at St. *Mary's* Church, preach'd by any one of the Inceptors, as the Vice-chancellor shall appoint, being Doctors of Divinity, in this Act. On *Monday*, at nine o'Clock, all the Inceptors go with the Beadles of their several Faculties to St. *Mary's*, and there after Prayers at the Communion Table make Oblations; and if any Person shall absent himself, or be irreverently present, he shall be mulcted Five Shillings; and moreover punished at the Vice-chancellor's Pleasure. Then the Comitial Exercises beginning, the Senior Proctor mounts the Pew on the West Side of the Theatre, and the Junior Proctor the Pew opposite to him on the East Side. The Professor of Physick, with his Inceptors, on the West; and the Law Professors, with his Inceptors, on the East Side thereof; and the

Comitial
Exercises.

the Divinity Professor, with his Inceptors, on the North Side, under the Vice-chancellor; and the Inceptors in Musick, with their Professor in the Musick Gallery, on the South; and at these Comitial Disputations, the same Method is used in Respect of the Agents, as at Vespers, viz. first the Senior Proctors; then the *Terræ Filius* and Pro-Proctor; and lastly, the Junior Proctor; and he who was Respondent the Year before, is the Magister Replicants this Year. The first Opponent, among the Inceptors, has a Book given him at the End of the Disputations by the Senior Proctor (who in Respect of the Artists Inceptors is called Father of the Comitia) and is also created Master by a Kiss, and putting on his Cap. After the Comitial Exercises in Arts are ended, if there be any Person taking a Musick Degree, he is to perform a Song of six or eight Parts on vocal and instrumental Musick, and then he shall have his Creation from the Savilian Professors, &c. After the performing of the Exercises, and the Creation of Doctors, according to a Prescript Form in each Faculty, the Vice-chancellor closes the Act with a solemn Speech, wherein it is usual for him to commemorate the Transactions of the Year past, and especially such Benefactions as have been given to the University: And after the End of the Act, the Vice-chancellor, with the Regents

The PRESENT STATE

of the foregoing Year, immediately assemble in the Congregation House, where, at the Supplication of the Doctors and Masters, newly created, they dispence with the Wearing of Boots and Slop Shoes, to which the Doctors and Masters of the Act are obliged during the Comitia. On *Tuesday*, after the Comitia, a *Latin* Sermon is preach'd to the Clergy, at eight in the Morning, in *St. Mary's* Church, the Preacher to be either some Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, and of the Vice-chancellor's Appointment, with a Pre-monition, for this End, from the Vice-chancellor for three Months beforehand. The Questions to be disputed on in each Faculty are to be approved by the Congregation of Masters some time before the Act; and because that Civilians ought to know the Difference between the Civil and Municipal Laws, one of the Law Questions ought to have some Affinity with the Common Law of *England*; wherein, the Professor, by a short Speech, ought to shew, what the one, and what the other Law maintains. If any contumelious, reproachful, or defamatory Language, be given in any Speech or Arguments at Disputations, the Vice-chancellor may convene the Person before him, and command a Copy of his Speech, and if he pretends, that he has no Copy, he may convict him by Oath, and punish him according to the Heinousness

Of the City of OXFORD.
Of the Offence, in Respect of Persons
and other Circumstances, either by publick
Recantation, Imprisonment, or Banishment
from the Univerſity, as a Disturber of the
publick Peace ; besides the Satisfaction he is
obliged to make to the Party injur'd.

In the Faculties of Divinity, Law and
Physick, every one takes Place according to
the Order of his Presentation or Admission,
to be an Inceptor in these Sciences, and
shall keep the same for ever afterwards; only
grand Compounders have the Precedence of
all others of the same Year : But Inceptors
in Arts have their Seniority according to the
Proctor's Discretion ; unless they be grand
Compounders, who have Precedence as
foresaid. Yet it is provided, that this Dis-
position shall not prejudice Fellows of Col-
leges, in Respect of their Seniority ; but
that the same be governed and disposed ac-
cording to the Seniority which they bear
in their respective Colleges, according to the
local Statutes thereof.

The ordinary Disputations in Divinity
shall be had ten times a Year in the Divinity
School, viz. on the first and last *Thursdays*
in every Full Term, on the *Thursday* before
the first *Sunday* in *Advent*, and also the
Thursday immediately preceding Lent, which
Day, if a Holiday, then Disputations shall
be had the Day following ; and all Bache-
lors in Divinity, of what Standing soever,
as

as well as Masters of Arts (unless Professors of the University, or publick Professors of Arts) are obliged to perform these Disputations, as soon as they have compleated four Years from the time of their Regency whether they live in Colleges or Halls, unless it does notoriously appear, that they are obliged to the Studies of Law or Physick by the local Statutes of their College for a Year (at least) before they have received any Monition to answer or oppose at these Disputations, which may evidently appear by their entering their Names in the Beadle's Book. At these Disputations, the Senior Bachelor, or Master, is Respondent, and the two next downwards in Degree after the Regius Professor (who is Moderator here) are Opponents, and so on till they have all had their Turns; and then they revert to the Seniors. The two Questions to be here disputed on, from one o'Clock till three in the Afternoon, are to be approved by the next Congregation ensuing the Date of the Monition; and all Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, of two Years Standing from their Regency who have not applied their Studies to any other Faculty, are bound to be present.

The ordinary Disputations are only had twice every Year in Physick, viz. on the first *Tuesday* in Trinity and Hilary Terms, at which Disputations, all Bachelors, and other

Other Students in Physick, on the Physick
line, and priviledged Persons, are Agents,
except the Proctors of the University, and
the publick Professors of Arts; and the
senior of these is the Respondent, and the
other two are Opponents, according to the
course and Method of Divinity Disputa-
tions; whereat all Bachelors and Students
in Physick are obliged to attend.

The ordinary Disputations in the Civil
Law (called Disputations *pro Termino*) are
also had but twice a Year, viz. on the last
Wednesday of *Easter* and *Michaelmas* Term;
in which Disputations, all Bachelors of
Law, and Persons of Bachelors standing,
being Students in the Law, are to bear their
turns in the same Course and Manner, as
in Physick Disputations, the Proctors and
Professors excepted, as aforesaid; and at
these Disputations, all Bachelors of Law
and Students in that Faculty, are to attend,
and frequent the same.

Graces or Supplications for Degrees are
proposed and granted in the Congregation
of Regent Masters, except it be for the
fellows of *New College*, who have their
graces given them in their own House by a
certain Privilege: And here are all Dispen-
sations ask'd in Matters dispensable by the
Congregation, that fit Persons may be ad-
mitted to Scholastical Degrees, and also that
men, recommended by other Universities,
may

may be incorporated, and, according to Custom, be licensed in each Faculty. This Congregation now, as antiently, consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-chancellor, the two Proctors, or their Deputies, and of such Masters as are necessary, or Regents *ad placitum*. And nothing can be decreed in this Assembly, to which the Chancellor, or his Vice-chancellor, both Proctors, or their Deputies, or the major Part of the Masters present (whose Number ought not to be less than nine) do not consent; but ought to be taken for not granted, if either the Chancellor, or his Deputy, or the two Proctors, or their Deputies, or the major Part of the Masters dissent; unless it be in Elections, which are to be made freely, according to ancient Custom, by the major Part of the Voters.

By a received Custom immediately after the End of the Act every Year, the Masters of Arts, and Doctors in Divinity, Law and Physick, on the solemn Day of their Creation, supplicate to be admitted into the Congregation House, and to their Regency in each Faculty, *i. e.* to all and every Act of their necessary Regency before the third Congregation, unless some grievous Crime be objected to them, which may draw Scandal on the University; and if they be deferr'd any longer, the Chancellor, or his *Locum-tenent*, may summon and admit them thereunto.

thereunto by his own proper Authority: Which Doctors and Masters are necessarily Regents for two Years; unless they be dispensed with for the second Year's Regency (as usual) after the Creation of other Doctors and Masters the next Act, and admitted to their Regency in the like manner, in the Congregation: Then the Doctors and Masters, admitted to their Regency, take an Oath not to reveal the Secrets of that House, and also swear, that they will not promote unfit Persons, nor hinder those, who are fit from proceeding to their Degrees, &c. Every Master, for this Admission, pays 12 *d.* to the Register, and 4 *d.* to the Beadle of his Faculty, and a Doctor gives 12 *d.* to be distributed among the Poor, at the Pleasure of the Vice-chancellor and Proctors. All publick Professors and Lecturers, Royal, as well as others, are accounted Regents *ad placitum*; so are all Resident Doctors, of what Faculty soever, and all Heads of Colleges and Halls, who have been for some time Regents in Arts, and (in their Absence) their Deputies, all Masters of Schools, and Deans and Censors of Colleges, together with all Masters during the second Year of their Regency; if they are dispensed with for the second Year of their necessary Regency, as aforesaid:

The Scholars are obliged to be in their respective Colleges by nine of the Clock at
N n Night,

Night, immediately after the Tolling of the great Bell at *Christ-Church*, and if any Person shall be found in the Streets, or in any House in the Town, unless on his lawful and necessary Occasions, he is mulcted in the Sum of 40 s. being a Graduate, which Sum the Vice-chancellor demands, if he be a Master of Arts, or a Batchelor of Law; otherwise the Proctors may do it, and imprison him for Contumacy, Suspicion of Flight, or any rebellious Behaviour: If the Person offending be an Under-graduate, he is left to the discretionary Punishment of the Vice-chancellor.

Plays and
Gaming.

All Plays and Gaming (especially for Money) are prohibited, under the Pain of 6 s. 8 d. if a Graduate, and if not, then he is punished according to the Vice-chancellor's Pleasure, besides Restitution of Money so won; and 20 s. inflicted on all Gaming Houses, and Imprisonment, till they find Sureties not to receive any Scholars upon the like Account. Scholars are also forbid to carry Guns, Bows, &c. to keep Dogs, Ferrets, Nets, &c. under the Pain of 6 s. 8 d. *toties quoties*, and to forfeit and lose the same. Rope Dancers, Stage Players and Sword Fighters are also prohibited the University, unless they get the Vice-chancellor's Leave to come, under Pain of Imprisonment, and all Graduate Scholars, attending them

are punished 6 s. 8 d. and Under-graduates are corrected as aforesaid.

The Habits at *Oxford* are all black, except the Sons of Noblemen, having Voices in the House of Lords, who may wear colour'd Gowns of any kind, how rich soever; and on certain Days, on some Occasions, all Doctors here are honour'd with Scarlet Robes. The Scarlet Days are *Circumcision* or *New Year's Day*, *Epiphany* or *Twelfth Day*, *Purification* or *Candlemas-Day*, *Annunciation* or *Lady-Day*; when the Sermon is at *New College*; *Easter-Day*, *Ascension* or *Holy Thursday*, the 29th of *May*, *Whit-Sunday*, *Trinity Sunday*, when the Sermon is again at *New College*; *Friday*, *Saturday*, *Sunday* and *Tuesday* Morning in Act Time, at Sermon and Congregation; *All-Saints* Day, the 5th of *November*, *Christmas* Day, and all publick Thanksgivings. The Habit-Days are, the Day the Judges come to Town; when the Vice-chancellor, Doctors and Proctors assemble at *St. Mary's*, and from thence go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities; at all *Latin* Sermons, Morning Sermons in Term Time, and at all sermons at *St. Peter's* in *Lent*, on Congregation Days, and on *Scholastica* Day; and the Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is sworn in *St. Mary's* Church in the Morning by the Senior Proctor. All Scholars

Habits.

whatsoever in Term Time ought to come to Church in their proper Habits.

Baronets are esteem'd Noblemen in this University, and their Habit black, trim'd with Gold Lace.

The
Chancel-
lor.

The chief Magistrate in this University is the Chancellor, who is the Protector of it, and of late Years usually a Nobleman of the first Rank; the Regent and Non-regent Masters, formerly elected the Chancellor, and presented him to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, their Diocefan, for his Confirmation. But in the Reign of *Edward III.* the Convocation of Regents and Non-regents had the sole Right of electing and confirming the Chancellor, vested in them, and he was chosen annually, or once in two Years, for some time, but now continues Chancellor for Life.

The Chancellor had formerly several Gownsmen for his Assistants in judging Causes, and dispatching other Things belonging to his Office, and these were call'd the Vice-regents, or Commissaries; but at length his Authority was delegated to an Officer, stil'd the Vice-chancellor; and the Chancellor, or in his Absence the Vice-chancellor, has the Designation of a Judge or Assessor, with whom one of them sat in Court antiently; but now the Assessor sits as sole Judge. The Chancellor exercises

Ecclesiastical

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in all Causes, where Scholars are concern'd; and the Right of proving Wills, granting Letters of Administration, and passing Accounts are Part of this Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

The next great Officer in this University is the Lord High Steward, who is named ^{High Steward.} by the Chancellor, and recommended to the University in Convocation for their Approbation, whose Office is also for Life.

He is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor and Proctors (upon their Request) in the Execution of their respective Duties, to defend the Rights, Customs, Liberties and Franchises of the University, particularly, as they regard the Office of a Steward. He is also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and the Privileges of the University, when required by the Chancellor, wherever a Scholar, or privileged Person, is the Party offending: And lastly, his Office is to hold and keep the University Court Leet, at the Appointment of the Chancellor or Vice-chancellor (and not otherwise) either by himself, or his Under-steward, in the Name of the whole University.

The Vice-chancellor is yearly nominated ^{Vice-chancellor} by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever the

the Chancellor might do almost, if he were present: He licenses all Books printed at the University Press (now called the *Clarendon* Printing House); and also gives Licenses to Taverns, Ale-houses, Coachmen, Carriers, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University (unless otherwise specially appointed to be received): He takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be perform'd; that Hereticks and Whores be expell'd the University, and all Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, with the publick Servants of the University, do their Duty; and that Courts be duly summoned, and Law-Suits determined without Delay.

Pro-Vice-chancellors.

The Vice-chancellor chuses four Deputies, or Pro-Vice-chancellors out of the Heads of Colleges, for the Exercise of his Power, in Case of necessary Absence.

Proctors.

There are two Proctors chosen annually out of the several Colleges by Turns, according to a Cycle instituted by King *Charles I. Anno 1629.* These Proctors must be Masters of Arts, and are chosen by all the Doctors and Masters of Arts in College, and are presented to the Vice-chancellor by the Heads of their respective Houses, on *Wednesday* after the first *Sunday* in *Lent*; and on the *Wednesday* after *Easter* Week, they are attended to the Convocation House by all the Members of their Colleges; and then the

the Proctors of the preceding Year lay down the Ensigns of their Office, and the new ones take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, with the Oath of Office, and the Vice-chancellor then delivers them the Ensigns of their Office, with the Books and Keys: The Proctors being thus admitted to their Offices, take their Chairs, and name four Masters, of four Years standing from their Regency, to be their Deputies, who take the same Oaths the Proctors do: The Proctors have a great Share in the Government of the University, and putting their Laws in Execution: They also inspect the Accounts, and name Delegates in Appeals to be Assessors to the Chancellor, or his Commissary, and grant Inhibitions, in Cases of Appeal.

Next to the Proctors is the publick Orator, whose Province it is to write publick Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation, and at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person, who comes to see the University, to make Speeches and proper Harangues, &c. This Officer is chosen by the Convocation, and must be either a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Law; but not of the same House with the last Person elected.

For the better Government of the Market, ^{Clerks of} among other Officers, there are two stil'd ^{the Mar-} ^{ket.} Clerks of the Market, who are chose out of the

the Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Law or Physick, the one by the Chancellor, the other by the Vice-chancellor, every Year, in the first Congregation after *Michaelmas*. These Clerks are to take care of the Affize of Bread, Beer and Wine, of Weights and Measures, the Prices and Qualities of Victuals and other Provisions: For which End, they are often obliged to weigh the Bread, and once a Year (at least) to gauge all Brewers Vessels, and to break or burn the same, if wanting of the Statutable Measure; besides an arbitrary Mulct to be inflicted on the Brewer by the Vice-chancellor: Their Business is also to take care of Hay, and all kind of Horses Provender, of the just Measure of Faggots and Coals, and if defective, to distribute them among the Poor; and lastly, to see that all Things belonging to the Market be exposed to Sale therein, to amerce Regrators, Forestallers, &c.

Register.

The Register of the University or Convocation is a publick Servant, and is chosen by Scrutiny after the same Manner in Convocation, as other Officers of the University are; and ought to be a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Law, and a publick Notary at the Time of his Election.

He is to register all Acts, as Dispensations, Graces, Elections, Licenses, Decrees Statutes, &c. to copy all Letters sent or received by the University; all Leases, Indentures

dentures, Grants, and other Matters of greater Consequence, which pass the publick Seal of the University, or that of the Chancellor's Office; and lastly, to register all Acts in judicial Causes, ventilated before the Delegates of Appeal, and to keep these Registers, and to collect and receive the University Rents.

The Keeper of the Archives is a publick Officer, chosen by the Convocation, whose Business is to take care of all Deeds, Evidences and Charters belonging to the University, which concern the Estates, Rights and Privileges of the University, the Endowments of publick Lectures, and all other Records relating to the University. Keeper of the Archives.

There are six publick Servants, called Beadles: Beadles, Cryers, and Foot Messengers; three of the superior Order are stil'd Esquire Beadles, and the other named Yeomen Beadles.

A local Visitor is said to be so call'd, because his Visitation ought to be held within the Site and Precincts of the College, and not elsewhere, unless in Cases of Appeal, where the Parties consent to attend him at another Place. Visitors.

A Visitor is either appointed by the Founder, or entitled to that Office, as his next Heir.

Where the King founds a College, his Successor is Visitor of common Right, and

so is the Heir of a Subject who is Founder, where another is not appointed, either expressly, or by Words, which discover the Founder's Intention. 8 *Edward IV.* 8. 8 *Affize* 29. 9 *Henry VI.* 33. 1 *Inst.* 96.

The Visitor is to be govern'd by the Rules and Statutes of the Founder; and if there be no such Rules or Statutes, then by the Customs of the College to visit.

Every Visitor hath Authority to deprive or suspend for Contumacy, or any Crime of a high Nature, committed against the Laws of God, or the Statutes of the College: If the Visitor exceeds his Power, the Party grieved may appeal to the Crown; but the Sentence of a local Visitor, according to some, is not examinable in a Court of Law, and the Course has been to deny a *Mandamus*, when pray'd to restore a Person expell'd, or depriv'd, to his Place or Fellowship in a College, particularly in the Case of *Parkinson*, Fellow of *Lincoln College* in *Oxon.* *Mod. Rep.* Part III. p. 265. For the Visitor is the proper Judge, and when a Man takes a Fellowship, he submits himself to the Rules of the College, and the Laws of the Founder: It was also deemed by Lord Chief Justice *Hale* in Dr. *Roberts's* Case, who pray'd to be restor'd to a Fellowship in *Jesus College* in *Oxon.*

A *Mandamus* also was deemed in the Case of *Daniel Appleford*, a Fellow of *New College*

College in *Oxon*; but, it was said, an Action on the Case would lie. *1 Mod.* 82.

Dr. *Coveney*, President of *Magdalen* College, *Oxon*, was deprived by the Bishop of *Winchester*, the local Visitor, and appealed to the Queen in Chancery; and it was resolv'd an Appeal did not lie thither, it not being within the Statute of *Henry VIII.* concerning Appeals.

The Visitor has the sole Right under the Crown of determining and judging the Actions of those, who subsist on the Founder's Charity; and tho' it has been said, that the King cannot authorize any one to exercise such a despotick Power; yet, it is evident, the common Law gives such an Authority, where the Consent of all Persons concern'd is presumed as in this Case, where the Party censured or punished agreed at his Admission to be Subject to the Founder's Laws.

It is admitted, that a Visitor must govern himself by the Rules and Orders of his Founder; and if it appears he has acted contrary to those Rules, his Decrees may be revers'd by the supreme Visitor, the King in Council: But a Visitor may use a Power, which is not expressly mentioned in the Founder's Rules and Orders, as the Power of Suspension and Deprivation for Contumacy; for his Visitatorial Power cannot be supported without it.

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And tho' the Visitor may be restrained *ex officio* to visit but once in three or four Years; yet he has a constant Authority to hear and determine all Differences that may arise during the Intervals of his general Visitation, from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal to any Court of Law; but only to the King in Council.

The Archbishop of *York*, by his Authority, as Visitor, deprived the Provost and three of the Fellows of *Queen's College* in *Oxon*; whereupon the King, as Supreme Visitor, sent a Commission to examine into the Reason of this Deprivation, and upon hearing the Matter, the Archbishop's Decree was confirm'd.

14 Car. II. Dr. *Patrick* was chosen Head of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, by a Majority; but another was admitted, upon which he appealed to the *King's-Bench*: Some of the Judges thereupon declared, that no Writ ought to have been granted on Differences in Colleges, for that an Appeal lay to the local Visitor, and not to the *King's-Bench*: To which it was replied, that this was a Matter of Freehold, and the College no Spiritual Corporation; and that the appointing a Master was a Temporal Act: The chief Justice thereupon observed, that to give a Remedy in that Court would shake the whole Government of Colleges; and when *Daniel Appleby* was deprived of his Fellowship

Fellowship by the Visitor of *New College*, and brought the Case before the Court of *King's-Bench*, the Lord Chief Justice *Hale* declared, that if the Visitor had determined the Matter, they could not reverse his Sentence.

No Visitor can administer the Oath *ex officio*, to compel any Person to accuse himself, where he may be subject to Punishment, and if he should proceed to punish the Person for refusing such Oath, a Prohibition will lie; and if the Visitor does not absolve the Party from the Punishment he has inflicted on him, on Request, and a Prohibition serv'd, an Attachment may be issued against him: But every Visitor has Authority to administer an Oath, and require the Parties to answer upon Oath in all Statutable Matters, which are not of a criminal Nature.

Where a Visitor is appointed by the Founder, and Appeals from him are prohibited; yet this does not restrain the Liberty of Appeals, as it was resolved in *Magdalen College Case*, between Dr. *Pierce* and Dr. *Yerbury*. *Raymond's Reports*, 105.

Of

Of the PROFESSORS of the University
of Oxon.

Regius
Professor
in Divinity

1. **T**HE Regius Professor, instituted by King *Henry VIII.* is endow'd with a Revenue of 40*l.* *per Annum*, payable by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*; besides which a Canonry of *Christ-Church*, and the Rectory of *Eweline* in this County is annex'd thereto: He ought to read on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, at nine in the Morning, to Masters of Arts of a Year's Standing, until they become Doctors.

Margaret
Professor.

2. The *Margaret* Professorship in Divinity was founded by *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* endow'd with a Revenue of twenty Marks *per Annum*.

He was to read the first Day of every Term, and on certain other Days in the Divinity Schools.

History
Lecture.

3. The History Lecture was founded by *William Cambden*, Esq. *Clarencieux* King at Arms, and Master of Arts, who gave the Manor of *Boxley* in *Kent* to the Professor, which produces one hundred and forty Pounds a Year at present, and will, after a certain Term of Years expir'd, yield 400*l.* *per Annum*: The Charter of this Donation bears date the 5th of *March*, 1622: The Lecturer

Lecturer ought to read on *Mondays* and *Fridays* weekly in the History School, and all Bachelors of Arts from the time of their Determinations, and Students at Law ought to attend.

4. The Moral Philosophy Lecture was founded by Dr. *Thomas White*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Treasurer of the Church of *Sarum*, and Canon of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, who charged his Manor of *Langdon Hills* in *Essex*, with the Payment of 100*l.* per Annum to this Lecturer. Moral Philosophy.

5. 6. Sir *Henry Savile* founded two Lectures, one in Geometry, the other in Astronomy, *Anno* 1619, and left the Professors a Library of mathematical Books, Tables, Maps and Instruments proper for these Studies, and endow'd each of them with a suitable Revenue, on Condition they accepted no Ecclesiastical Preferment whatever. Geometry. Astronomy.

7. The Anatomy Lecture was founded by Mr. *Richard Tomlins*, who appointed the King's Professor in Physick to be perpetual Reader, with a Revenue of 25*l.* per Annum. Anatomy.

8. The Natural Philosophy Lecture was founded by Sir *William Sedley*, Bart. who by his Will, dated *Oct.* 29, 1618, gave 2000*l.* to the University, to be laid out in Lands for the Endowment of this Lecture; and his Executors accordingly bought an Estate at *Waddesdon* Natural Philosophy.

desdon in *Buckinghamshire* of 120 *l. per Annum*, and convey'd it to the University for this Use.

Musick.

9. The Musick Lecture was founded by *William Heyther*, Doctor of Musick, *Anno* 1626, who endow'd it with an Estate of sixteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*, at *Chislehurst* in *Kent*; besides thirteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence *per Annum*, for a House, and repairing Instruments; and three Pounds *per Annum* for teaching the Theory of Musick once every Term.

Hebrew.

10. The *Hebrew* and *Greek* Lectures were founded by King *Henry VIII.* who endow'd them with forty Pounds *per Annum* each, now paid by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*; and there is annex'd to the *Hebrew* Lecture, a Canonry in the same College.

Law.
Physick.

11. 12. The Lectures in Law and Physick were founded also by King *Henry VIII.* and are entitl'd to the like Sum of 40 *l. per Annum* each, payable out of the Exchequer; and as an Addition to the Law Lecture, Prebend in the Church of *Sarum* is annex'd to it, and the Government of the Hospital of *Exwelme* to the Professor of Physick.

Arabic.

13. The *Arabic* Lecture was founded by Archbishop *Laud*, *Anno* 1636, and endow'd with a Revenue of forty Pounds *per Annum*.

14. T

14. The *Botanic* Lecture was founded by the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, who purchased the *Phyſick* Garden already mentioned, and furnished it with Plants, giving the Rectory impropriate of *Kirkdale* in *Yorkſhire* to maintain a Gardener to encrease and propagate the Plants, and to explain the Nature and Virtue of them: This Lecture was founded *Anno* 1643, but the Civil Wars, and other Accidents, prevented the eſtabliſhing of it, till the Year 1669, when Dr. *Robert Morison*, of *Univerſity* College, was made *Botanic* Lecturer and Keeper of the *Phyſick* Gardens.

CHAP. VI.

Treats of the Privileges, Royal Grants and Acts of Parliament, relating to this Univerſity.

UNIVERSITIES are ſaid to be ſo denominated, as being Studies and Places of general Learning; and in whatever Nation they have been inſtituted, they have had their own Governors, Magiſtrates and Profeſſors, to inſtruct the Youth committed to their Care in human Learning, and a religious Education: They have alſo

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had peculiar Privileges granted them distinct from the general and common Laws of the Realm, particularly they have been allow'd Courts of Judicature, for the hearing and determining Disputes and Controversies arising among themselves, or where one of the Parties litigant enjoys the Privileges of the University. *Cathman*, a German Lawyer, has produced upwards of forty Authorities to prove, that Universities have a Jurisdiction within themselves, and that other Judges cannot interpose or over-rule their Determinations, maintaining, that the peculiar Jurisdiction of Universities has had the general Consent of civiliz'd Nations, as appeared by the Constitution of *Frederick I.* whereby all Differences between Scholars were to be decided, either by their own Officers, or the Bishop of the Place, which has been understood to exempt them from the Jurisdiction of Temporal Courts; for which *Rebuffus* and others give the following Reason, *Ne a Studijs avocentur propter lites alibi motas*; adding, that in the University of *Paris* a Member was look'd upon as a Monster, who appealed to other Courts, and that it was Perjury in any one to do so, where Appeals were forbidden.

Rebuff de Privilegijs Schol. 157
158.

The Colleges in the two Universities are Corporations within a Corporation; for each University is an antient Corporation, into which

which every College therein is incorporated, and subject to the Chancellor's Jurisdiction.

A *Mandamus* was granted to restore one *Appleford*, a Fellow of *New College* in *Oxon*, and a Return was made of their Foundation, that they were obliged to study so many Years, and then take Orders; and that the Master and Scholars, for Crimes enormous, scandalous and dangerous to the College, may expel any Fellow; that the Bishop of *Winton* was appointed Visitor, and all Appeals were to be made to him, and no other; and that *Appleford* having committed an Offence enormous, dangerous and scandalous to the College, and being summoned and convicted thereof by the Warden, Sub-warden, and thirteen Senior Fellows, was expell'd according to their Statutes, and *Appleford* appealing to the Lord Bishop of *Winton*, the Sentence was affirmed: The chief Exception taken to the Return was, that it was not return'd what the Offence was, so as the Court might judge, whether this was a sufficient Cause of Expulsion, and they were not to expel for any Cause, but for such as were scandalous and dangerous to the College, and of this the Court of *King's-Bench* was Judge, as it was adjudged *Anno* 1655, between *Box* and *Woolaston*.

The Court were of Opinion, that the Bishop of *Winton*, to whom alone the Ap-

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peal was given by the Founder, having confirm'd the Sentence, the Court of *King's Bench* had nothing to do with it, that this cured all the Faults of the Return; adding, that if the Spiritual Court deprives a Man by Sentence, where they have Jurisdiction, the Cause shall never be brought in Question in a Temporal Court, that a *Mandamus* lies to a College indeed; but upon the Return, the Court is to judge, whether it hath any Power in the Case; and upon this Return it appeared, that they had not any Power. *Mod. par. 1. p. 82. Lev. par. 2. p. 14.*

A *Mandamus* was moved to restore Dr. *Widrington* to a Fellowship in *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, and a *Mandamus* was granted, the Return whereof was of the Foundation of the College, and some of the Founder's Statutes, by which he appointed the Vice-chancellor to be their Visitor, and the Court was of Opinion, that, as the King might give a License to found a College, so he might impower them to make Laws for their Government; and tho' the Court of *King's-Bench* had a Superintendency of all other Courts to hold them within their Jurisdiction; yet since it did not appear, that the College had exceeded their Jurisdiction, the Doctor ought not to have appealed to this Court, but to the Visitor, which, if he had done, there had been

been the more Reason to hear him; and in Hillary Term following, all the Judges deliver'd their Opinions, that a *Mandamus* did not lie on this Return.

Royal Grants and Charters to the University of Oxford.

BY a Royal Grant in the Reign of Edward I.

1. The Chancellor of *Oxford*, his Commissary and Deputy (now stil'd Vice-chancellor) were constituted Justices of Peace in the Town of *Oxford*, as well as in the four Hundreds adjoining thereto; and in the Counties of *Oxon* and *Berks*. *Ed. 1. ad Parliament. post pasch. Anno 18. Art 3. Fol. 15. a. 14 Hen. VIII. Art 2 and 3.*

2. The Chancellor, Vice-chancellor and Proctors are impower'd by Day or Night to search for suspicious Persons, and to punish them by Imprisonment, Banishment, or otherwise; and the Mayor and other Officers are commanded to assist them upon the Chancellor's Mandate. *Ad Parliament. prædict. Art 8, Fol. 16. b.*

3 The Chancellor, his Commissary or Deputy, are impower'd to commit Offenders for Breach of the Peace, whether Scholars, Citizens, or Strangers, if out of their Houses or Lodgings after nine at Night, or before four in the Morning upon unlawful

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unlawful Occasions, and to impose a Fine of forty Shillings on every such Offender. 10 *Ed. III.* 48 *Ed. III.* *Fol.* 87. *a.*

4. The Chancellor, his Commissary or Deputy, are impower'd to disarm both Scholars and Townsmen, and cause their Arms to be forfeited. 29 *Ed. III.* *Fol.* 77. *a.*

5. Neither the Mayor of *Oxford*, or any Justice of Peace, shall intermeddle in Causes for any Breach of the Peace within the Precincts of the University, where a Scholar is one of the Parties; but the Chancellor shall determine the same. 2 *Hen. IV.* *Fol.* 117. *b.* 14 *Hen. VIII.* *Art.* 8.

If an Officer of the University first arrests an Offender for Breach of the Peace, within the Town or Suburbs, tho' neither of the Offenders be of the Privilege; yet the Punishment thereof shall appertain to the Chancellor. *See the Composition between the Scholars and Townsmen, Feb. 23. 37 Hen. VI.*

1. All Causes, Actions, Suits and Quarrels for any Matter done or begun within this University (Felony, Mahim and Freehold excepted) shall be determined by the Chancellor, if a Scholar or privileged Person be one of the Parties; and by a subsequent Charter in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* This Grant is extended to all Causes arising any where in *England*, if the Chancellor will claim such Cause or privileged Person.

person. 20 *Hen. IV. Fol. 116. a.* 14 *Ri. II. Fol. 108.* 28 *Ed. III. Fol. 69. b.* 28 *Hen. III. Fol. 2. b.* 41 *Ed. III. Fol. 85.* 4 *Hen. VIII. Art. 45.*

2. The said Chancellor may proceed hereafter after the Course of the Common Law, or according to the Laws and Customs of the University, *i. e.* according to the Course of the Civil Law, in all Civil Cases, and by the Canon Law in Causes Ecclesiastical, at his Pleasure. 1 *Hen. V. Fol. 138. a.* 2 *Hen. V. Fol. 117.* 14 *Ri. II. Fol. 108.*

3. The Chancellor may proceed in the said Causes of Office, as well as at the Suit or Instance of the Parties litigant, making due Inquisition by Scholars, Townsmen and others; and no Justiciary or other Officer at Common Law shall intermeddle in any Cause determinable before the Chancellor; and in Case any of them do, they shall at the Notification of the Chancellor forthwith supersede all further Proceedings, and make Allowance of such Claim of Privilege, committing the Matter entirely to the Chancellor to be determined by him. 2 *Hen. IV. Fol. 116.* 14 *Ri. II. Fol. 108. a.*

4. All Amerciaments, Issues, and Profits arising by such Suits are granted to the University, together with the Amerciaments for prebailing and regrating. 2 *Hen. IV. Fol. 118.* 14 *Hen. VIII. Art. 17, 24 and 46.*

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5. The Chancellor, in all Causes determinable by him, may punish obstinate Offenders, whether of the University, City or Strangers litigant or criminal within the Precincts of the University by Imprisonment or Banishment; and the Sheriff of the County, and the Keeper of the County Prison, shall receive, keep and deliver the said Chancellor's Prisoners so committed and in like manner the Mayor and Bailiff of the City shall receive, keep and deliver the Chancellor's Prisoners, and shall not permit Multitudes of People to visit and converse with such Prisoners. 29 *Ed. III.* 14 *Ri. II.* p. 69, 72, 105, 144. 4 *Hen. VIII. Art. 12.*

6. If any privileged Persons shall be indicted, arraigned, or appealed before any Judge by a Townsman, or other Person dwelling, or having any Estate or Possession in the City of *Oxford*, or the four Hundred next adjacent, for Treason, Insurrection, Felony or Mahim, committed in the Counties of *Oxon* or *Berks*, and shall be imprisoned thereupon; then, if the Chancellor will claim such Offender, the Parties, who have him in Custody, shall send him forth with to the Chancellor's Steward on pain of 200 *l.* so that a Steward nam'd by the Chancellor, obtaining the King's Commission, shall, by Virtue thereof, sit and administer Justice on the Offender according

to Law; and when the Steward thus authorised shall send for the Indictment, or Appeal, with the Process thereon, the Keepers shall forthwith transmit the same to the Steward, on the like Penalty as aforesaid; and the Steward shall issue Process under his Seal to the Sheriffs of Oxon and Berks to impanel eighteen lawful Men, dwelling near the Place where the Offence is supposed to be committed, to appear before the said Steward in the Guildhall of Oxford at a Day prefix'd, which Sheriffs shall duly return the Precepts, on Pain of 40*l.* and the Steward shall make other Precepts to the Beadles of the University, to return eighteen other lawful Men of the Privilege of the University; and one half of the Jury shall be taken out of one Pannel, and the other out of the other. 14 Hen. VIII. Art. 22, 23, 25, 26, and 29. 7. Hen. IV. Fol. 119.

Charters relating to the Market and Victuals.

THE Chancellor shall have the Custody of the Assize of Bread, Wine and Beer, and the Correction of the same, with all Fines, Amerciaments, and other Profits arising thereby, within the Town and Suburbs. 29 Ed. III. Fol. 75. a.

2. The Chancellor only shall have the Custody of the Assize of Weights and Measures

fares within the Town and Suburbs, and as often as need requires, amend and mangle the same, destroying them that shall be unlawful, according to the Standard of the Exchequer, and punish the Transgressors 30 *Ed. III. Fol. 75.*

3. The Chancellor only shall have Power to enquire of forestalling and regrating Flesh and Fish putrified or vicious, within the Town and Suburbs, and to inflict Punishment, the Amerciament to appertain to the University.

And as the University has the sole Clerkship of the Market, with Power to dispose of the Stalls and standing Places in the Market and to take Tolls, Stallage, Piccage, &c. the Mayor, Bailiffs and Aldermen shall not meddle therein; but assist the Chancellor in all Things pertaining thereto. 29 *Ed. III. Fol. 75. 2 Hen. IV. Fol. 17.*

4. No Regrator, or Huckster, shall buy Victuals in the Town, or coming toward the Town; neither shall they buy any Thing, or sell it again before nine in the Morning, on Pain of forfeiting such Thing and being amerced; and every Merchant and Occupier may bring Merchandise, and every kind of Victuals to *Oxford*, and freely sell it in Gross, or by Retail. 38 *Hen. III. Fol. 5.*

Houses, which Scholars dwell in, shall be tax'd before the Vice-chancellor, from the

ive Years to five Years, by two of the Uni-
versity, and two of the Town. 4 *Hen. III.*
Fol. 5. 18 Ed. I.

All privileged Persons, at Payments to the
King, shall be tax'd according to the Quan-
tity of their Goods by the Chancellor, and
not by the Mayor and Townsmen. 29 *Ed.*
II. Fol. 75. Ri. II. Fol. 100. Hen. IV.
Fol. 115. Hen. VIII. Fol. 186.

The Chancellor is impower'd to compel
both Scholars and Townsmen to pave the
Streets, and keep them clean, and to re-
move Blocks, Rubbish, Stones, Kine and
Swine, the Amerciaments arising thereby to
belong to the City. 1 *Ed. IV. Fol. 158.*
Hen. IV. Fol. 115. Hen. V. Fol. 132.

Linnen and Woollen Cloaths brought to
Oxford may be vended there in Gros, or
by Parcels, without the Impediment of the
Townsmen.

All privileged Persons may sell Merchan-
dize, if they become tailliable with the
Townsmen. 18 *Ed. I. ad parl. 116.*

The following Persons shall enjoy the
Privilege of the University (*viz.*) all Scho-
lars and Clerks dwelling in the University;
the Steward and Feed Men, and all their
daily and continual Servants, Beadles, with
their daily Servants and Household; all
Stationers, Bookbinders, Limners, Writers,
Pargementers, Barbers, the Bell Ringer of
the University, with all Household Servants;

all Caters, Manciples, Spensers, Cooks, Launderers, poor Children of Scholars taking Livery, or after the Rate of six Shillings and eight Pence by the Year; all common Carriers, Bringers, or Fetchers of Scholars, or Messengers to them: All these are under the Jurisdiction of the University, and punishable when they offend; and by a Charter of *Hen. VIII.* all registred and matriculated in the University Register are deem'd privileged Persons; as also all the common Servants in the University, and their Household. 37 *Hen. VI.* *Hen. IV.* 116.

It is granted and acknowledged, that the University hath, ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* held a Court Leet, or View of Frank Pledge, twice yearly, in the Guildhall of *Oxford*, as well over the Town and all the Inhabitants thereof, as over the University, to enquire of Forestallers and Regrators, the Price of Corn and Grain, the Assize of Bread and Beer, of cleaning and paving the Streets, of Weights and Measures, of Fish and Flesh putrified, vicious, &c. of corrupt Livers, Peace-breakers; and this shall be a full and absolute Court Leet, and the University shall have the Perquisites thereof, and Power to distrain for them. 14 *Hen. VIII.* *Fol.* 184.

In case the Chancellor and Scholars, or their Predecessors, have not fully used their Grants and Liberties; nevertheless, they

and

and their Successors shall have full Power to exercise and enjoy the same in as ample a Manner as they might otherwise lawfully have done; and shall be no Ways prejudiced in their Right by any Disuser. 8 *Ed. II.* *Fol.* 32. 30 *Ed. III.* *Fol.* 8. 1 *Hen. IV.* *Fol.* 115. *Hen. V.* 138.

The Chancellor is impower'd to hear and determine all Civil Causes and Temporal Actions, any Prohibition made to the contrary notwithstanding, wherein a Scholar or privileged Person is one of the Parties in Suit, unless in Causes touching Freehold. 10 *Ed. III.* 14 *Hen. VIII.*

The Chancellor is impower'd to banish all incontinent and vicious Women, offending within the Town or Precincts of the University, so that such Persons shall not dwell within ten Miles of the same, 37 *Hen. VI.* *Fol.* 25, 144.

The University are impower'd to search for and seize all Felons Goods, and enjoy the same. 14 *Hen. VIII.* *Art.* 14.

The Precincts and Limits of this University are extended on the East to the Hospital of St. *Bartholomew*; on the West to *Botely*; on the North to *Godstow* Bridge; and on the South to *Bagley* Wood, comprehending all within this Circuit. 2 *Hen. IV.*

The Scholars and privileged Persons were anciently exempted from the Jurisdiction of all Archbishops, Legates, Bishops, and other extraordinary

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extraordinary Judges, and all Power Ecclesiastical and Spiritual committed to the Chancellor. See *Pope Boniface's Exemption*, Anno 1300.

The Chancellor also was authorised to affoil from Perjury by *Pope Sixtus IV.*

It was granted also by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and ten other Bishops, that if any Person should fly the University, contemning their Excommunication, or the Chancellor's, and repair to any of their Dioces, they would confirm what was done in the University. *Peckham Archbishop of Canterbury.*

The Bishop of *Lincoln* accepted and approved the Premisses. The Chancellor is empower'd to prove the Will of all privileged Persons, and grant Letters of Administration. To the University was granted as ample Liberties in the Hundred or Suburbs next without the North Gate, as they had within the Town of *Oxford*. 3. *Edward III.*

The Mayor, Aldermen and fifty-eight Burgeses of the Town, are obliged every Year in *St. Mary's Church* to take an Oath for the Conservation of the Liberties and Privileges of the University: Before the Reformation they were bound to keep an Obit in *St. Mary's Church* on *St. Scholastica's Day* annually, for the Souls of the Scholars

kill

kill'd that Day, and to offer every Man a Penny at the high Altar. 31 *Ed. III.*

The Sheriff and Under-Sheriff also are annually obliged to take an Oath for the Conservation of the Privileges of the University in the Presence of certain of the University appointed by the Chancellor.

Scholars and their Servants, and the Servants of the University, are exempted from appearing at Musters, or contributing thereto, and are discharged from Subsidies, Reliefs, Impositions and Contributions. 18 *Edward I. Confirm'd by Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.*

The University are impower'd to constitute two Coroners to sit on the Bodies of privileged Persons.

All Clerks and Scholars in the University are exempted from appearing on Juries at the Assizes. *Ed. IV. Fol. 150.*

The University licenses all common Brewers and Bakers in *Oxford*, as well as Taverns, Victualling Houses, &c.

The University by antient Custom had a Power of making By-Laws, which Custom has been confirm'd by Act of Parliament; and these By-Laws bind not only Scholars but Tradesmen also, in Relation to the Government of Scholars, but not otherwise.

A Charter was granted to the University in the 11th Year of King *Charles I.* for printing, at the Instance of Archbishop *Laud*,

The PRESENT STATE

Laud, and it has been since provided by a University Statute, that no Printer shall enjoy the Privilege of a Printer in the University, unless at the Time of his Admission he submit to observe all the Statutes and Ordinances made or to be made by the Convocation, touching the State and Government of the Press. And it was further provided, that a Person should be set over such Printers, well skill'd in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, with the Title of *Archi-typographer*, to supervise the Business of printing, and to provide at the Expence of the University, Paper, Presses, Types, &c. and correct the Errata of the Press; and by the same Statute, this Office is to be annexed to the Place of superior Beadle.

Printing was first introduced in this University about the Year 1454; others say, not till the Year 1468, or 1471. The *Germans* and *Hollanders* both claim the Discovery of this Invention about the Year 1440.

An Act concerning the several Corporations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Confirmation of the Charters, Liberties and Privileges granted to either of them.

Elizabeth R.

FOR the great Love and Favour that the Queen's most excellent Majesty beareth towards her Highnesses Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and for the great Care that the Lords and Commons of this present Parliament have for the Maintenance of good and godly Literature, and the virtuous Education of Youth within either of the said Universities; and to the Intent, that the antient Privileges, Liberties and Franchises of either of the said Universities, heretofore granted, ratified and confirm'd by the Queen's Highness, and her most noble Progenitors, may be had in great Estimation, and be of greater Force and Strength for the better Increase of Learning, and the further suppressing of Vice: Be it therefore enacted, by the Authority of this present Parliament, that the Right Honourable *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, now Chancellor of the said University of *Oxford*, and his Successors for ever, and the Masters and Scholars of the same University, for the

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Time

The PRESENT STATE

Time being, shall be incorporated, and have a perpetual Succession in Fact, Deed and Name, by the Name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Oxford*, and by none other Name or Names, shall be called and named for evermore; and that they shall have a common Seal to serve for their necessary Causes, touching and concerning the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University of *Oxford*, and their Successors. And likewise, that the Right Honourable Sir *William Cecil*, Knight, and Baron of *Burghley*, now Chancellor of the said University of *Cambridge*, and his Successors for ever, and the Masters and Scholars of the same University of *Cambridge*, for the Time being, shall be incorporated, and have a perpetual Succession in Fact, Deed and Name, by the Name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, and by none other Name or Names, shall be call'd and named for evermore; and that they shall have a common Seal to serve for their necessary Causes, touching and concerning the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University of *Cambridge*, and their Successors. And further, that as well the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University of *Oxford*, and their Successors, by the Name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Oxford*,

Oxford, as the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University of *Cambridge*, and their Successors, by the Name of Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, may severally implead, and be impleaded, and sue and be sued for all Manner of Causes, Actions real, Quarrels personal and mixt, of whatsoever Kind, Quality or Nature they be; and shall and may challenge and demand all Manner of Liberties and Franchises, and also answer and defend themselves under, and by the Name aforesaid, in the same Causes, Quarrels and Actions, for every Thing and Things whatsoever for the Profit and Right of either of the aforesaid Universities to be done before any Manner of Judge, either Spiritual and Temporal, in any Courts and Places within the Queen's Highness's Dominions, whatsoever they be. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Letters Patents of the Queen's Highness's most noble Father, King *Henry* the Eighth, made and granted to the Chancellor and Scholars of the said University of *Oxford*, bearing date the first Day of *April*, in the 14th Year of his Reign; and the Letters Patents of the Queen's Majesty, that now is, made and granted unto the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, bearing date the six and twentieth Day of *April*, in the third Year

The PRESENT STATE

of her Highness's most gracious Reign; and also all other Letters Patents by any of the Progenitors or Predecessors of our said Sovereign Lady, made to either of the said incorporated Bodies, severally, or to any of their Predecessors, of either of the said Universities, by whatsoever Name or Names the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities, in any of the said Letters Patents, have been heretofore named, shall from henceforth be good, effectual, and available in the Law, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, to the aforesaid now Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities, and to their Successors for evermore, after and according to the Form, Words, Sentence and true Meanings of every of the same Letters Patents, as amply, fully and largely as if the same Letters Patents were recited *verbatim* in this present Act of Parliament any Thing to the contrary in any way notwithstanding. And furthermore, be enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities severally, and their Successors for ever, by the same Name Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, shall and may severally have, hold, possess, enjoy, and use to them, and their Successors for evermore, all Manner

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Manors, Lordships, Rectories, Parsonages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services, Annuities, Advowsons of Churches, Possessions, Penfions, Portions and Hereditaments, and all Manner of Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Quietances and Privileges, View of Frank Pledge, Law Days, and other Things whatsoever they be; the which, either of the said corporated Bodies of either of the said Universities had, held, occupied, or enjoy'd, or of Right ought, to have had, held, used, occupied, and enjoy'd, at any Time or Times before the making of this Act of Parliament, according to the true Meaning, as well of the said Letters Patents, made by the noble Prince, King *Henry* the Eighth, made and granted to the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of *Oxford*, bearing Date as is aforesaid, as of the Letters Patents of the Queen's Majesty, made and granted unto the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University, bearing date as aforesaid, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of all the other foresaid Letters Patents whatsoever; any Statute, or other Thing or Things whatsoever, heretofore made or done to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Manner of Instruments, Indentures, Obligations, Writings obligatory, and Recognizances, made or acknowledged by any Person

son or Persons, or Body corporate, to either of the said Universities, by what Name or Names soever, the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities, have been heretofore call'd in any of the said Instruments, Indentures, Obligations, Writings obligatory, or Recognizances, shall be from henceforth available stand and continue of good, perfect, and full Force and Strength to the now Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities, and to their Successors, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, altho' they, or their Predecessors, or any of them, in any of the said Instruments, Indentures, Obligations, Writings obligatory, or Recognizances, be named by any Name, contrary or diverse to the Name of the now Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities. And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that as well the said Letters Patents of the Queen's Highness's said Father King *Henry the Eighth*, bearing date, as is before express'd, made and granted to the said corporate Body of the said University of *Oxford*, as the Letters Patents of the Queen's Majesty aforesaid, granted to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, bearing date as aforesaid, and all other Letters Patents by any of the Progenitors or Predecessors of her Highness, and all manner

er of Liberties, Franchises, Immunities,
quietances and Privileges, Leets, Law-Days,
and other Things whatsoever therein ex-
press'd, given or granted to the said Chan-
cellor, Masters or Scholars of either of the
said Universities, or to any of their Prede-
cessors of either of the said Universities, by
whatsoever Name the said Chancellor, Mas-
ters and Scholars of either of the said Uni-
versities, in any of the said Letters Patents
named, be, and by Virtue of this pre-
sent Act, shall be from henceforth ratified,
established, and confirm'd unto the said
Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either
of the said Universities, and to their Suc-
cessors for ever; any Statute, Law, Usage,
Custom, Construction, or other Thing to
the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.
Saving to all and every Person and Persons,
bodies politick and corporate, their Heirs,
and Successors of every of them, other
than the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and
Successors, all such Rights, Titles, Interests,
Uses, Entries, Conditions, Charges and
Demands, which they and every of them,
had, might or should have had of, in, or
any of the Manors, Lordships, Recto-
ries, Parsonages, Lands, Tenements, Rents,
Services, Annuities, Advowsons of Churches,
Pensions, Portions, Hereditaments, and all
other Things in the said Letters Patents, or
any of them mentioned or comprised by
Reason

Reason of any Right, Title, Charge, Interest or Condition to them, or any of them, or to the Ancestors and Predecessors of them, or any of them, devolute or grown before the several Dates of the same Letters Patents, or by Reason of any Gift, Grant, Demise, or other Act or Acts at any Time made or done between the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of either of the said Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, or any of them, and others, by what Name or Names soever, the same were made or done in like Manner and Form, as they and every of them had, or might have had the same before the making of this Act, any Thing therein contained notwithstanding. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that this Act or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend to the Prejudice or Hurt of the Liberties and Privileges of the Right belonging to the Mayors, Bailiffs and Burgessees of the Town of *Cambridge*, and City of *Oxford*; but that they, the said Mayors, Bailiffs and Burgessees, and every of them and their Successors, shall be and continue free in such Sort and Degree, and enjoy such Liberties, Freedoms and Immunities, as they or any of them lawfully may or might have done before the making of this present Act; any Thing contained in this Act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

IF any Person having a Benefice, with Cure of the Value of eight Pounds *per Annum*, or above, shall accept another Cure, the first Benefice shall be void. Residenté.
²¹ Henry VIII. cap. 13.

Provided, that every Spiritual Person of the King's Council may purchase a Licence to keep three Benefices, and the Chaplains of the King, the Queen, the King's Children, Brothers, Sisters, Uncles, or Aunts, may each of them have two.

An Archbishop; or Duke, may each of them have six Chaplains; a Marquess and Earl, five; a Viscount, and other Bishops, four; the Chancellor, and every Baron and Knight of the Garter, three; every Dutchesse, Marchioness, Countess and Baroness, being Widows, two; the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's House, the King's Secretary, and Dean of his Chapel, the King's Almoner, and Master of the Rolls, each of them two; and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, each of them one; and each of the said Chaplains may have a Dispensation to keep two Benefices.

Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity, Doctors of Law, and Bachelors of Law, admitted to their Degrees (and not by Grace only) may purchase a License to keep two Benefices with Cure; and inasmuch as

Residence. Archbishops at Consecrations use eight Chaplains, and Bishops six, every one of them may have two Chaplains more than the Number above limited.

Every Spiritual Person promoted to an Archdeaconry, Deanery, or Dignity in any Church, or having a Benefice, shall be Resident on his Dignity or Benefice, or one of them, on Pain of forfeiting for not being Resident a Month together, or for being Non-Resident two Months in any one Year ten Pounds, to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

This shall not extend to any Spiritual Person in the King's Service beyond Sea, nor to any Scholar abiding for Study at any University; nor to any of the King and Queen's Chaplains; nor to any of the above said Chaplains so long as they attend the Lord's Household; nor to any Spiritual Person compell'd by the Injunction of the Lord Chancellor, or King's Council to daily Appearance. Also the King's Chaplain may accept of the King any Benefices, of what Number soever, without incurring the Penalties of this Act; and the King may license their Non-Residence on their Benefices.

²⁵ Henry VIII. cap. 16. The Judges, the King's Attorney and Solicitor General, may each of them have one Chaplain, having one Benefice with Cure, who may be Non-Resident.

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Every Spiritual Person, *above* forty Years of Age (the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Commissary, Rulers of Colleges and Halls, Doctors of the Chair, and Readers of Divinity in either University excepted) shall be Resident on one of their Benefices. Residence.
28 Henry.
VIII. cap.
12.

And every Person, *under* the Age of forty Years, abiding in either University, shall not enjoy the Privilege of Non-Residence, unless he be present at ordinary Lectures, both in the House and Schools, and perform his Exercises according to the Statutes of the University.

Not to extend however to the Reader of any publick Lecture in Divinity, Law, Physick, Philosophy, Humanity, or any of the liberal Sciences, or to the Interpreters or Teachers of the *Hebrew, Chaldee, or Greek*, Tongues; or to any Person who shall repair to the University to proceed Doctor in Divinity, Law or Physick.

The Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the King's Surveyors General, Treasurer of the King's Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, may each of them retain one Chaplain, who may be Non-Resident. 33 Henry
VIII. cap.
28.

None in *London*, or seven Miles thereof, shall practise Physick or Surgery, unless approved by the Bishop, &c. on Pain of 5 *l.* to be divided between the King, and the Prosecutors: Provided that this shall not extend to the Universities. Physicians
3 Henry
VIII. c. p.
11.

Physicians
14 and 15
Hen. VIII.
cap. 5.

This Act confirms the Charter of Incorporation of the College of Physicians in London (dated *September 13, 10 Hen. VIII.*) whereby a perpetual College of Physicians is erected in London, and within seven Miles thereof, whereby all are excluded from practising Physick within that Compass; unless approved by the said College.

And none shall practise Physick in the Country without a Testimonial of his Sufficiency from the said College; *unless he be a Graduate in one of the Universities.*

3 *Ph.* and
Mary, c.
15.
Purveyors.

It is provided by this Act, that no Purveyor of Provision for the Crown shall take any Victuals or Grain in the Markets of Oxford or Cambridge, or within five Miles of either, without the Consent of the Owner; nor shall he take away, or bargain for any Commodity bought or provided by the Servant of any College or Hall to be spent therein, on Pain of forfeiting four times the Value, and suffering three Months Imprisonment; but this Act shall not be put in Execution, when the Queen her Heirs or Successors shall be present in either of the said Universities, or within seven Miles thereof.

Wine Li-
censes.
7 *Ed. VI.*
cap. 5.

This Act prohibits the selling Wine without License of the Justices of Peace &c. saving the Privileges of the Universities, provided there be no more Taverns kept

kept in *Oxford* or *Cambridge* (*viz.* three in *Oxford*, and four in *Cambridge*) than might have been before the making this Act.

This Act was made for preventing the adulterating of Wines, &c. but the Privileges of the University are saved. 12 Car. II.
c. 25.
Wines.

This Act was made for settling the Profits of the Post-Office, and granting Wine Licenses, in which the Privileges of the Universities also are saved; and it is provided, that all Letters and other Things may be conveyed to and from the Universities, as before. It is provided, that all Grants, Immunities and Liberties given to the Universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, or to any College or Hall in either of the said Universities, and to the Colleges of *Eaton* and *Winchester*, and to every or any of them by King *Henry VIII.* or any other of the Queen's Progenitors, or Predecessors; or by any Act of Parliament touching the Release or Discharge of First-Fruits and Tenths, or any Part thereof, shall be and remain in their full Strength and Virtue, and all such lawful Conveyances or Assurances, as were made before this Act to either of the said Universities, or to any College or Hall in any of them: Of any Parsonages or benefices impropriate, or of any Part of the same; or of any Patronages for the Maintenance of Students or Learning, shall be as good

15 Car. II.
cap. 14.
Post.

1 Eliz.
c. 4.
First-fruits
Privileges
of the
University
saved.

Privileges. good and effectual, as tho' this Act had never been made.

9 Hen. III. If any Person shall give Lands to a religious House, the Grant shall be void, *Magna Charta* and the Land shall be forfeited to the Lord of the Fee.

7 Edw. I. If Lands shall be alienated in Mortmain to a religious Person, or to another, the King, or other Lord immediate, may enter within a Year after such Alienation; and if such Lord neglect it, the next Lord to him may enter within half a Year, and on his Neglect the King may enter.

18 Ed. III. If Prelates, Clerks, or other religious Men, impeach'd of purchasing Lands in Mortmain, shall shew the King's Charter of License, and Process thereupon made by an Inquest, *ad quod damnum*; or of the King's Grace, or by Fine, they shall be in Peace.

23 Henry VIII. cap. 10. If a Grant shall be made in Trust to the Use of any Churches, Chapels, Guilds, Fraternalities, Companies, or Brotherhoods, to have perpetual *Obits*, or a continual Service of a Priest for ever, or for sixty Years, or to such like Purposes, such Uses and Purposes, shall be void, they being no Corporations, but erected either of Devotion or by common Consent of the People; provided such Uses may be declared to continue twenty Years, and no longer.

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This Act shall not prejudice Corporations, ^{Mortmain} where there is a Custom to devise Lands in Mortmain.

The King may grant to any Person, ^{7 and 8 Will. III. cap. 37.} Bodies politick or corporate, Licence to Alien in Mortmain; and also to purchase, acquire and hold in Mortmain in Perpetuity, or otherwise, any Lands, Rents, or Hereditaments whatsoever; and Lands so aliened or acquired, shall not be Subject to any Forfeiture by Reason of such Alienation or Acquisition.

No Lands, Advowsons, or other Here- ^{9 Geo. II. cap. 36.} ditaments, or Money or other personal Estate, to be laid out in Lands, &c. shall be given to any Bodies politick, or charg'd in Trust for charitable Uses; unless such Gift (other than Stocks in the Funds) shall be made by Deed indented, attested by two Witnesses, one Year before the Death of the Donor, and enroll'd in Chancery within six Calendar Months after Execution; and unless such Stock be transferr'd six Months before the Death of the Donor, and be made to take Effect in Possession from the making thereof, and do not contain a Power of Revocation; provided, that this Act shall not extend to any Purchase for a valuable Consideration.

And all Gifts of Lands, &c. for charitable Uses made in any other Manner after the 24th of June, 1736, shall be void.

Provided

Mortmain

Provided, that this Act shall not affect or make void the Gift or Disposition of Lands to either of the Universities, or to any College therein, or to the Colleges of *Winchester, Westminster, or Eaton.*

Provided, that no College or House, which shall be possessed of as many Advowsons, as are equal in Number to one Moiety of the Fellows; or where there are no Fellows to one Moiety of the Students on the Foundation, shall be capable of purchasing any other Advowsons; but the Advowsons and Benefices annex'd to the Headships of Colleges or Houses are not to be comprehended herein; nor shall this Act extend to *Scotland.*

3 Jac. I.
cap. 4.
Popish
Livings
given to
the Uni-
versities.

By this Statute, *for preventing Dangers, which may happen by Popish Recusants:* It is provided, that the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of *Oxford* (so often as any Benefice with Cure, or without Cure, Prebend, or any other Ecclesiastical Living, or Free-School, Hospital, or Donative whatsoever, in the Nomination, Presentation or Collation of a Popish Recusant, Convict, during the Time of such Recusancy or Disability, shall be void) shall have the Presentation, Nomination, Collation and Donation of and to every such Benefice, Prebend, or Ecclesiastical Living, School, Hospital and Donative, set lying and being in the Counties of *Oxford, Kent, Middle-*

sex

sex, *Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Devon, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Cardiganshire, Montgomeryshire, the City of London*; and in every City and Town, being a County of itself, lying and being within any of the Limits or Precincts of any of the Counties aforesaid, as shall happen to be void during such Time as the Patron thereof shall remain a Recusant Convict; provided, that such Benefice shall not be conferr'd on any Man already beneficed; and if it be, such Presentation shall be void.

The rest of the Benefices belonging to Popish Patrons are conferr'd on the University of Cambridge, and will be enumerated in the Description of that University.

By this Act, which was made for the *Security of the Government by disarming Papists, &c.* It is provided, that Persons refusing or neglecting to make the Declaration therein mentioned against Transubstantiation, should be disabled to make any Presentation, Collation, Nomination or Donation, or any Grant of any Avoidance of any Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living, as if he were a Popish Recusant Convict; and the Chancellor and Scholars of the Universities

Popish Livings given to the Universities.

William and Mary, cap. 26. Recusants Livings given them.

Recusants. fities respectively, shall have the Presentation and Nomination to every such Benefice, &c. within their respective Counties and Limits, mentioned in the said Act of 3 Jac. I. cap. 5.

12 Anne,
c. 14.
Their
Children
and Trustees
disabled to
present.

Every Papist, or Child not being a Protestant, under twenty-one Years of Age; and every Mortgagee or Trustee for any such Papist or Child, shall be disabled to present to any Benefice, Prebend, &c. and the Chancellor and Scholars of the Universities respectively shall have the Presentation to every such Benefice, in the several Counties and Cities assigned to each by the Statute of 3 Jac. I. cap. 4. relating to Popish Recusants Convict.

Whenever any Presentation shall be brought to a Bishop from a Person reputed to be a Papist, or whom the Bishop shall suspect to be a Papist, or Trustee for a Papist, the Bishop may tender such Patron, if present, the Declaration against Transubstantiation, contain'd in 25 Car. II. to be subscribed; and, if absent, may by Notice in Writing appoint a convenient Time for such Patron to appear before him, and then tender him the said Declaration to subscribe; and if he shall refuse it, or not appear, the Presentation shall be void; and the Bishop shall within ten Days give a Certificate thereof to the Vice-chancellor of that University, to whom such Presentation would belong.

belong, if the Patron was a Popish Recusant, and the University shall present a Person qualified for that Turn only. Recusants.

The Bishop is required to examine the Person presented upon Oath, whether to his Knowledge or Belief, the Person, who made the Presentation, be the real Patron, and made it in his own Right; or whether he be not a Trustee for a Papist, &c. and if the Presentee refuse to be examined, or do not answer directly, the Presentation shall be void.

And each University, their respective Presentees or Clerks, may exhibit Bills in Equity, for the Discovery of such fraudulent Trusts against the Person presenting, and against such Persons as they have Reason to believe Trustees of the Advowson of such Benefice, or against any other Person they have Reason to suspect are able to make any Discovery of such secret Trust, and the Defendants shall answer directly at the Discretion of the Court, or the Bill shall be taken *pro confesso*, and be allow'd as Evidence against such Person refusing; but if he fully answer the Bill, and know nothing of such Trust, he shall have his Costs.

If a *quare impedit* shall be depending, the Court, at the Instance of either University, their respective Trustees or Clerks, may make a Rule, requiring Satisfaction on the Oath of the Patron, or his Clerk, who shall

Recusants.

contest the Right of the University, in order to discover any secret Trusts; and if it appear the Patron is a Trustee, he shall discover for whom; and upon his Refusal, he shall be punished as a Person standing in Contempt of the Court; and on his discovering the Person for whom the Patron is Trustee, the Court shall make a Rule, that he shall repeat and subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation, and give such farther Satisfaction upon Oath, as the Court shall think fit concerning the said Trust, on Pain of incurring a Contempt; and if he refuse to subscribe the said Declaration, he shall in Respect of such Presentation be deem'd a Popish Recusant Convict.

Where any Trust for a Papist shall be discover'd, the Court may order the producing the Deeds relating to it.

Leases.
1 Eliz.

All Estates made by any Archbishop, or Bishop, of Lands, &c. Parcel of their Bishoprick, to any Person, Body politick or corporate (unless to the Crown) other than for the Term of twenty-one Years, or three Lives, and whereupon the accustom'd yearly Rent, or more, shall be reserved, and payable yearly, shall be void.

13 Eliz.
c. 10.

All Leases, Conveyances or Estates, made by any Masters or Fellows of Colleges, Dean and Chapter, Master or Guardian of an Hospital, Parson, Vicar, or other Person having any Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Living, other

other than for twenty-one Years, or three Leases.
lives, and whereupon the accustomed year-
Rent, or more, shall be reserv'd, and
payable during the Term, shall be void.

Provided, that this Act do not extend to
any Lease to be made hereafter upon Sur-
render of a former Lease, or by Reason of
any Covenant or Condition contained in any
former Lease, so as such Lease to be made
contain not a greater Number of Years than
the Residue of the Years of such former
Lease; nor any less Rent than is thereby
reserved.

No Lease made of any Benefice or Eccle- 13 *Eliz.*
siastical Promotion, with Cure, or any Part C. 20.
hereof (not impropriated) shall endure
longer than while the Lessor shall be ordi-
narily Resident, and serving the Cure of
such Benefice, without Absence above
eighty Days in any one Year, but every
such Lease upon such Absence shall be
void, and the Incumbent so offending shall
lose a Year's Profit of his Benefice, to be
divided among the Poor of the Parish by
the Ordinary: Provided, that every Parson,
allow'd to have two Benefices, may demise
one of them to his Curate only, which
Lease shall endure no longer than during
such Curate's Residence, without Absence
above forty Days in any one Year.

All Bonds, Contracts, Promises and Co- 14 *Eliz.*
venants, which shall be made for suffering C. 11.
or

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or permitting any Person to enjoy a Benefice or Ecclesiastical Promotion, with Cure, or to take the Fruits thereof, shall be adjudged of such Force and Validity (and no otherwise than) as Leases thereof made; provided that the Clause in 23 *Elizabeth*, cap. 10. for avoiding Leases made of Ecclesiastical Livings, shall not extend to Houses situate in Corporations, or Market Towns, or to the Grounds appertaining to such Houses, so as they be not the Dwelling Houses of such Persons, nor have above ten Acres of Ground belonging to them.

Provided, that no Lease shall be made by Virtue of this Act in Reversion, or without reserving the accustomed yearly Rent at least, or without charging the Lessees with Reparations, or for a longer Term than forty Years.

18 *Eliz.*
c. 6.

Upon a Lease made by any College in either University, or by the Colleges of *Winchester* or *Eaton*, the third Part of the Rent shall be reserv'd in Grain; but it shall be in the Option of the Lessee to pay the said third Part in Kind, or in Money, at the best Rate, such Wheat will make in the several Markets respectively the next Market-Day before the Day prefix'd for the Payment or Delivery thereof. And all Leases otherwise made, and all Bonds and Assurances given to the contrary, shall be void: Which said Grain or Money shall be expended for the

Relief

Relief of the Commons and Diet, of the said Leases.
Colleges respectively without Fraud, on
pain of Deprivation of the chief Rulers of
such Colleges respectively, and of all others
consenting thereto.

New Leases made where another Lease ^{18 Eliz.}
is in Being (and not to expire within three ^{c. 11.}
years) shall be void, and all Bonds and
covenants for renewing of such Lease, con-
trary to this Act, or to the Statute of 13
Eliz. cap. 20. shall be void.

Where a Complaint shall be made to
the Ordinary, and Sentence pronounced
upon an Offence committed by the Incum-
ent against the Statute of 13 *Eliz. cap. 20.*
whereby he forfeits the Profits of his Be-
nefice; the Ordinary shall, within two
Months after such Sentence, at the Request
of the Churchwardens, or either of them,
grant a Sequestration thereof to such of the
Inhabitants as he shall think fit; and upon
the Ordinary's Default, it shall be lawful
for every Parishioner to restrain his Tithes,
and for the Churchwardens to take the Pro-
fits of the Glebe, and other Rents and Dues
appertaining to such Benefice, and employ
them to the Use of the Poor, until a Se-
questration shall be committed by the Or-
dinary.

All Judgments to be obtained for the In- ^{43 Eliz.}
ent to enjoy any Lease contrary to the ^{c. 9.}
Statute of 13 *Eliz. cap. 20.* and 18 *Eliz.*
cap.

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cap. 11. shall be deemed void, as Bonds or Covenants made for the like Purposes &c.

1 Ed. VI.
c. 1.
Divine
Service
and Sacra-
ments.

None shall speak or do any Thing in Contempt of the most Holy Sacrament, on Pain of Fine and Imprisonment.

The Minister shall deliver the Sacrament to every Person in both kinds, and shall not *without lawful Cause* deny it to any that will devoutly and humbly desire it.

2 and 3
Ed. VI.
c. 1.

Every Minister shall use the Church Service in such Form as is prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer established by this Act, and shall not use any other Form or deprave the same, on Pain of forfeiting his Benefice, and suffering six Months Imprisonment; for the second he shall be deprived *ipso facto*, and suffer a whole Year Imprisonment; and for the third he shall be imprisoned for Life; and if he be not beneficed, he shall for the first Offence suffer six Months Imprisonment, and for the second Imprisonment for Life: If any shall by Interludes, Plays, Songs, Rhymes or otherwise, deprave the said Book, compel or procure a Minister to say any other Form or Church Service, or shall interrupt the Minister in the said Service, shall forfeit ten Pounds for the first Offence and suffer three Months Imprisonment for the second 20 l. and for the third

fence forfeit all his Goods, and suffer Imprisonment for Life.

Divine
Service
and Sacra-
ments.

Provided, that any private Man or College may use the said Service in such Tongue as they understand (the Holy Communion excepted).

Every one shall resort to his Parish Church or Chapel (or upon any just Let) go to some other every *Sunday* and *Holy Day*, on Pain of the Censures of the Church.

5 and 6
Ed. VI.
c. 1.

If any one shall hear or be present at any other Form of Common-Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, or other Rites not expressed in the said Book, or contrary to the said Statute of 2 and 3 *Ed. VI. cap.* 1. he shall be imprison'd six Months for the first Offence, twelve Months for the second, and for the third Offence be imprison'd for Life.

Whoever shall disturb a Preacher lawfully licensed shall suffer three Months Imprisonment.

1 Mary,
c. 3.

Every Minister shall use the Church Service in the Form prescribed by the Book of Common-Prayer, established by 5 and 6 *Ed. VI. cap. 1.* with such Alterations as are contained in this Act; and shall not use any other Rite or Form, or deprave the same, on Pain of forfeiting one Year's Profits of his Living, and suffering six Months Imprisonment for the first Offence, on Pain of Deprivation and one Year's Imprisonment

1 Eliz.c.2.

The PRESENT STATE

for the second, and for the third shall forfeit his Livings, and suffer Imprisonment for Life; and if he be not beneficed, he shall suffer one Year's Imprisonment for the first Offence, and Imprisonment for Life for the second.

The Penalties of depraving the said Book, &c. are by this Act a Forfeiture of 100 Marks, and six Months Imprisonment for the first Offence; 400 Marks, and one Year's Imprisonment for the second; and for the third Offence a Forfeiture of all his Goods, and Imprisonment for Life.

Every Person shall resort to his Parish Church every *Sunday* and *Holy Day*, on Pain of the Censures of the Church, and the Forfeiture of twelve Pence.

13 *Eliz.*
c. 12.

If any Ecclesiastical Person, having a Benefice, shall maintain any Doctrine repugnant to the Articles of Religion set forth by the Queen's Authority, and persist therein, or after Revocation, shall affirm the same again, the Ordinary may deprive him.

No Person shall be admitted to a Benefice with Cure, unless he be a Deacon, and twenty-three Years of Age, and shall subscribe the said Articles before the Ordinary, and read them publickly in the Church of his Benefice, declaring his Assent thereto, on Pain of Deprivation.

None shall be admitted to preach or administer the Sacraments under twenty-four Years

Years of Age; and unless he bring the Bishop a Testimonial of his Life and Doctrine, and be able to render an Account of his Faith in *Latin*, or have special Gift or Ability to be a Preacher.

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Service
and Sacra-
ments.

None shall be admitted to a Benefice with Cure of thirty Pounds *per Annum* in the Queen's Books, unless he be a Bachelor of Divinity, or a Preacher allow'd by some Bishop, or one of the Universities; provided, that no Title to confer, or Present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Deprivation *ipso facto*, till six Months after Notice of such Deprivation given by the Ordinary.

All Ministers in Places of publick Worship shall use the Common-Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, &c. as appointed by this Act, and declare their Assent and Consent to the same in the Words hereby directed, within two Months after they shall have taken Possession of any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion, on Pain of Deprivation.

13 Car. II.
c. 4.

Every Incumbent residing on his Living, and keeping a Curate, shall once every Month read the Service, and administer the Sacraments if there be Occasion, on Pain of forfeiting five Pounds.

Every Dean, Canon, Prebendary, Masters and other Heads, Fellows, Chaplains and Tutors of any House of Learning or Hospital, Professors and Readers in the

Divine
Service
and Sacra-
ments.

Universities or Colleges, or elsewhere; Parsons, Vicars, Curates, Lecturers and others in Holy Orders, Schoolmasters and Tutors of Youth in private Families, shall, at their respective Admission, subscribe the Declaration in this Act (*viz.*)

That it is not lawful upon any Pretence whatsoever to take up Arms against the King, &c.

And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as now established, &c.

On Pain of being deprived of their Places and Preferments *ipso facto*.

Schoolmasters and private Tutors teaching before they have obtained a License from the Ordinary, and before they have subscribed as aforesaid, shall suffer three Months Imprisonment; and for the second Offence the like Imprisonment, and forfeit 5 *l.* and every Parson, Vicar, Curate and Lecturer shall procure a Certificate of his Subscription from the Ordinary, and read it with the aforesaid Declaration in his Parish Church, within three Months after, or be disabled and deprived of his Place and Preferment.

No Form of Common-Prayer, &c. shall be used in Publick, other than according to the said Book.

Heads of Colleges and Halls, within Month after Admission, shall in the Chapel before the greater Part of the Fellows and Schola

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Service
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ments.

Scholars, then Resident, subscribe the thirty-nine Articles, and declare their Approbation of the same, and of the said Book, and shall once a Quarter read the Morning Service, on Pain of Suspension from the Profits for six Months.

The Service may be read in *Latin* in the Universities, and in the Colleges of *Westminster*, *Winchester* and *Eaton*.

No Person shall be a Lecturer, or preach or read any Sermon, unless licensed by the Ordinary, and unless he read the thirty-nine Articles, and declare his Assent to them; and also read Divine Service, and declare his Assent to it the first Time he preaches, and read Divine Service on the first Day of every Month afterwards.

The several Statutes in Force for the Uniformity of Prayer shall stand in Force for confirming the Book of Common-Prayer annex'd to this Act, and for punishing Offenders against the said Laws.

No Person shall be capable of any Ecclesiastical Promotion, or shall administer the Lord's Supper before he be ordained Priest, on Pain of forfeiting one hundred Pounds, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to be divided between the Poor and the Prosecutor.

The Statute of 1 *Eliz.* for the Uniformity of Common-Prayer, nor the Statute of 1 *Jac.* for repressing Popish Recusants, nor the Sta-

1 *William*
and *Mary*
c. 18.
Tolera-
tion.
tute

The PRESENT STATE

tute made the same Year for preventing the Dangers that may happen by Popish Recusants, shall be construed to extend to any Persons dissenting from the Church of England, who shall take the Oaths to the Government, and make and subscribe the Declaration in the Statute of 30 Car. II. (*viz.*) *I do solemnly and sincerely, in the Presence of God, profess and declare, that I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation, &c.*

Provided, that all Laws made for frequenting Divine Service, shall be still in Force against all Persons, except they resort to some Assembly of Religious Worship allow'd by this Act.

Nor shall this Act be of any Benefit to Papists or Popish Recusants, or to any Persons who by preaching or writing deny the Trinity.

If any Person shall disturb any Congregation permitted by this Act, or misuse the Teacher, he shall forfeit twenty Pounds.

No Assembly for Religious Worship shall be allow'd by this Act, till the Place of Meeting be certified to the Bishop of the Diocese, or to the Archdeacon, or to the Justices of Peace at their general Quarter Sessions, and recorded there respectively, and a Certificate thereof shall be given without Fee.

Her

Her Majesty was impower'd by this Act ^{2 Anne, cap. 11.} to incorporate such Persons as she should think fit, and to limit and settle on the said Corporation the First-fruits of all Benefices ^{Q. Anne's Bounty to the Clergy} for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Ministers of the Church of *England* not sufficiently provided for; and any Person by deed enroll'd, or by Will in Writing, may grant to the said Corporation their Estate or Interest in Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and their Property in Goods and Chattels for Augmentation of the Maintenance of such Ministers.

If any Person in Office Civil or Military, ^{10 Anne, cap. 2.} who is obliged to receive the Sacrament on his Admission into such Office, shall, during his Continuance therein, be present at any Conventicle for the Exercise of Religion, ^{Occasional Conformity.} in which there shall be ten Persons assembled, besides the Family; he shall forfeit forty Pounds to any Person who shall sue for the same, and such Offender shall be disabled to hold any such Office or Employment.

But the Toleration granted to Protestant dissenters by the Act of 1 *William* and *Mary* hereby ratified and confirm'd.

And it is enacted, that a Preacher or Teacher of any dissenting Congregation, duly qualified, may officiate in any County, as the Meeting-place have been licensed.

Every

12 Anne,
cap. 7.
School-
masters,
&c.

Every Person who shall, after the first of *August*, 1714, keep any School or Seminary, or teach Youth as a Tutor or Schoolmaster, before he shall have subscribed the following Clause in the Declaration required by 13 and 14 *Car. II.* (*viz.:*) *I do declare that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established,* and before he shall have received a License from the Bishop, he shall be committed without Bail for three Months.

No Bishop shall license any Person, unless he produce a Certificate of his having received the Sacrament, and of having taken the Oaths, and subscrib'd the Declaration against Transubstantiation.

And if any Person, after obtaining such License to keep School, shall resort to a Conventicle, where her Majesty and the Elector of *Brunswick* shall not be pray'd for, tho' the Liturgy be there used, he shall be liable to the Penalties of this Act, and disabled to teach School.

If any Person shall teach any other than the Church Catechism his License shall be void, and he shall be liable to the Penalties inflicted by this Act.

This Act shall not extend to any Tutor of a College or Hall, or to any Tutor employ'd by a Nobleman to teach their Children or Grandchildren only, so as such Tutor shall qualify himself according to this Act in

other Respects (the taking of a License ex-
cepted). School-masters, &c.

This Act shall not extend to Persons in-
structing Youth in Reading, Writing, Arith-
metick, or mathematical Learning only, so
far as it relates to Navigation, and shall be
taught only in *English*.

If any Rector or Vicar shall present a Cu-
rate to the Bishop or Ordinary to be licensed
to serve a Cure in his Absence, the Bishop
considering the Greatness of the Cure, and
the Value of the Living, shall under his
Hand and Seal appoint a Stipend not ex-
ceeding 50 *l. per Annum*, nor less than 20 *l.*
to be paid as he shall think fit. 12 Anne, c. 12. Curates.

If any Person, after *September 29, 1714*,
shall for any Sum of Money, Reward or
Gift in his own Name, or in the Name of
another take or accept the next Avoidance
or Presentation to a Benefice with Cure of
Souls, Dignity, &c. such Presentation shall
be void, and such Agreement deem'd a
Simonaical Contract, and the Person ac-
cepting it shall be disabled to enjoy the
same, and be subject to such Pains as are in-
flicted by the Ecclesiastical Laws for any
corrupt Agreement made for a Benefice. Next A-
voidance
not to be
purchased.

It is enacted, that the Act of 10 *Anne*, 5 *Geo. I.*
cap. 12. for preserving the Protestant Re-
ligion, and securing the Church of England,
as far as it relates to occasional Conformity,
shall be repealed; as also the Act of 10 *Anne*,
cap. 4. Occasional Act, and the Schism
Act re-
pealed.

Occasional *Anne, cap. 7.* for preventing the Growth of
 Act, &c. Schism, and securing the Church of En-
 repealed. gland.

But it is enacted, that if any Mayor or other Magistrate shall resort to a Conventicle in the Habit, or with the Ensigns of his Office, he shall be disabled to bear such Office and be incapable of any publick Office or Employment.

8 *Anne,*
 c. 16.
 Books and
 Authors.

The Author of any Book already printed, or the Person who hath purchased the Copy, shall have the sole Right of printing it for one and twenty Years: And the Author of any Book, not yet printed, shall have the sole Liberty of printing it for fourteen Years, to commence from the publishing thereof.

And if any Person shall, within the said Times, print or import any such Book without the Consent of the Proprietor, or publish it without such Consent, he shall forfeit the Books and Sheets, which shall be damasked and made waste Paper, and shall forfeit one Penny for every Sheet found in his Custody, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to the Prosecutor.

No Person shall be liable to these Forfeitures, unless the Title of the Copy of the Book shall before Publication be entered in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers, for which Entry Six-pence shall be paid, and Six-pence for a Certificate thereof.

thereof by the Clerk of the *Stationers* Company, which he shall give on Pain of forfeiting 20 l.

Provided, that nine Copies of each Book, Books given to the Universities, &c. printed on the best Paper, shall be deliver'd to the Warehouse-keeper of the Company of *Stationers* before the Book shall be published for the Use of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, of the four Universities in *Scotland*, of *Sion* College in *London*, and the Library of the Advocates in *Scotland*.

After the End of fourteen Years, the sole Right of printing and disposing of the Copy of any Book shall return to and be vested in the Author for another fourteen Years, if he be then living. The Author to have another 14 Years, if he survives the first.

Having given Abstracts of the several Charters and Acts of Parliament, which establish the Authority and Privileges of the Universities, I shall in the next Place produce a Precedent of the Exercise of that Authority by the University of *Oxford*, on the celebrated *Anthony Wood*, their Historian, for writing Part of that History, which has done so much Honour to this University.

The Libel issued out of the Chancellor's Court of the University of Oxford against Anthony à Wood, M. A. formerly of Merton College in that University, by the Right Honourable Henry Hyde, late Earl of Clarendon, with Mr. Wood's Answer, and the Sentence given after the Tryal, begun March 3, 1692-3, finish'd July 29, 1693, taken from the Originals in that Court.

Proceed-
ings a-
gainst An-
thony à
Wood.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Nos *Henricus Aldridge*, S. T. P. Vice-Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon legitime constitutus tibi *Antonio à Wood* Universitatis prædictæ in Artibus Magistro, omnia et singula subscripta et subsequenda, articulos, capitula, five interrogatoria morum et excessuum tuorum reformationem præsertim Libellum five Libellos famosos a te scriptos, compositos et publicatos concernentes five tangentes officio nostro ad promotionem Honoratissimi Viri et Domini *Henrici* Comitis de *Clarendon*, damus, objicimus, ministramus et articulamus planum, plenum et fidele responsum in scriptis in quantum de jure teneri respondere, dari et fieri requirentes. *objicimus et articulamus conjunctim et divisim et de quolibet prout sequitur.*

Imprim

I.

Imprimis tibi præfato *Antonio à Wood* ob-
 jicimus et articulamur quod omnes et singuli,
 qui aliquid scripto composuerunt, aut quo-
 quo modo in vulgo sparserunt & diffemi-
 naverunt, aut publicaverunt, unde viri ali-
 ejus (præsertim Magistratûs) five vivi, five
 mortui existimatio & fama lædi possit, sunt
 le jure communi debite corrigendi et puni-
 endi, et speciatim ex Statuto hujus Univer-
 sitatis, Tit. *De moribus conformandis, de*
famosis Libellis cobibendis. Omnes et sin-
 guli Libellos famosos, five componentes,
 five disseminantes & publicantes sunt; tan-
 quam *Pacis perturbatores banniendi.* Et
 objicimus & articulamur ut supra, &c.

Proceed-
 ings a-
 gainst *An-*
thony à
Wood.

II.

Tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod men-
 sibus *Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Julii,*
Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, Novembris,
Decembris, Januarii, Februarii, Annorum
 Domini 1690, 1691. Mensibusque *Martii,*
Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Julii, Augusti, Sep-
tembris, Octobris, & Novembris, Anni in-
 stantis 1692. Eorumve mensum, & an-
 norum pluribus uno five aliquo tu librum
 quendam pretensum, cui titulus pretenfus,
Athenæ Oxonienses, an exact History of all
the Writers and Bishops, who have had their
Education in the most ancient and famous Uni-
 versity

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thony à
Wood.

versity of Oxford, from the 15th Year of King Henry VII. Anno Domini 1500, to the End of the Year 1690, representing the Birth, Fortune, Preferment, and Deaths of all these Authors and Prelates, the great Accidents of their Lives, and the Fate and Characters of their Lives: To which are added, the Fasti or Annals of the said University for the same Time. The second Volume.

Revera autem Libellum famosum seu potius Libellos famosos, seu potius Libellos famosos interius deductos in se continentem, charitate semota, ex odii fomite, intra præcincta Universitatis prædictæ malitiose scriptos composuisti & scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps Typis mandari & imprimi mandasti & curasti, & fecisti; aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur, contraxisti, copiasque dicti pretenso Libri sic impressi, ac Libellos sive Libellum famosum in se continent. intra præcincta Universitatis prædictæ, & loca vicina, & late circum vicinia ejusdem sparsisti, disseminavisti & publicasti, saltem spargi, disseminari, & publicari fecisti & procurasti; quarum Copiarum una præsentibus annexa est, (eamque & omnes, & singulas sententias & clausulas ejusdem, prout hic exhibitis, insertis, lectis, & repetitis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus ex parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.)

do.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

Proceed-
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Wood.

III.

Item, magis speciatim tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod infra tempus in proximo præcedenti articulo mentionatum, et inter alia in dicto Libro, sic, ut præmittitur, composito, scripto, impresso et publicato, contenta, charitate semota, et ex odii fomite intra Universitatem Oxoniensem prædictam, et loca vicina, ac circum vicina ejusdem malitiose scripto composuisti, scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps Typis mandari et imprimi mandasti, procuraſti ac fecisti; aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur contraxisti, impressaque intra præcincta Universitatis prædictæ sparsisti, disseminasti et publicari fecisti et procuravisti (unde Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuper Comitis de *Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Domini Cancellarii, nec non Cancellarii hujus Universitatis, et Patris naturalis et legitimi partis hujus promoventis denunciatio existimatio et fama lædi possit) Libellum famosum, sive verba hæc *Anglicana* sequentia, viz. *After the Restauration of King Charles II. it was expected by all, that* (quendam *Davidem Jenkins*, unum e iudicibus Regis in partibus *Walliæ* austrabilibus virum meritissimum innuendo) *should*
be

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be made one of the Judges in Westminster Hall; and so he (eundem Davidem innuendo) might have been, would he have given Money to the then Lord Chancellor, (præfatum Honoratissimum Virum ac Dominum Edwardum Hyde Militem, nuper Comitem de Clarendon, Regnique Angliæ Dominum Cancellarium, necnon Cancellarium hujus Universitatis, Patremque naturalem ac legitimum partis hujus promoventis defunctum innuendo.) But our Author (præfatum Davidem innuendo) scorning such an Act, after all his Sufferings he retired to his Estate in Glamorganshire. Prout in dictæ Copiæ hic exhibitæ Columnis 220, et 227, continentur; aut iis similia in effectu (quam quidem Copiam, et omnes et singulas Sententias et Clausulas ejusdem pro hic exhibitis, insertis lectis et repetitis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IV.

Item magis speciatim tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod intra tempus & loca superius, in secundo Articulo mentionata in dicto prætenso libro, sicut præmittitur, compositum, scriptum, impressum, & publicatum, et odii fomitem, charitate semotam, malitiose scriptam, compositam, scriptam, seu saltem scribitur.

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ac deinceps Typis mandati, & imprimis
mandavisti, procuravisti, & fecisti, aut Bib-
liopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti,
aut saltem cum iisdem, ut imprimerentur,
contraxisti, impressaque sparsisti, dissemina-
visti, & publicavisti; seu saltem spargi, dis-
seminari, et publicari fecisti, & procurasti (un-
de etiam præfati Honoratissimi Viri ac Domi-
ni *Edvardi Hyde Militis*, nuperi Comitis *de*
Clarendon, Regni *Angliæ* Domini Cancellari-
i, necnon hujus Universitatis Cancellarii,
& patris naturalis, & legitimi partis hujus
promoveutis defuncti existimatio & fama læ-
di possit) Libellum famosum, sive verba hæc
Anglicana sequentia, aut iis similia in effe-
ctu, viz. *After the Restoration of K. Charles*
the Second, he (quendam *Johannem Glynn* ho-
minem, ut tibi placet, in idoneum innuen-
do) *was made his* (innuendo Regis) *eldest*
Serjeant at Law, by the corrupt Dealing of
the then Lord Chancellor (præfatum Honora-
tissimum Virum ac Dominum *Edvardum*
Hyde Militem, nuper Comitem *de Claren-*
don, Regni *Angliæ* Dominum Cancellarium,
nec non Cancellarium hujus Universitatis,
Patremque naturalem & legitimum hujus
partis promoveutis defuncti innuendo) prout
in Copiæ prædictæ exhibitæ columna 269,
continentur, (quam quidem Copiam, & om-
nes & singulas sententias & clausulas ejus-
dem pro hic lectis & insertis pars promoventis
habet & haberi petit, quatenus pro parte

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sua & officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, & non aliter neque alio modo) & objicimus & articulamus, &c. ut supra.

V.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamus de quibuslibet aliis verbis, sententiis et clausulis in et per totum dictum librum tuum presentem, cujus copia hic, ut permittitur, exhibita est, sparsis et contentis, ad existimationis five famæ præfati Honoratissimi Viri *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuper Comitis *de Clarendon*, læsionem five diminutionem quo modo libet sonantibus, (Quam quidem copiam et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis et insertis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit; quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo) et objicimus et articulamus, &c. ut supra.

VI.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamus, quod tempus Reditus five Restaurationis *Caroli* Secundi Regis erat Mense *Maii*, Anno Domini 1660, hocque fuit et est notorium, publicum & manifestum. Et objicimus & articulamus, &c. ut supra.

VII.

Item tibi objicimus & articulamus, quod præfatus *David Jenkins*, mense *Decembris*

Anno

Anno Domini 1663, & præfatus *Johannes Glynn*, Mense *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1666, ex hâc vita decesserunt. Hæcque fuisse & esse vera tu præfatus *Antonius à Wood* novisti & noscis, intelligisti & intelligis, prout Columnis 222 & 270, dicti libri tui prætensi, cujus Copia hic, ut præmittitur, exhibita est, (quam quidem Copiam & omnes & singulas sententias & clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis & insertis pars promovens habet & haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua & officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, & non aliter neque alio modo) liquet & apparet. Et objicimus & articulamur, &c, ut supra.

Proceed-
ings a-
gainst *An-
thony à
Wood.*

VIII.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod præfatus Honoratissimus Vir *Edvardus Hyde* Miles, et Comes *de Clarendon*, erat Dominus Cancellarius *Angliæ* unicus, et ex Consiliariis Regiis unus, toto, ac omni tempore, a tempore Reditus sive Restaurationis *Caroli Secundi* Regis prædicti, necnon Cancellarius hujus Universitatis, a Mense *Junii*, seu saltem *Novembris*, Anno Domini, 1660, usque ad Annum Domini, 1667. Hæcque fuerunt & sunt vera, notoria, publica, ac pariter manifesta. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IX.

Item tibi *Antonio à Wood* objicimus et articulamur, quod es in Artibus Magister, et

Proceed-
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thony a
Wood.

persona privilegiata hujus Universitatis Ox-
oniensis, et tam ejus intuitu, quam ratione
criminum superius deductorum intra præcin-
cta dictæ Universitatis ut permittitur, Com-
missorum Jurisdictioni hujus Curie in hac
causa subditus et subjectus. Et objicimus
et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

X.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod
omnia et singula præmissa fuerunt, et sunt
vera, publica, notoria, pariter et manifesta,
deque omnibus et quolibet eorum laboravit
et laborat in præsentī publica vox et fama.
Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

Unde facta fide, &c.

Conclusio, pag. 136. *Acti.* CLAR.

Officium Domini promotum per Hono-
ratissimum Dominum Henricum Comitem de
Clarendon, contra Antonium a Wood Univer-
sitatis Oxoniensis, ob Libellum sive Libellos
famosos ab eo scriptos, compositos et publi-
catos. Martii 3. 1692-3.

Quo die Wood & Cook nomine Procura-
torio, ac ut Procuratores legitimi dicti An-
tonii a Wood, omnibus melioribus via modo, &
Juris forma, &c. necnon ad omnem & quem-
cunque Juris effectum exinde quovis modo se-
quivalentem, allegant, & in his Scriptis in
Jure proponunt, conjunctim, divisim, articu-
latim, prout sequitur, viz.

IMPRIMIS

IMPRIMIS. This Party proponent doth alledge that in the 14th Year of King Charles the Second, there was and is at present now in Force an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the frequent Abuses in Printing seditious, treasonable and unlicensed Books and Pamphlets, and for regulating Printing and Printing-Presses.* In which Statute, or Act of Parliament, amongst other Things, it was, and is enacted, That no private Person or Persons whatsoever shall at any Time Print, or cause to be printed, any Book whatsoever, unless the same Book, together with all Things and Matters thereunto annexed, be first entered in the Book of the Register of the Company of Stationers of London: And unless the same Book or Pamphlet, and also all Matters and Things thereunto annexed, and therewith to be imprinted, shall be first lawfully Licensed and Authorized to be Printed by such Person and Persons only, as are constituted and appointed to License the same, according to the Direction and the meaning of the said Act. *Quod quidem Statutum pars proponens hic invocat, & pro hoc & insertis habet & haberi petit, & quatenus fecit pro parte sua & non aliter. Et ponit ut supra.*

Proceedings against Anthony à Wood.

II. Item.

II.

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Wood.

Item. That the Book, entituled *Atben Oxonienses*, Volume II. exhibited by the Party promovent in this Cause, the 17th Day of November 1692, with the Preface and Table, and other Matters and Things thereunto annexed, was first entered in the Book of the Register of the Company of Stationers of London, according to the above said Act of Parliament; and that the above said Book, together with all Matters and Things thereunto annexed, was lawfully licensed and authorized to be printed by one or both of the principal Secretaries of State, or by their, or one of their Appointments, according to the abovesaid Act of Parliament. *Quod quidem Statutum pars proponens hic invocat, & pro hic lecto & inserto habet & haberi petit quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

III.

Item. More particularly, that one Mr. Frazer was appointed and constituted Supervisor or Licenser of all Books of profane History, by one, or both of the principal Secretaries of State in the Years 1690, 1691 and 1692, (*ponit tamen pars proponens aliquo alio annorum numero, pluribus sive un-* and was in the Time aforesaid generally so reputed and taken; and that the fa-

Mr. Frazer, so constituted and appointed
 as above said, supervised and licensed the
 Printing of the above said Book, entituled
Athenæ Oxonienses, Volume II. exhibited
 by the Party promovent in this Cause, the
 18th of November 1692; and that if there
 be, or are any Passages in the aforesaid Book
 contrary to good Manners, the Govern-
 ment, or Governors of the Church and
 State, or reflecting upon any Person or Per-
 sons, the aforesaid Licenser, or the princi-
 pal Secretary of State, by whose Appoint-
 ment the said Licenser did act, was, and is
 only answerable for them, as by the Mean-
 ing and Intent of the above said Act of Par-
 liament, does, and may more fully appear.
Ad quod quidem Statutum pars proponens se
refert, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

Proceed-
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 gainst An-
 thony à
 Wood.

IV.

Item. This Proponent doth farther al-
 ledge, that the above said Book, entituled
Athenæ Oxonienses, Volume II. exhibited
 in this Cause into the Court the 18th of
 November 1692, by the Party promovent
 in this Cause, was, and is printed for Mr.
 Thomas Bennet, Bookseller in London, and
 published in London, and within the Uni-
 versity of Oxford, by the said Mr. Thomas
 Bennet, Bookseller in London, and was re-
 ceived publicly by most or some of the Book-
 sellers of the University of Oxford aforesaid
 from

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gainst An-
thony à
Wood.

from the said Mr. Bennet only. And, by the Virtue of the said Publication only, the said Book has been since the said Publication and is now at present, publickly to be sold and permitted to be publickly sold in the said Booksellers Shops, and from them the said Booksellers, to be dispersed amongst the Scholars and Students of the said University, without the Consent or Order of Mr. Anthony à Wood abovementioned. Et ponit ut supra.

V.

Item. That before the Printing and Publication in Print of the aforesaid Book, entitled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. exhibited into this Court by the Party promoved in this Cause. The aforesaid Mr. Thomas Bennet of London, Bookseller, had the Original Papers of the Author in Writing in his Custody, or in the Custody of some others by his Order, by the Space of two Years immediately before the printing of the aforesaid Book, entitled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. and exhibited as aforesaid, (Et ponit tamen pars proponens de quolibet alio tenore peris spatio, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

VI.

Item. That the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Bennet, or some others, by his Order and Consent, during the Time in the precedent

Article deduced, altered the abovesaid original Papers of the pretended Author, by blotting out several Passages and Lines in the said original Papers, by inserting many new Characters of Persons, many Pages and Lines different from the original Papers, and that these Alterations are printed without the Consent or Knowledge of Mr. Anthony Wood aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

Proceed-
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gainst An-
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Wood.

VII.

Item. That James Harrington of the Inner Temple of London, Esq. inserted the Introduction to the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. and exhibited as aforesaid, and also had the original Papers of the pretended Author of the aforesaid Book in his Custody, and altered the aforesaid original Papers, by inserting many Characters, Pages, Lines and Sentences, and that the said Alterations were, and are printed in the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. exhibited as aforesaid, without the Knowledge and Consent of Mr. Anthony Wood above-mentioned. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VIII.

Item. That Mr. Frazer above-mentioned had the original Papers of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. exhibited as aforesaid, in

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his Custody and Keeping, and altered the
aforesaid original Papers, inserting many
new Characters, Pages, Lines, and Sen-
tences; and that the said Alterations were
and are printed in the aforesaid Book, enti-
tuled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. with-
out the Knowledge and Consent of Mr. An-
thony Wood above-mentioned. *Et ponit ut
supra.*

IX.

Item. That the most Reverend Father in
God John now (a) Lord Archbishop of
Canterbury had the original Papers, or some
of the original Papers, of the pretended Au-
thor of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxoni-
enses*, Volume II. exhibited as aforesaid in
his Custody and Keeping, and altered the
aforesaid original Papers, inserting many
Pages, Lines, or Sentences; and that the
said Alterations were and are printed in the
aforesaid Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxoni-
enses*, Volume II. without the Knowledge or
Consent of Mr. Wood aforesaid. *Et ponit
ut supra.*

X.

Item. That the Right Honourable Henry
Earl of Clarendon, the Party promovent in
this Cause, had the original Papers, or some
of the original Papers, of the pretended Au-

(a) *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. exhibited as aforesaid in his Custody and Keeping, and altered the aforesaid original Papers, by inserting and razing out many Lines, Sentences and Words, relating to the Character or Characters of Edward late Earl of Clarendon, without the Knowledge or Consent of Mr. Wood aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

Proceed-
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gainst An-
thony à
Wood.

XI.

Item. That the Clauses and Sentences mentioned in the third and fourth Articles of the Articles exhibited in this Cause, (*ad quos quidem Articulos pars se refert, &c.*) and pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late Earl of Clarendon, were and are inserted by some one of the Persons above-mentioned, or by the Printer or Printers of the said Book, without the Knowledge and Consent of the said Mr. Anthony Wood. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XII.

Item. That during the Time of printing the said Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforesaid, the Author of the aforesaid Book was absent and absent several Miles from the Printing-Press the Time the said Book was printing, *sicut ex Clausula circa Principium dicti Libri Excusatione Erratorum Typographicorum adducta*

Proceed-
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Wood.

*adducta plenius liquet & apparet. Ad quem
Librum & ad Clausulas prædictas pars se re-
fert & pro hic lectis & insertis habet & haberi
petit quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

XIII.

Item. This Proponent doth farther acknowledge, that between the Time of the Restauration of King *Charles II.* and the Year of our Lord 1667, (the Time deduced and objected in the 8th Article of certain Articles exhibited in this Cause) there were other Lord Chancellors, beside the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, deceased; and particularly, that the Author or Authors of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. exhibited as aforesaid, were of that Opinion, as appears in Column 228 of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. and Page 804 of the *Fasti Oxonienses* annexed to the said Book, and exhibited as aforesaid, *Ad quam quidem Columnam
Paginam dictorum Librorum pars proponens
se refert & pro hic lecta habet & haberi peti-
t quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

XIV.

Item. That the pretended libellous Words objected in the 4th Article of certain Articles exhibited in this Cause, did, and do refer to *Lisle*, Chancellor or Commissary of the great Seal, and not to the Lord Ch

cellor Hyde, as is falsely suggested in the
 afore said Articles, *Prout ex verbis anteceden-*
tibus dictam Clausulam in dicto Articulo ob-
jectam in Columna Libri exhibiti 269, facta
Collatione cum Sententiis ad dictum Lisle re-
ferentibus in Columna 228 dicti libri, entitu-
lati, Athenæ Oxonienses, Volume II. ple-
nius liquet & apparet, ad quæ quidem omnia
pars proponens se refert & pro hic lectis
babet quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

Proceed-
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 Wood.

XV.

Item. That the Copies in Print of a cer-
 tain Epistle or Preface composed in Writing,
 and pretended to be printed by Mr. Wood
 the Defendant, with his pretended Picture
 and Coat of Arms, were delivered with Di-
 rections to be inserted before the Preface
 only of the first Volume of *Athenæ & Fasti*
Oxonienses, Prout ex dicta Epistola ex parte
partis promoventis in hac Curia exhibita ple-
nius liquet, &c. ad quam Epistolam pars se
refert & pro hic lecta habet quatenus, &c.
 And this Proponent doth farther alledge,
 that the first Volume of *Athenæ Oxonienses*
 was printed and published by the Space of
 two Years before the second Volume of *A-*
thenæ Oxonienses exhibited as afore said.
Ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis
spatio minori, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

XVI. That

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XVI.

That the said Mr. *Anthony Wood* hath not had any Lodging or Diet, or any Right to any Lodging or Diet, in any College or Hall within the University of Oxford for these twenty Years last; *ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio majori, &c.* neither has he had any Name in any Buttery-Book of any College or Hall for the Time aforesaid (*ponit tamen pars, &c.* neither hath he frequented any Publick Assemblies of the said University, as a Member thereof, or had any Right to frequent the same, as a Member thereof, for the Time aforesaid; and that for the Time aforesaid the said Mr. *Anthony Wood* has been reputed and taken to have forsaken all Title or Interest as a Member of the said University. *Ponit tamen pars de alio temporis spatio majori, &c. et ponit ut supra.*

XVII.

Item quod præmissa omnia sunt vera, &c.

The

The SENTENCE.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Auditis, visis, Proceed-
ings a-
gainst An-
thony à
Wood.
 intellectis, ac plenariè & maturè discussis
 per nos *Georgium Gardiner*, L. L. Doctorem,
 ac venerabilis et egregii Viri *Henrici Aldrich*
S. T. P. & *Almæ Universitatis Oxoniensis*
Cancellarii Assessorem seu Deputatum legiti-
 mè constitutum; meritis circumstantiis cu-
 iusdam negotio reformationis morum quod
 coram nobis in Judicio inter Honoratissimum
D. D. Henricum, Comitem de *Clarendon*,
 partem officium nostrum promoventem ex
 una, & *Antonium à Wood*, Universitatis
 prædictæ in Artibus Magistrum partem, con-
 tra quam hujusmodi negotium promovetur
 ex altera, partibus aliquandiu vertebatur &
 adhuc vertitur, adpendet indecisum rite &
 legitime procedendum, partibusque prædictis
 eorum Procuratores legitimos coram nobis
 in judicio ritè & legitimè comparentes, par-
 teque dicti Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini
Henrici, Comitis de *Clarendon*, pro parte
 sua sententiam ferri & promulgari, parte
 vero dicti *Antonij à Wood* justitiam fieri pro
 parte sua instanter & respective postulandam
 petendam, rimatoque primitus per nos
 toto & integro processu, ita dicto negotio
 actò, & diligenter recensito servatisque per
 nos de jure in hac parte servandis, ad nostræ
 sententiæ definitivæ, sive nostri finalis De-
 creti

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thoni à
Wood.

creti in dicto negotio, prolationem sic diximus procedendam fore, & procedimus in hujusmodi qui sequitur modum, viz. Quia post acta deducta, allegata, exhibita, pariter ac probata, in hujusmodi negotio comperimus, & luculenter invenimus partem antedictam Honoratissimi Viri ac D. D. *Henrici Comitis de Clarendon* deductam hujusmodi negotio datam, exhibitam, & penes Registrarium hujus Curiae remanentem, quorum quidem articulorum tenor sequitur, & est talis, viz. In Dei nomine, Amen. Nos *Henricus Aldrich*, S. T. P. Vice Cancellarius Universitatis *Oxonienfis* legitime constitutus, tibi *Antonii à Wood* Universitatis prædictæ in Artibus Magistro, omnia et singula subscripta et subsequenda, Articulos, Capitula sive Interrogatoria morum et excessuum tuorum reformationem, præsertim Libellum sive Libellos famosos a te scriptos, compositos et publicatos, concernentes sive tangentes ex officio nostro ad Promotionem Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini *Henrici*, Comitis de *Clarendon*, damus, objicimus, ministramus et articulamus, &c. (Quos quidem articulos pro hic lectis et insertis habemus et haberi volumus quatenus expedit) sufficienter et ad plenum, quoad interius pronuntiatio fundasse ac probasse, nihilque effectuale ex parte aut per partem antedicti *Antonii à Wood* allegatum aut probatum fuisse aut esse quod intentionem antedicti D. D. *Henrici* Comitis

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Wood.

Comitis de *Clarendon* ex hac parte elideret, seu quovis modo enervaret. Idcirco nos *Georgius Gardiner* Judex antedictus, *Christi* nomine primitus invocato, ac ipsum *Deum* solum oculis nostris proponentes, de, ac cum Consilio Jurisperitorum, quibuscum in hac parte ac pretensum communicavimus, præfatum *Antonium à Wood* intra tempus et loca in hoc negotio Articulatum Librum quendam pretensum, cujus titulus pretensus sic incipit, *Athenæ Oxonienses : An exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the most ancient and famous University of Oxford, from the 15th Year of King Henry VII. Anno Domini 1500, to the End of the Year 1690, representing the Birth, Fortune, &c. et sic terminatur, The second Volume compleating the whole Work.* Et inter alia in dicto Libro contenta, Libellos famosos in Verba *Anglicana* sequentia, viz. Column. 221. *After the Restauration of King Charles II. 'twas expected by all, that he (quendam Davidem Jenkins unum e Judicibus Regiis in partibus Walliæ australibus virum meritissimum in-veniendo) should be made one of the Judges in Westminster Hall; and so he might have been, would he have given Money to the then Lord Chancellor, Honoratissimum Virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde Militem, nuperum Comitem de Clarendon, Regnique Angliæ D. Cancellarium, necnon Cancellarium hujus*

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Wood.

Universitatis, Patremque naturalem et legi-
timum partis hoc negotium promoventis de-
functi innuendo) et Column. 269. *After the*
Restoration of King Charles II. he (innuen-
do quendam *Johannem Glynn*) *was made* bi
(Domini Regis innuendo) *eldest Serjeant at*
Law, by the corrupt Dealing of the then
Lord Chancellor (præfatum Honoratissimum
Virum ac D. D. *Edvardum Hyde*, Militem
nuper Comitem de *Clarendon*, Regni *An-*
glie Dominum Cancellarium, nec non Can-
cellarium hujus Universitatis, Patremque
naturalem et legitimum, partis hoc nego-
tium promoventis defunctum, similiter innu-
endo scripto composuisse et publicasse, unde
præfati Honoratissimi Viri ac D. D. *Edvardus*
Hyde, reliquis additionibus suis, ut præter-
mittitur, colendissimi, existimatio et fam-
lædi possit pronunciamus; ideoque dictum
Antonium à Wood, quo usque ob tanto morum
suorum excessu, recantationem (per nos ad
alium Judicem hujus Curie competentem ap-
probendam) subscripserit cautionem item su-
ficientem fide-jussoriam de pace conservanda
et quoad crimina objecta, honeste in postu-
rum se gerendo interposuerit, ex hac die
Universitate *Oxonienſi* tanquam *Pacis perturbato-*
rem bannendum, et privilegiis ejusdem
Universitatis exercendum fore decernimus
et *etiam bannimus* et exuimus, præmissaque
instrumento publice affigendo denunciando
et publicanda declaramus (in criminis infami-

(a) *Willelmus*
Earl of Dorset
Work
ere erect

per tam infesti detestationem, dicti Libri co-
 piam, copiam etiam, omisso nomine Magi-
 stri *Johannis Cook* Procuratoris) allegatio-
 nis cujusdam intemperantis famosa et scan-
 dalosa ex parte dicti *Antonii à Wood* data in
 hoc negotio, tertio die Mensis *Martii*, An-
 no Domini, 1692-3, nullatenus vero proba-
 ta hora nona antemeridiana diei trigesimæ
 primæ mensis instantis *Julii*, viz. *Die Lunæ*
 proxime sequentis, in area *Theatri Sheldo-*
niani per hujus Curia Mandatariorum unum
 ammis committendam et comburendam fo-
 re decernimus, dictumque *Antonium à Wood*
 in expensis legitimis ex parte dicti Honora-
 bilis Viri ac D.D. *Henrici Comitis de Cla-*
ndon, in hoc negotio factis condemnandum
 ore pronunciamus, decernimus et declara-
 mus, prout condemnamus, quos, visa prius
 illa, taxamus ad summam *triginta et qua-*
tuor librarum (a) per hanc nostram senten-
 tiam diffinitivam, sive hoc nostrum finale De-
 cretum; quam sive quod ferimus et promul-
 gamus, ac etiam (cum in hujusmodi negotii
 appellatio non sit admittenda) Executioni
 mandamus in his Scriptis.

Julii,
 1693.

Lecta per nos

GEORGIUM GARDINER, *Assess.*

(a) *With this Fine the two Statues of K. Charles I. and the
 Earl of Danby, standing in the Niches on each Side of the Ru-
 ral-Work Gate, leading into the University Physick Garden,
 were erected.*

Before I proceed farther, I shall take Notice of some Particulars that have been communicated to me since the publishing the first Number.

At Page 40, among the Benefactions to the *Bodleian* Library ought to have been mentioned that noble Collection of Manuscripts, formerly belonging to Archbishop *Sancroft*, purchased by Dr. *Tanner*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, and by him bequeath'd to the University of *Oxford*, and now deposited in the Picture Gallery.

Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bart. *M. D.* has also been a considerable Benefactor to this Library in printed Books.

At Page 44 should have been mentioned Dr. *Sherard's* Benefaction of one hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum* on a Professor as well as the vast Expence the University has been at in Green-houses, &c. to furnish and adorn the Physick Garden.

Page 55, to the Benefactions in *Queen's* College may be added the Account I have lately met with of the Lady *Betty Hastings's* Benefaction, *viz.*

The Lady *Elizabeth Hastings* devised her Manor of *Wheldale* in the West-Riding of the County of *York* to the Provost and Scholars of *Queen's* College in the University of *Oxford* for the following Uses (Subject nevertheless to a Term of ninety-nine Years

Years, determinable upon the Lives of some Annuitants) viz. one hundred and forty Pounds Yearly out of the clear Rents and Profits of the Premises to be applied from Time to Time for Exhibitions towards the Maintenance of five poor Scholars of the said College to be elected in the Manner directed by the said Will: Each of which poor Scholars to be entitled to a yearly Payment of twenty-eight Pounds; but to receive for the first four Years only twenty Pounds each Year, by quarterly or half-yearly Payments, and the remaining eight Pounds, out of each Sum of twenty-eight Pounds, to be paid up in the College Chest, and out of the Money so deposited twenty Pounds to be paid in the middle of the fifth Year, and twenty Pounds more at the End of the fifth Year, over and above the said yearly Payments to each of the said Exhibitioners that shall have taken his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

And the poor Scholars, entitled to the said Exhibitions, are directed by the said Will to be sent from eight of the principal Schools in the County of York, viz. Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Beverley, Skipton, Sedburgh, Rippon and Sberborn, two more from Schools in the County of Westmorland, viz. Appleby and Haversham, and two more from Cumberland, viz. St. Bees and Penrith: Provided. the Head-master of each School send

The PRESENT STATE

send with him a Certificate, that he hath distinguished himself for his Morals and Learning; that he is well grounded in the Principles of the Church of *England*, hath competent Parts and remarkable Industry, and hath applied himself to reading *Greek* four Years; and it is required, that every Candidate be enter'd in his nineteenth Year, and that none be allowed to stand after he is one and twenty.

The Candidates to be approved by the Rectors of *Berwick, Spofforth* and *Bolton Percy*, the Vicars of *Leeds, Ledsham, Thorp, Arsh* and *Collingham* in the County of *York*, who are to meet every five Years at *Abberford* in the same County, on *Thursday* in *Whitsun* Week; when the said Boys, one from each of the said Schools shall appear and be examined by them,

And their Names being returned to the College, each of them written on a Piece of Paper, shall be roll'd up and put into an Urn by the Provost, Vice-Provost, or Senior Fellow of *Queen's* College, and be drawn out by some Person he shall appoint; and those five, whose Names shall be first drawn shall be deemed duly elected and entitled to the Profits of the Exhibition for five Years as aforesaid.

No more Sons than one of the same Person shall be nominated.

The

The Testatrix proceeds and declares, that her Intention in continuing the Exhibitions to each Person for five Years, was to take from them all Necessity of entering precipitately into Holy Orders, and to give them an Opportunity of laying in a Foundation of divine, as well as human Learning.

She directs further, that the fifth Year be employed wholly in Divinity, Church History, and the Apostolical Fathers in the original Tongues: And that from their first Admission into the College, they be obliged to spend one Hour every Morning in the Study of the Holy Scriptures, and to write their own Explications of such particular Places, as their Tutors shall appoint.

And before the Expiration of their fourth Year, each of them shall be obliged to translate such a Portion of *St. Chrysostom de Sacerdotio*, as the Provost or their Tutors shall appoint; and as soon as they shall be Bachelors of Arts, they shall apply themselves to the Provost or their Tutors, for their Directions in their Theological Studies to qualify them for Holy Orders, and be obliged to make proper Abstracts or Observations in Writing from the said Authors, which shall be delivered to the Provost, that he may see their Proficiency, or punish their Neglect.

And if any such Scholar or Exhibitioner shall, before the five Years are compleated, either

either marry or accept of any Ecclesiastical Benefice, Curacy or School, or enter into Holy Orders, his Place shall be vacant from thenceforth.

Provided also, that every such Exhibitioner shall regularly observe, and strictly conform himself to the Rules and Orders of the College, on Pain of forfeiting the Benefit of such Exhibition, for such Time as the Provost shall think fit; and in Case of notorious Obstinacy, Immorality or Neglect of Duty, after three previous Admonitions in a publick Convention, to deprive such Scholar of his Exhibition.

And as to the Overplus of the Rents and Profits of the said Manor, sixty Pounds thereof shall be paid by the Provost to any one of the Exhibitioners, whom he thinks in all Respects most deserving; provided he have already taken his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, is not married, and has enjoyed his Exhibition five Years, to be computed from the Time of Election, and consents to stay another whole Year in the College without accepting any School or other Preferment, that may hinder his pursuing his Studies in Divinity: And in Case the said Overplus shall amount to two or more sixty Pounds, then the Provost shall dispose of it to two or more of the Exhibitioners, under the Limitations aforesaid. None of the said Exhibitioners to have more than

sixty

ixty Pounds *per Annum*, or to be entitled to any Part of it after seven Years from his Election are completed.

And if the Rents of the Estate should encrease, the same to be divided into as many Shares as there are Exhibitions, and two Thirds thereof added to each Exhibition, and the remaining Third to be put into the College Chest, and reserv'd for the fifth Year to each Exhibitioner, Experience shewing, that as the Value of Land increases, the Value of Money decreases.

The other Benefaction was Mr. *Michel's*, late of *Richmond* in *Surrey*; but of this I have not yet received a particular Account.

Page 73, to *Trinity* College, the present Lord *North* and *Guildford*, who was educated there, was a considerable Benefactor; as was Mr. *Rowney*, Father of their present High Steward, and Member of Parliament for the City of *Oxford*.

Page 75, to *Baliol* College add, Sir *Edward Turner* of *Ambresden*, Bart. who was educated here, was a generous Benefactor.

Page 78, to *St. John's* College add, *William Gibbons*, M. D. once Fellow, gave a Benefice in *Yorkshire*; *Edward Waple*, B. D. formerly Fellow, and afterwards Vicar of *St. Sepulchre*, *London*, was a considerable Benefactor; *Charles Woodroffe*, L. L. D. and formerly Fellow, gave a considerable Estate

in *Hampshire* to purchase Benefices for their Patronage.

Page 78, the Members by *Statute* of *St. John's College*, are the only certain Members, consisting of one President, six Founders Kinsmen, thirty-three elected from *Merchant-Taylor's School*, two from *Coventry*, two from *Bristol*, two from *Reading*, and one from *Tunbridge Free-Schools*, in all fifty; the Scholars are uncertain, and only such for three Years: Of this Number are twelve Civilians or Canonists, one Physician, two Readers of Rhetorick and the *Greek Tongue*: None of these fifteen being obliged to enter into Holy Orders against their Inclinations.

Page 79 add, *Wadham College Library* is the best Collection of *French, Spanish, and Italian Books* collected by Sir *William Golphin*, when Ambassador in *Spain*.

Page 80 add, the Fellows of *Wadham College* are at Liberty to study what Faculty they please; but cannot continue Fellows more than twenty Years: Here Dr. *Hodgkin* founded several *Greek and Hebrew Exhibitions* for the Scholars.

Page 98, to *Worcester College*, Dr. *Clarke* of *All Souls* lent one thousand Pounds, and took Interest for it during his Life; but at his Death gave it to them, with his well-chosen Library to fill that beautiful Room or Cafe he had contributed to build.

The

The Scholars of this House are elected from Schools in *Worcestershire*, and remain Fellows only twenty Years, except they are permitted to stay longer by the Visitors, who are the Chancellor of *Oxford*, the Bishops of *Worcester* and *Oxford*.

Mrs. *Eaton*, Daughter of Dr. *Byrom* *Eaton*, formerly Principal of *Glocester Hall*, has made considerable Additions to the Foundation of *Worcester College*.

Dr. *Clarke*, already mentioned, I am informed, settled a Salary on one of the Chaplains of *All-Souls*, as Librarian of the late Colonel *Codrington's* Library: The beautiful Altar-piece in the Chapel of *All-Souls* was erected at Dr. *Clark's* Expence; And now I am speaking of *All-Souls*, it brings to my Remembrance the following Rule in the Admission of Scholars into that House, viz. that none be admitted Members of it, but those who have liv'd with Reputation in the University for some Years.

Page 101, the Statutes of the last new College, called *Hartford College*, are excellently well fram'd I am informed; but as the Founder has reserved to himself in his Charter a Power of altering them, and designs to publish them with Alterations in a little Time, he does not think it proper to communicate a Copy of them, till he hath compleated his Design. The Lady *Stafford*

The PRESENT STATE

gave several considerable Exhibitions to this College, *Pembroke* and *Christ-Church*.

Page 103, add, *St. Mary-Hall* has been much encouraged by the *Scottish Nobility* and some Exhibitions have been lately given to this House; which is at present one of the most flourishing Halls in *Oxford*.

Professors
of Modern
History
constituted.

His Majesty King *George*, was pleased in the Year 1724, to constitute a Professor in each University, to read Lectures in Modern History, and cause their Pupils to be instructed in Modern Languages; the Design whereof will be best understood by the King's Letter to both Universities on the Subject,

GEORGE, R.

TRusty and well beloved, We greet you well: We being greatly desirous to favour and encourage our two Universities, the antient and laudable Nurseries of Piety and Learning, and to enable them the more effectually to answer the End of their Institution, by sending forth constant Supplies of learned and able Men to serve the Publick in Church and State; and having observed, that no Encouragement or Provision has hitherto been made in either of the Universities, for the Study of Modern History or Modern Languages; the Knowledge of which is highly necessary towards completing

completely qualifying the Youth committed to their Care, for several Stations both in Church and State, to which they may be call'd: And having seriously weighed the Prejudice that has accrued to the said Universities from this Defect, Persons of foreign Nations being often employed in the Education and Tuition of Youth, both at Home and in their Travels, and great Numbers of the young Nobility and Gentry being either sent abroad directly from School, or taken away from the Universities before their Course of Studies can be there compleated, and Opportunities frequently lost to the Crown of employing and encouraging Members of the two Universities, by conferring on them such Employments, both at home and abroad, as necessarily require a competent Skill in writing and speaking the Modern Languages. In Order therefore to remedy these and the like Inconveniences, we have determined to appoint two Persons of sober Conversation and prudent Conduct, of the Degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Laws, or of some higher Degree in one of the said Universities, skill'd in Modern History and in the Knowledge of Modern Languages, to be nominated by us to be our Professors in Modern History, one for the University of *Cambridge*, and the other for that of *Oxford*; who shall be obliged to read Lectures in the publick Schools,

Professors
of Modern
History
constitut-
ed.

Professors
of Modern
History
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Schools, at such Times as shall hereafter be appointed. And we have further determined, that each of the said Professors shall have a Stipend of Four hundred Pounds *per Ann.* and out of the said Stipend shall be obliged to maintain with sufficient Sallaries in the University where he shall be establish'd, two Persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said Languages: Which said Teachers shall be under the Direction of the Professors respectively, and shall be obliged to instruct *Gratis* in the Modern Languages, twenty Scholars in each University, to be nominated by us; and each Scholar so nominated by us, shall be obliged to learn two at least of the said Languages, both the Professors and Teachers taking especial Care, that the Times and Hours for the teaching and instructing the said Scholars be so order'd, as not to interfere with those appointed for their Academical Studies; which Professors and Teachers shall be obliged once every Year, to transmit an attested Account of the Progress made by each Scholar committed to their Care, to our principal Secretaries of State to be laid before us, that we may encourage the Diligence and Application of such amongst them, as shall have qualified themselves for our Service; by giving them suitable Employments either at home or abroad, as Occasion shall offer.

And

And our Royal Will and Pleasure is, that you forthwith upon the Receipt hereof, call a Congregation, in order to communicate these our Royal Intentions to the University; and so we bid you farewell.

*Given at our Court at St. James's, the
16th Day of May, 1724, in the tenth
Year of our Reign.*

By his Majesty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

To this Letter, the University of Oxford return'd the following Address of Thanks.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and *Oxford's*
loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, *Address of*
Masters and Scholars of your University of *Thanks*
for Mo-
dern His-
tory.
Oxford, do humbly beg leave to return our
most hearty Thanks, for your Majesty's most
gracious Letter to our Vice-chancellor, by
him this Day communicated to us in full
Convocation; wherein your Majesty has
been pleased to declare it to be your Royal
Intention, to establish in this your Univer-
sity of *Oxford*, a Professor of Modern His-
tory; and also under the Direction of the
said Professor, two other Persons to teach
and

*Oxford's
Address of
Thanks
for Mo-
dern His-
tory.*

and instruct in writing and speaking the Modern Languages, to the Intent that the Youth committed to our Care from all parts of your Majesty's Dominions, may be the more completely qualified for such Employments in your Majesty's Service either at home or abroad, as your Majesty shall be pleased to confer upon them. As we cannot but be deeply affected with this Instance of your Princely Favour, in making this new Provision for the Honour and Advantage of this Place, so we must at the same Time most gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's gracious Tenderneſs towards our antient Constitution, in directing that the Hours for teaching your Majesty's Scholars the Modern Languages be so order'd, as not to interfere with those already appointed for their Academical Studies: And the World must observe, that such is the Nature of this Bounty, that it could not come but from a Prince, who is not unwilling that his Actions should be faithfully transmitted to Posterity,

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will carefully improve to the Honour and Service of your Majesty's Person and Government, all the Advantages arising from this and all other your Royal Favours, and cheerfully embrace every Opportunity given us, of deserving the continuance of them.

*Seal'd in the Convocation House, with the Seal of
the University, the 19th of May, 1724.*

Person

Persons well affected and in the Diocese, to be prefer'd to Livings in the gift of the Crown or the Lord Chancellor.

Livings in the Gift of the Crown how to be disposed of.

Whitehall, May 6, 1724.

HIS Majesty being desirous that in the Disposal of ecclesiastical Promotions, a just Regard should be had to the Clergy in all parts of the Nation, who are Persons of good Learning and sober Conversation, and of *known Affection and Zeal for his Government*; and that the Disposition of the Benefices in the Gift of the Crown, should be put into such a Method, as may most effectually conduce to that End, hath been graciously pleased to declare, that henceforth when any Benefice with Cure of Souls, which is in his own Gift shall become vacant, it shall be bestow'd upon some Clergyman qualified as above; who at the time when such Vacancy happens, shall be an Incumbent or officiating Curate, duly licensed within the County, or at least within the Diocese to which such Benefice belongs; or else to such Person in the two Universities, as is a Native of such County or Diocese, and shall be in Holy Orders at the Time when the Vacancy happens. And to the End the aforesaid Rule may be punctually observed, in the Disposition of all Benefices belonging to the Crown, his Ma-

C c c

jesty

Livings in jeſty hath further order'd, that Entries thereof be made in the Offices of his two principal Secretaries of State: And the Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, upon his Majesty's Recommendation, is determined to obſerve the ſame Rule in the Diſpoſal of ſuch Benefices with Cure of Souls belonging to the Crown, the Patronage whereof appertains to his Lordſhip's Office.

I proceed to give ſome Account of the uſual Expences a Scholar is at in the Houſe of which he is a Member, from the Rev. Dr. *Newton*, Principal of *Hartford-College*; who has furniſhed us with the following Specimen.

A particular Account of a Commoner's Expences in Hart-Hall, for Michaelmas Quarter, 1723.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Chamber-Rent	01	00	00
(a) Tuition and Officers Stipends	02	05	00
(b) Univerſity Dues	00	01	03
	03	06	03

Brought

(a) To the Tutor, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* To the Publick Lecturer, 5 *s.* To the Principal, Chaplain, Catethiſt and Moderator, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each.

(b) To the Readers of the Unendowed Lectures, 6 *d.* To the Bedell of Arts 2 *d.* called Culer, i. e. Collecta. To the Keeper of the Galleries at St. Mary's, 6 *d.* To the Clerk of St. Mary's, 1 *d.*

Brought over		03	06	03
(c) Charter	----	00	00	06
Bedmaker's Wages		00	06	06
Domus	----	00	00	03
(d) Decrements	----	00	04	02
Servitor	-----	00	02	06
Commons and Battels,				
Cook and Butler's Salaries, (e) included		03	16	11
		07	17	01

A View of each Week's Expence, for *Commons* and *Battels* in the said Quarter, exclusive of the Cook and Butler's Salaries.

			l.	s.	d.	
June	28.		00	04	04	$\frac{1}{2}$
July	5.	---	00	04	05	$\frac{1}{2}$
	12.	---	00	04	06	$\frac{1}{2}$
	19.	---	00	04	05	$\frac{1}{2}$
	26.	---	00	04	08	
August	2.	---	00	04	05	$\frac{1}{2}$
	9.	---	00	05	09	
	16.	---	00	05	03	
			01	17	11	$\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Paid to the University at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, only for the Defence of their Privileges.

(d) Each Scholar's Proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common Necessaries, originally so call'd, as so much did on these Accounts *decrease*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

(e) Four-pence a Week to each of those Servants, from every Commoner of the Society, in lieu of all Fees and Perquisites before received by them.

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Brought over	----	01	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 23.	---	00	04	11
30.	---	00	04	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Septem. 6.	---	00	05	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
13.	---	00	04	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.	---	00	04	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
27.	---	00	04	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
		03	07	07

The Doctor observes, that this was a Quarter, in which were fourteen Weeks, and of which the *Commoner* was not absent from the Hall one Day, and that the pure Commons and Battels of the whole Quarter amount to no more than

Add to this, the Cook and Butler's Salaries for 14 Weeks.	00	9	4
Decremments	00	4	2
Allowance to Domus	00	00	3
Allowance to the Servitor for waiting	00	2	6

The whole Expence of Eating and Drinking, and of the Accommodations and Attendance and Service relating thereto, comes but to

Which is 5s. 11d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per Week, or 10d. $\frac{1}{4}$. each Day, (only three Half-pence over).

From hence it appears, that the ordinary Expences of a College Life, including Chamber-Rent, Tuition and Officers Stipends,

spends, does not amount to eight Pounds a Quarter, or thirty-two Pounds *per Annum*; and if it should be admitted, that the Expences are something more in other Colleges, and we add forty Shillings a Quarter, or eight Pounds *per Annum* to the Account; then the whole Expences will amount to but forty Pounds *per Annum*; and yet there is scarce a Commoner in the University that spends less than sixty Pounds *per Annum*, and many of them upwards of fourscore; and consequently there must be other Expences that are not mentioned in Dr. Newton's Particular.

And first, the Article of Linnen is no inconsiderable one; every Commoner almost puts on a clean Shirt every Day; whereas formerly one served him a Week; so that here is the Purchase of Linnen, and the washing of it to be added.

Their Barber is another Expence, for they must be curled and powder'd every Day; but these are Trifles compared to their Extraordinaries for eating and drinking: Few of them live upon their Commons; and what they have besides they pay extravagantly for, either to the College Cook, the Eating-house, or Tavern; and when they entertain a Friend it is at a very great Expence, as well in Liquor as Eatables. Besides, if they hunt, scheme, frequent Taverns and Game, their Expences are boundless.

less. Their very Horse-hire is a Crown a Day, when they hunt; and if they visit *London*, a Purse of Guineas is absolutely necessary: Six Hours carries them to *London*, if they do not break the Horse's Heart upon the Road: This and all their extravagant Frolicks in that great Town are charged to the Expence of University Education; and it is very true, the Charges of some of these Gentlemen would be much less, if *London* were at a greater Distance from the University. But there is another ordinary and necessary Expence I had almost forgot, and that is Firing, which is very dear at *Oxford*.

At their first Entrance into the University also there are some very heavy Articles, as ten, fifteen, and sometimes upwards of twenty Pounds for the Furniture of a Room; six or seven Pounds for a Gown, Surplice and Cap; ten or fifteen Pounds Caution-Money: Of which, the last indeed is return'd at their leaving the University; but whoever considers the other Articles, and the contingent Expences they are liable to in Case of Sickness or other Accidents, will not think it strange, if a Commoner spends threescore, and sometimes one hundred Pounds *per Annum*, at the University. I proceed in the next Place to extract some of Dr. *Newton's* excellent Remarks on University Education.

Colleges

Colleges and Halls in the UNIVERSITY (the Doctor observes) were erected and designed for the Reception and good Education of the Youth of the Kingdom; allowed and countenanced by Publick Authority for that End; forasmuch as the Public hath an Undoubted Interest in such their good Education.

Young Men are Enter'd in these Houses of Learning, in a State of Minority, for their Improvement in the Knowledge of *Religion*, of *Moral Virtue*, of *Liberal Arts*, Governors and Tutors are to them in the room of Parents and Guardians. Now is the hazardous and difficult Time of Life; Here is a Step made into the wide World; the Scene of Conversation is enlarged; the Passions begin to shew themselves in their Strength; Variety of Temptations, suited to their different Tempers, surrounds them; They are, at the same time, without Experience, and without Caution; without Judgment, and abounding in the Conceit of it; Fears of Danger, being yet unhurt; Fond of Pleasures; Impatient of Restraint; Exposed to Flattery, Artifice, and Design; easily spirited up to Animosity, Resentment, Opposition.

In these Circumstances there evidently appears a Necessity of *Rules* and *Statutes* in every Society, whereby to regulate the
Conduct

Conduct, and direct the *Studies* of their respective Members.

These the Piety and Wisdom of *Founders* have provided, and *Royal Grants* have establish'd throughout the UNIVERSITY. And it is the Duty of Governors and Tutors to take care, that they be neither *Partially Executed* by Themselves, nor *Disputed*, or *Eluded* by Others.

It has been often said, That those, who have lived Loosely, and Irregularly in the UNIVERSITY, have generally proved the greatest Enemies to it after they have been gone from it. I believe This to be very True. The Reason assigned for their Displeasure, is, that they *Ought* to have been *Restrained*, and *Were* not. This, if it be True, is a very Good Reason. The Answer I have heard given to it, is, that, if a Governor or Tutor had *Attempted* to restrain them, they would have *Left the House*. This Answer, if it satisfy Those who have Occasion to make it, will not, I doubt, be satisfactory to any body else. The Generality of the World will still be persuaded there was rather *Indolence*, or *Pusillanimity* or *Attachment* to little private Interests, in the Governor or Tutor, than that *Proper Restraints* are not to be laid upon Loose and Irregular Youth in the Place of their Education.

What

What is the Rash Resolution of an idle Young Fellow to the UNIVERSITY? What if he will run headlong to his Ruin? What if, after he hath been the Grievance, the Nuisance, and the Pest of one Society, he will have no Education, unless He may be allowed to Offend and Infect Another? Must the UNIVERSITY hazard its own Health, and Peace, and Prosperity to *Preserve* Him; and, after all, find itself to have *Indulg'd* him only, and not *Preserv'd* Him? It is better that He Alone should be Ruin'd, than that the UNIVERSITY should Expose the Rest of its Members to Ruin who are more worth Preserving. Tenderneſs to the Guilty is Cruelty to the Innocent. Are Parents *Themselves* agreed about this Matter? One Parent ſolicites that *His Son* may keep *Good Company*, knowing how much the Improvement and the Sobriety of the Youth will depend upon it. Another Importunes that *His Son*, who is the very *Worſt Company* that a Young Man can poſſibly fall into, may be *Continued* in the UNIVERSITY; and, withal, have Liberty to *Eſcape* the Discipline that ſhould Reform him. Why? Becauſe his Son is reſolved not to ſtay where he is; and he does not know *what to do with him* at home; and He hath a Proſpect of *Two Livings* for him, which he can't Enjoy without an UNIVERSITY Education. Which is as much as to ſay, That every Man's
D d d Own

Own Son is of more Importance to him than all the World besides ; and that he can easily allow himself to supplicate Those Favourers for his *Own Son*, for which He would have *Exposed* the UNIVERSITY, if they should have been granted to any *Other Scholar*, had his *Own Son* had no Occasion for them. And shall the UNIVERSITY indeed give in to the Fondness, and Weakness, and Pliableness in *Parents* to the Humour of their Children, the main Source of all that Insolence, Idleness, and Irregularity, which infest Societies ; and, at *Their Importance*, relax and enervate its *Own Discipline*? Shall the UNIVERSITY *second* the Folly and Temerity of peevish Young Men ; and, thro' Irresolution, or vain Fear of Offence, or Study of Popularity, *Depart* from its *Own Laws*, in order to help *Them* out of Their *Affected* Difficulties? Shall Governors and Tutors draw groundless and unjust Suspicions upon Themselves, that they are kept in Awe by a Consciousness of their *Own Personal Defects* and *Failings* ; and, thro' a Fear of having *These* Exposed, *Dare* not put their *Local Statutes* in Execution? The UNIVERSITY, pursuing the End of its Institution with all Fidelity and Diligence, needs not to be Dismay'd by the *Malice*, or *Obloquy*, or *Enmity* of Any Scholar, or Multitude of Scholars, whom it shall Irritate by insisting upon Their strict Conformity

to its *Excellent Rules*. The UNIVERSITY must be its *Own Friend*, and regard its *Own Dignity*, and *Honour*, and *Interest*, by securing the Sobriety, Frugality, Learning, and good Manners of the Youth resorting to it for These Purposes; and then, I trust, will not fail of finding innumerable Friends, and Great Friends too, and even amongst Those very Scholars whom they were *not afraid* to Offend.

It is not, indeed, Necessary that Every Man should be a *Profound Scholar*, or the *Professor* of a *Science*. But, to be *Sober* is necessary; and to be, some way or other, *Useful* to one's *Country* is Necessary. And therefore is it of the greatest Importance, as to the *Welfare* of Mankind, so to the *Credit* of the UNIVERSITY, that Every Person *Resorting* to it for the Benefit of Education, and Desirous to *Continue* a Member of it, be obliged to Live *Soberly*, and to Read *Something*.

Whoever intends Me the Favour of Educating his Son (says the same Gentleman) expect, that he should have Impress'd upon his Tender Mind early Notions of *Justice* and *Honour*; have encouraged an *Openness* and *Frankness* of Behaviour; have shew'd an Example of *Sobriety*, *Devotion*, and good *Order* in his own Family; and have so far *conceal'd* his Affection as to have *reserv'd* his Authority.

D d d 2

I expect,

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I expect, that when he is sending him to
 the UNIVERSITY, he would often say to
 him, " SON, You are going into the Wide
 " World. Every Step you take in it is at-
 " tended with *Danger*, and requires *Cau-*
 " *tion*. My Eye is upon you no longer;
 " and the *Vigilance* of Governors and Care
 " of Tutors cannot follow you every where.
 " Few will have *Concern*, or *Affection*
 " enough for you to advise you *faithfully*
 " Your *Conduct* must be a good deal regula-
 " ted by your own *Reflections*. The only
 " secure *Paths* are Those of *Religion* and
 " *Virtue*; in which it will not be difficult
 " for you to walk, if you live agreeably
 " to that *Simplicity* of Life, which the
 " Rules of *Academical Societies* prescribe
 " Mix not Intemperance with your *Grow-*
 " *ing* Years, nor Treasure up Infirmities
 " against an Age the *fittest* for Employment
 " You have *Received* Health from your Pa-
 " rents, and you *Owe* it to your Children
 " Be careful in the Choice of your Compa-
 " ny; pay Civility to All; have Friendship
 " with Few; not too quickly with Any
 " An idle Companion will Corrupt and Dis-
 " grace you whilst you Associate with him
 " and Malign and Expose you when you
 " shall shake him off. In this be advised
 " by Those whom I intrust to do all good
 " Offices for you. Whenever you find
 " yourself with Persons of Superior *Age*

" or *Quality*, or *Station*, or *Endowments*,
 " pay a *Deference* to them. So much is
 " Due to their *Experience*, and to their
 " *Character*. *Modesty* is the most amiable
 " *Virtue*, especially in a *Young Man* who
 " professes himself to be a *Learner*. Possi-
 " bly in a Large Society you may meet with
 " some bold *Young Men*, who will think
 " to arrogate to Themselves a *Value* amongst
 " their ill-bred *Companions*, by daring to
 " say and do *Abusive* Things to their Go-
 " vernors: but do not you do so; for *Im-*
 " *pudence* is not *Magnanimity*. A brave
 " Mind is seen in persevering thro' the Dif-
 " ficulties of a *Virtuous Course*; in the
 " Conquest of irregular *Appetites* and *Pas-*
 " sions; and in Scorning to do any thing
 " that is mean or base, or unworthy of a
 " Just Man. Have nothing to do with
 " *Politicks*, which when you shall have
 " studied all your Life, you will not have
 " found out, What will hereafter be the
 " *Humour*, or *Resentment*, or *Private In-*
 " *terest*, or *Public Views* of Men in Power:
 " a Study, which, as it is generally direct-
 " ed, rather leads from *Virtue*, is foreign
 " to your *Present Purpose*, and, in which
 " if you could really have *Skill*, at your
 " Age, it would seem to be *Affected*. Take
 " the proper Advantages of Living in a So-
 " ciety. Observe the different *Tempers* and
 " *Dispositions* of Men; Shun their *Vices*;
 " Imitate

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“ Imitate their *Virtues* ; make Use of their
 “ *Learning* ; and let the Many Eyes that
 “ are upon you, the Conscience of your
 “ Duty, and an Indignation to be Insigni-
 “ ficant, raise an *Emulation* in you to excel
 “ in some kind of Art or Knowledge that
 “ may hereafter be Useful to the Publick.
 “ From the Moment of your Entrance take
 “ care of your *Reputation*. Let not One
 “ *Exercise* go out of your Hands that hath
 “ not employ’d your utmost Diligence.
 “ Notwithstanding the Affection I have for
 “ you, I shall not be able to do you the Ser-
 “ vice I desire, unless you assist me with
 “ your *Character*. And, in all doubtful
 “ Cases, let not your *Father* who loves you
 “ best, and your *Governors* who are well
 “ able to Direct you, be the *only Friends* you
 “ will not Consult.

With Regard to the *Behaviour* of Young
 Men, *Allowances* must be made for their
 Warmth of Temper, brisk and Enterprizing
 Spirit, Inadvertence, Inexperience. But
 then, as they are *capable* of Advice ; and
 stand in *need* of it ; and, that they may the
 better *receive* it, are put under Governors
 and Tutors, whose Years *enable* them, and
 whose Stations *require* them to give it ; and
 who are intrusted with Authority to *inforce*
 it ; so will it be expected, and insisted upon,
 that Young Men should *bearken* to it, and
regulate their Conduct by it. The most
conceited

conceited Young Men Living, do not, surely, think themselves altogether so *Wise* now, as they shall be Twenty Years hence; and probably may not judge amiss, if they should do their Governor the Honour, since he is Twenty Years *Older*, to think Him also somewhat *Wiser*.

With regard to the *Improvements* of Young Men, *Allowances* must be made likewise, on account of the Difference of their *Natural Parts*, and of the different Degrees of *School Learning* with which they come to the UNIVERSITY. But then, as *Diligence* is in Every Man's Power, so their *Utmost Diligence* will be required of them. With This a Governor will be contented, though the *Effects* of it be but *mean*. Mean Performances, if These are the *Best* they can produce, must have a *Value* put upon them above their *Proper Value*; and a *Modest, Innocent, and Diligent* Youth (which is a Lovely Creature) is entitled to the best *Interpretations* of Every Thing He can say or do.

But, though the *Utmost Diligence* be Required, yet are not *proper Intermissions* Disallow'd to Studious Youth. They foresee the *Liberty* they shall shortly be in the Possession of. They must be let into the *Use* of it by Degrees, that they may neither be *Impatient* for it at present, nor *Abuse* it hereafter. Some Proportion of it was Allowed them

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them at *School*, A *Greater* will be Indulg'd them at the *UNIVERSITY*. That *Time* is not always thrown away, which is not directly employ'd in the *Particular Study* they are engag'd in. *Relaxations* from *Business* prepare them to be equal to the *Difficulties* of it. They will return to it with greater *Vigour*, and affect it with a better *Liking*. If therefore they shall be truly careful to Answer the *End* of their coming to the *UNIVERSITY*, it will not be thought criminal in them, if sometimes they do a *Different* Thing, or sometimes *Nothing*.

But, if Young Scholars will *Trifle* away all their *Time*, and *Lose* the *Opportunities* of Improvement, which will never return to them; if they will constantly impose crude and *perfunctory Exercises* upon their Governor, to whom, perhaps, it may be often painful to read the *best* they can do; if he finds they are not at all in *earnest* in applying Themselves to the *Business* of the *Place*, but consider only, how, by affected and unnecessary Occasions of Absence, to *Evade* it; if, instead of letting him have any agreeable Fruit of the *Pains* he takes with them, or of the *Advice* he gives to them, they bring *Difficulties* upon him when they are of Standing for *Degrees* in the *UNIVERSITY*, or of Age for *Sacred Offices* in the Church; if, instead of *Submission* to the Rules of the Society they are Members of, and

and to the Methods of Institution in it, there be *Perverseness*, and *Obstinacy*, and *Impudence*, and *Cavil*, and *Combination*, than which, as there is nothing more *Disagreeing* with the Nature and Design of Government; so is there nothing more *Loathsome* to a Governor; if, instead of *Sobriety*, which keeps the *Constitution* cool, and clean; and the *Mind* vigorous, and active, and lively, and fit for Business; they go every Evening to a *Publick House*, and, from a *Reluctance* to the least Degree of Intemperance, become *mighty to mingle Strong Drink*; and suffer the Love of it insidiously to steal upon them, insensibly to grow up with them; 'till they habitually Desire it, Long for it, Hanker after it, are Uneasy without it; and at last carry this mean, pernicious, sinful Habit along with them to their respective *Settlements* when they go abroad into the World: To the Loss of their *Time*; and Diminution of their *Fortune*; and Decay of their *Parts*; to the Impairing their *Health*; and Sowing their *Temper*; and Sullying their *Reputation*; to the Exposing their *Innocence*; to the Weak'ning their *Authority* and *Influence*; to the great Burthen of their *Oeconomy*; and Destruction of the *Peace* of their *Families*; and Hazard of the *Prosperity* of their *Children*; I am of Opinion, that he who *Conceals* these things so every way injurious

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to

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to the Young Men intrusted to his Care, is not *Good-natur'd*, which he may think he is, nor ought he ever to be so esteem'd: unless it be a *Proof* of his *Good Nature*, that he is *Unfaithful* to his Trust; *Indolent* in the Ruin of his Scholar; *Insensible* of a tender Parent's Concern; *Unmindful* of the Honour of the UNIVERSITY; *Disinterested* in the Service of his Country; *Indifferent* in the Cause of Virtue.

To wear *Fine Cloaths* is not to be an Ornament to a Society. An *Unity*, and *Simplicity* of Dress; of *Materials*, if not *Grave*, certainly not *Gay*, is more *Gentile*, more *Manly*, more suited to the *Studious* Life, more expressive of a Mind intent upon Learning, and inquisitive after Knowledge, and of a Contempt of what the Effeminate and Illiterate are wont to Admire. There are, it may be, Times and Places, wherein, if One be not too much pleas'd with *Fine Cloaths*, One may be allow'd to be *Fine* without Censure. But *Finery* at an UNIVERSITY, amongst Scholars, in a Scholar, and whilst he is professedly in pursuit of those Improvements which adorn the Mind, is, even in a Person of Fortune, an *Impropriety*, if not an *Absurdity*. So that *This* Sort of *Merit*, if it entitle him to any *Respect* from his *Mercer* who cloaths him with it, or from

his *Valet* who strips him of it, cannot Entitle him to any from his *Governor*.

Neither is it to be an *Ornament* to a Society to *spend* a great deal of *Money* in it in costly *Treats* and *Entertainments*. For *Frugality*, which is Sober and Temperate, which avoids as well Careless and Unnecessary, as Vicious and Vain Expences, that there may be always wherewith to be Just, and Good, and Beneficent; that there may be no Distress, nor Temptation to do Mean or Wicked Things through Necessity, is one great Part of *UNIVERSITY Education*. All our *Academical* Institutions have this *View*; They all tend This Way. A Plainness of *Diet* made acceptable by Evening Sobriety and Early Rising, and This in a *Moderate* Portion at *Stated* Times, is the Universal Rule of this Place: and is of singular Use, whether it be consider'd, as a *Help* to the *Contemplation* of the Studious; or as a *Preservative* of *Health* to the Sedentary; or as a *Guard* to the *Innocence* of Young Men, whose Passions are pressing with force upon them. For any Young Gentleman, therefore, to *dissipate* a great deal of *Money* in so needless, so improper, so culpable an Expence, because he is Rich enough to *afford* it, or Vain enough to *affect* it; and thereby, to introduce into these Places of Education a *Reluctance* to comply with the frugal Methods of Life

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here propos'd and requir'd; a *Nicety* and *Elegance* in Eating and Drinking; *Dispositions* to Luxury and Idleness, and the natural Consequences thereof, is not to *Adorn* a Society, but to *Debauch* it; is to hinder any body *else* from being an *Ornament* to it; and the Way to Entitle Himself, not to his Governor's *Esteem*, but to his very great *Displeasure*.

To *Adorn* a Society is to live agreeably to the *Rules* of it; to Study its *Peace*, and *Interest*, and *Reputation*; to set such a *Pattern* of sober Life, and of strict Regard to Religious and Moral Duties, as to excite a general *Imitation*; and to carry away such *Improvements* from it, as cannot fail to reflect *Glory* back upon it. I have read in much admir'd *Authors*, that *Virtue* is the only *Nobility*; and from thence infer, that a Youth of the highest *Quality* is no *Ornament* to Any Society without *Virtue*. If he departs from the *Virtues* of his *Ancestors*, it will be said of him without Scruple, that he is not an *Ornament* to his *Family*; nay, perhaps, that he is so far at least a *Dishonour* to it, as he makes it doubtful, Whether they had ever given him any *Useful Instruction*, or set him any *Fine Example*. If he suits not his *Behaviour* to the Institutions of his Governor, how is he an *Ornament* to his *Society*? May he not rather be said to bring a
Discredit

Discredit upon it, as he makes it uncertain; Whether, since the *Abilities* and *Care* of Governors and Tutors produce not the *Desir'd Fruit*, any *Skill* or *Industry* was employ'd in his Education?

The greatest *Respect* that a Governor can shew to Persons of *Distinction*, is, to help them to preserve their *Character*. This will best be done, by shewing them, that their *Superior Condition*, which may seem in *Vulgar Estimate* to give them greater *Licence*, doth indeed lay a greater *Restraint* upon them; that their *High Situation* renders their Behaviour more *Conspicuous*, and obliges them to be more *Careful* of it; that *More Eyes* will be upon *Them* to observe what *They* do, that what *They* shall be Observed to do, whether Good or Ill, will come recommended to great Numbers by *Their Example*; that *They* have it therefore a good deal in *Their Power* to make the World better or worse, as *They* shall be disposed to *behave Themselves*; that, as it is *Their Privilege* to have an *Extensive Influence*, so is it their *Duty* to use it for the *Benefit* of Mankind, and for the *Glory* of God; and, besides all this, that *Envy* will be very *Inquisitive* to know, Whether the *Station* or *Wealth* they Possess, be equall'd by the *Desert* of the Possessors: that, therefore, if *They* would be *Respected* by *Others*, *They* must
Revere

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Revere Themselves, stand in *Awe* of *Themselves*, and be careful not to do any thing *Unworthy* of *Themselves*.

But a Governor, who, as a *Philosopher*, desires nothing that is *Superfluous*; and who, as a *Divine*, knows for certain, that no *Earthly Thing* is of *Any Value* compar'd either with the *Pleasure*, or with the *Reward* of *Virtue*; will not be so *base*, as, in conjunction with *Grooms*, and *Footmen*, and *Nurses*, and *Refugee Tutors*, to shew his *Respect* to them by *Admiring* their *Fortune*, or their *Birth*, and thereby corrupting their *Minds* with *false Notions* of *Greatness*; or by *Flattering* them in their *Follies* or their *Vices*; or by *Suiting* Himself to their *Irregular Appetites*. He will rather shew the great *Regard* he hath for them, by being solicitous to implant in them *Humility*, *Tenderness*, *Love* of *Justice*, *Moderesty*, *Fidelity*, *Magnanimity*, *Qualities* even attended with the *Affection* and *Esteem* of *Mankind*; by endeavouring to *restrain*, and *moderate*, and *direct* their *Passions*, interwoven as they are with their *Constitution* by the *Author* of *Nature* for very excellent *Purposes*; and by keeping their *Eye* perpetually and immoveably fix'd upon the *Mortality*, can neither *Prudently*, nor *Justly* make any *Difference* between *Those* who are stil'd *Gentlemen* *Commoners*, and *Those* That

Those who are call'd simply *Commoners*, who are not unfrequently of the *same* Family with Those of the *Superior Order*, very often of *as Good*, and sometimes of *Better*. A *Gentleman Commoner* hath a Soul to be saved as well as a *Servitor*, and is under the *same Obligations* to Religion and Virtue. A *Gentleman Commoner* owes a *Duty* to his Country, and hath no more Title to be Useless to it, than any *Other Person* to whom he would shift off the *Diligence* and the *Qualifications* to serve it. Nor can a *Meaner Thought* ever enter the Heart of any Man, than that the *Only Occasion* of Study and Improvement in Arts and Sciences is *Indigence*; and that, for Himself, he hath *Estate* enough to Live upon, without any Aid from Learned *Acquisitions*. Unhappy Youth! Little does he think, how much *Wisdom* is necessary to *Propriety* of Conduct in an *Ample Fortune*.

These are the Remarks of that venerable Man upon *Academical Education*: Nor does he instruct the Student more by his *Writings* than *Example*: His Life is one continued *Lecture* of *Wisdom* and *Virtue*; and such *Examples* are frequent here, notwithstanding the loud *Clamours* of *prejudic'd Men* against the present *Discipline*. That there may be *Liberties* taken now, which

A vicious Age will influence the Universities.

which were not allow'd in the last Age, will not be denied; but this is not to be imputed to the Remisness of the Governors of the University. The Age countenances greater Freedoms every where than were permitted in the Days of our Ancestors. And should a Tutor attempt to reduce his Pupils to submit to the rigorous Discipline of pass'd Ages, without regarding the Customs of the present, he would not probably be able to effect the intended Reformation.

In a corrupt and vicious Age wise Men content themselves with doing all the Good they can, rather than render themselves incapable of doing any by running into Extremes.

The Discipline observ'd here.

The Governors here try in the first Place, if the Offender is capable of being reclaim'd by Advice; and if this has no Effect, they proceed to punish him by requiring extraordinary Exercises, withdrawing his Commons, or imposing a Fine upon him: And if these will not reform him, he is rusticated (sent home to his Friends) till it may be supposed he has reflected on the Deformity of his Conduct and the fatal Consequences attending it; and if this does not prevail, he is finally expell'd the University: But it must be acknowledged, it is scarce possible to exercise this Discipline equally on all

The

There are Gentlemen of Quality and Fortune that think themselves privileg'd to play the Fool in these Seats of Learning; and to be as Irregular as they please. They neither rise to Chapel, or perform Exercises; but are entirely devoted to Pleasure, whose Example is of mischievous Consequence to their Inferiors, as well as Equals; who sometimes endeavour to imitate them in every fashionable Failing: However, it is very certain the Youth are generally improved both in Learning and good Manners by their Residence in the University. Those that are guilty of any Excesses are usually Freshmen and Undergraduates; and if ever these become Candidates for a Degree, they find it necessary to alter their Conduct: They must learn to behave with Decency at least, and apply themselves diligently to their Studies, or they are pretty sure to be stop'd, when they come for a Degree. A notorious Defect either in Learning or Morals is fatal to them; much less of either will serve in that great School, the Metropolis of the Kingdom.

Those Gentlemen reside indeed in a populous City, where their particular Extravagancies are not observed in the Crowd of Offenders; but whoever is acquainted with the Inns of Court, and Chancery, must be sensible it is better to be

To be preferred to that of the Inns of Court.

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under some Restraints than none; and to have some wise and good Man for their Director, than to be left entirely to their own Discretion: And indeed, if any young Gentlemen of the University are remarkably irregular, their Vices are usually imported from that great Town to which the *Oxonians* frequently resort: But to return to the Governors and Tutors in this University.

Oxford
the Seat
of good
Manners,
as well as
of Learning.

These are Men generally eminent for their Learning and Prudence, and polite Behaviour: In them we meet with the Sincerity of the *English*, and the Civility of the *French*, and their Example seems to influence both the University and Town. The People of the Place are more civilized than the Inhabitants of any other Town in *Great-Britain*. Strangers admire

Too high
an Opinion
of their Situation
and Buildings.

their Hospitality. There is a Foible however, that some of them are subject to, and that is a pardonable one, *viz.* a partial Fondness for the Place of their Education: They will scarce admit there can be any Defects in the Situation or Buildings of *Oxford*. They look upon this City as a perfect Paradise, and seem offended, that all Men cannot think as they do: And it must be admitted, that *Oxford* is a very desirable Place; their Streets are spacious; their publick Buildings magnificent; and their Situation in one of the most fruitful Countries of *England*:

But

But will Philosophers be proud of these Advantages. Do they condemn the Vanities of Dress, and prohibit young Students wearing Gold or Silver, and whatever has the Appearance of Finery in their Habits; and are they at the same time proud of fine Structures, and lay out Money in elegant, but superfluous, Buildings, which might be more usefully employ'd in the Encouragement of Learning, and the Support of poor Scholars: The Reputation of abounding in virtuous and learned Men, and the supporting and encouraging them in their Studies, will contribute more to the Honour of the University, and perpetuate their Fame more than the most magnificent Fabricks.

It is an Error in the Founders of some *English* Hospitals, that they lay out almost as much in the Building, as in the Endowment of their Houses: They erect Palaces for poor, unhappy Men, who would be much better pleased with meaner Houses, and more plentiful Tables; but that Gentlemen of Learning and Reflection should fall into the like Error is surprizing, especially when these beautiful Structures only excite the Envy of those who bear no good Will to these learned Bodies, and frequently gives the Reverend Members such a Taste for elegant Buildings when they leave the College, and come to re-

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side on their Livings, that they cannot resist the Temptation of building something in Imitation of what they have seen here, and anticipating their Revenue to accomplish it, so that they do not recover themselves perhaps as long as they live.

Nor will I despair of the Pardon of the Wise and Good, if I proceed to mention the indolent, inactive Life of some of the Seniors. The Generality of those, who are concern'd in the Government, and Tuition of Youth, are Men of exemplary Virtue, and do Honour to their Country, as well as to the University of which they are Members by their indefatigable Industry; but it cannot be conceal'd, that there are some that do not answer the Ends of their Institution, who think themselves at Liberty when they have taken their Degrees, and acquir'd Fellowships, to indulge their Ease; and neither endeavour to improve themselves, or others, which being foreseen by some of their Founders, they have limited the Time of a Fellow's Residence in College to a certain Number of Years, that others might succeed and partake of that Bounty, which was design'd for the Advancement of Learning, and the Improvement of Arts and Sciences, and not to be wasted on an indolent Generation, that live only to eat and sleep. And indeed such Gentlemen can scarce avoid reflecting,

Some indolent,
luxurious
Members.

ing, that they are not only useles Members of the Commonwealth, and of the Societies where they reside, but really do a great deal of Mischief by their Example in Places assign'd for Education: To what Purpose do Tutors represent to their Pupils the Advantages of an abstemious Life, early Hours, and a close Application to Study, when the young Gentlemen observe their Seniors indulging every Appetite, and seldom see them in the Chapel, where they themselves are oblig'd to attend early every Morning. Will not one Precedent of this kind operate more strongly on the Youth than twenty Lectures and Admonitions of a Tutor, recommending Diligence and Temperance. His Pupils will be apt to imagine, that Luxury and Sloth are not attended with the ill Consequences he suggests, when they see one of their Superiors, a Man eminent perhaps for Parts and Learning (if not for his Morals) give such Countenance to Sloth: But it is not only the Examples young Gentlemen meet with here, that makes them averse to College Rules: Their Reluctance to Discipline frequently proceeds from their having been humour'd and indulg'd from their Infancy in all their Follies, or from observing how much Luxury and fashionable Liberties are countenanced by Men of Figure every where.

Lads indulg'd too much in little Academies and private Families.

In

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In the last Age, when Children were made to know their Duty, and paid their Parents a proper Respect: When their Appetites were less indulg'd, and a Lad was not suffer'd to assume the Man, when he could scarce write Boy. A Tutor had a much easier Task than he has at present: It requires now his utmost Skill and Address to conquer Habits, and regulate the Lives of young Men, who have never known Restraint. It is not enough therefore, that a Tutor is Master of the learned Languages, and vers'd in Arts and Sciences, he must be a Man of Judgment and Experience, and know how to make Allowances for the Liberties his Pupils have been indulg'd in before they were committed to his Care.

Some Tutors have been so happy to gain the Esteem and Affection of their Pupils, and to conquer their Aversion to Study and Application: They have enjoy'd the Fruits of their Labours, and seen the re-form'd Youth taking every Opportunity of expressing their Gratitude, truly sensible how instrumental their Teachers have been in rendering them capable of serving their Country, and making an agreeable Figure in Life.

Wine and
ill Com-
pany the
Occasion.

And if some do miscarry and prove untractable, it is to be imputed chiefly to the immoderate Use of intoxicating Liquors, and

and ill Company. When young Men are inflam'd with Wine, and countenanced by lewd Company, what Extravagancies will they not commit: All the wise Instructions of their Superiors are then forgot, or made the Subject of their Ridicule.

of most of
the Exces-
ses here.

Nothing therefore seems of more Importance in the University than the limiting the Number of publick Houses, and suppressing those that are disorderly, or keep late Hours, and restraining Students from resorting to such Houses, whether Taverns, Inns, Coffee-houses, or Ale-houses, for all vend the like strong Liquors at present.

It is very certain, that all Scholars of what Degree or Class soever are by their Statutes prohibited the frequenting such Places, and these are supported by the Statute Law of the Kingdom, which expressly prohibits all Persons, who have no Business there, to sit Tipling in publick Houses at any Time of the Day under severe Penalties; notwithstanding which, such Houses are vastly multiplied of late Years, both in the Universities, and other Parts of the Nation. There is one Parish in London where there are upwards of a thousand, which the Civil Magistrate would no more suffer than the Governors of the Universities, if they knew how to suppress them, without incurring the Displeasure of their Superiors, by lessening the Revenue

venue, as every Gentleman contributes to do, who puts the Statutes in Execution against Tipling. Should they oblige publick Houses to entertain no People, but those whose Business or Necessities called them thither. Should the Governors of the University insist on the Students being in their respective Colleges at Nine every Evening, the Consumption of strong Liquors, and consequently the Revenue of Excise must amount to much less than it does at present! The advancing whereof is the only tolerable Reason I could ever hear given, why two Thirds of these Houses are not suppress'd, and the rest obliged to observe such Rules as the Laws of the Kingdom, and those of the University require.

It seems now to be the Business of most Publicans to propagate Vice and Disorder; many of them drink themselves to Death to set an Example to their Customers. Unfortunate it is for the Nation, and especially for the Universities, where the Youth of the Kingdom are educated, that the Excise is so considerable a Branch of the Revenue. It cannot be expected, that Gentlemen should put the Laws in Execution rigorously against Intemperance when they may disoblige a Minister by their Activity.

But thus much we may depend upon that those who have any Power or Influence

ence on these Seats of Learning will never encourage Intemperance by their Example; however, others may be tempted to break the Laws of their Country, which they are commissioned to execute.

Next to Sobriety, nothing is of greater Moment to a Student than the Choice of his Company; even that of a Tutor is not of more Importance. A lewd Companion shall laugh and droll the best disposed Lad out of his Innocence, and baffle the wisest Instructions of his Tutor: But as Company sometimes proves a Misfortune, so it often is, and always may be of excellent Use, if it is well chosen, especially in the University, where we meet with Men of the greatest Abilities. Gentlemen of Quality and Fortune particularly have the Advantage of associating themselves here with the most learned Men, who are ever ready to communicate their Knowledge and Experience to such as are disposed to receive Instruction; and it is to be presum'd, that those, who come hither for Education, will not disgrace their Understandings so far as to trifle away these happy Opportunities, and exchange the most improving Conversation for that of Libertines.

An *English* University is the best School in the World, where Gentlemen make a wise Choice of their Company; but the very reverse, where they herd with Pro-

fligates and Sharpers. It is not then in the Power of Wisdom itself to make them wise.

Every College may do it.

The Discipline of the University, as has been observed already, is in a great Measure committed to the Proctors, who are impower'd to punish Scholars for ordinary Irregularities; and where they prove immoral or refractory, their Names are enter'd in a black Book, as it is called, whereby they are render'd incapable of their Degrees, unless their future Behaviour recommends them to the Favour of the University. There is a Book also kept in every College of the like Nature, where Scholars are mark'd, who have been notorious for keeping Ill Hours, absenting from Chapel, Idleness, Immorality, &c. And they may be stop'd of their Degree by the Governors of the respective Colleges, and rusticated or expell'd, which, if they be no other House can entertain them; and tho' such irregular Gentlemen sometimes remove to the other University, they will not be easily receiv'd there, if they have been formally expell'd the other. Nor does it lie in the Power only of every particular College, and the Proctors to stop a Lad of his Degree, but every Member of the Convocation may deny any Candidate for a Degree his Grace twice, without giving any Reason for it.

And every Member of the Convocation.

And

And here it may be proper to observe the Manner of calling and holding their Convocations in this University, and the Business transacted there.

The Beadle having given Notice of a Convocation: All Doctors, Regent and Non-regent Masters, are obliged to resort to the Convocation House at the Time appointed in their proper Habits, where having taken the Places assign'd them, the Vice-chancellor enters, preceded by the Beadles, and having seated himself declares the Cause of their Meeting.

The Manner of holding a Convocation.

Here nothing is decreed or granted without the Consent of the Vice-chancellor, or both the Proctors, and a Majority of the Regent and Non-regent Masters: But Elections are all made by the major Part of all the Suffragans, either by a private Scrutiny in Writing, or publickly by dividing in the House, or otherwise by a publick Scrutiny in Writing.

The Business of this House is to make, abrogate, interpret, and moderate all Laws and Statutes of the University, to grant Dispenfations and Presentations to Benefices, to examine and pass Accounts, demise Lands, write Letters to great Persons, to degrade Criminals, &c. But this House can neither abrogate or interpret Statutes made or confirm'd by Royal Authority, without special License from the Crown.

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Before

Before a new Law is made, or a Statute alter'd or explain'd, the Vice-chancellor lays it before the Heads of Houses at their hebdomadal Meeting; and as soon as they have prepared and settled the Draught, the Proctors report it to the Congregation in the Terms agreed on by the Heads of Houses; and in the following Convocation it is publicly read by the Register, and put to the Vote, whether it shall pass or not.

The Convocation may dispense with many Things, as where Students, who have formerly been of the University, have applied themselves to the Study of Divinity fifteen or sixteen Years from the Time of their Regency, they may take their further Degrees by Accumulation after doing exercise for them. The Convocation also may give Degrees to Bishops and Noblemen (*honoris gratia*) without Performance of Exercise for them.

All Elections (except for Members of Parliament) are made by private Scrutiny in Writing, wherein the Vice-chancellor is President, and the two Proctors Scrutators: But before they proceed to Election for any Lecturer, Officer, or Servant, the Candidate swears, that he has neither directly or indirectly by himself or others made a Contract with any one, or given or promised to give, any Thing for the
same

same; and the Proctors are sworn to make a faithful Scrutiny; and that they will not induce any one to give a Vote contrary to his Inclination, but pronounce the Person elected, who hath the Majority: The Electors also are sworn, that they will vote but once in this Scrutiny, that they will name none but those they know or believe duly qualified for the Office, Benefice, &c. and that without any Reward or Expectation thereof. The Poll being cast up by the Proctors is burnt; after which the Election is pronounced; if two have an equal Number, the Senior is prefer'd; if they are Graduates, and if not, the Vice-chancellor determines the Election.

For the speedier Dispatch of Business, the Convocation and Congregation often chuse Delegates, who are a select Number of Men, who have sometimes a Power of acting without making Report to the Houses, and sometimes are obliged to make a Report for their Approbation: These Delegates, consisting of Doctors, Regent and Non-regent Masters, swear to act according to the Statutes.

All Speeches are made in *Latin* in the Congregation and Convocation, unless the Vice-chancellor dispenses with their being spoken in *English*, and all opprobrious and indecent Language is prohibited on Pain of Exclusion.

For

The
Heads of
Colleges
meet once
a Week.

For the better Government of the University, the Vice-chancellor, Proctors and Heads of all the Colleges and Halls, assemble every *Monday* in the Year, except Holidays, at one in the Afternoon, and here they consider the State of the University, what Invasions have been made on their Rights and Privileges, and how to remedy their Grievances. There is a large, elegant Room in the *Clarendon* Printing House, where the Heads assemble on these Occasions.

Of the several
Classes of Under-graduates.

Having already treated of the several Degrees taken in the University, and the Qualifications requir'd by those who are Candidates for them, it may be proper to say something of the Condition of Under-graduates, consisting of Noblemen, Gentlemen-Commoners, Commoners, Scholars of the Foundation, Exhibitioners, Battlers and Servitors.

Of these the Noblemen only are permitted to wear Gold and Silver Lace, or Net-work in their Habits, but Baronets are esteem'd Noblemen here, and wear black Gowns trim'd with Gold. These Common with the Fellows, and have private Tutors usually, but do not seem to be subject to the Rules of the University any further than they please. The Gentlemen Commoners live at their own Expence, and either eat with the Fellows, or have a
Table

Table to themselves (as in *Queen's*) and have every one his Battler (as a Fellow has) who is entitled to some small Perquisites; but I do not find these Battlers do Gentlemen Commoners any Service, or indeed think themselves obliged to their Superiors for the Allowance that is made them.

The Commoners I presume are so called from their commoning together, and having a certain Portion of Meat and Drink provided for them, denominated Commons. Of these several are Scholars of the Foundation, and obliged to wait in the Hall on the Fellows by Turns. The Battlers are entitled to no Commons, but purchase their Meat and Drink of the Cook and Butler, unless they serve a Fellow or Gentleman Commoner, and then they have the Dishes, which come from their Tables, with some other small Perquisites.

Of these Battlers, some are Servitors, who attend the Bachelors and Commoners in the Hall, for which they have an Allowance.

The Education of all these is the same, but they pay for their Tuition and other Articles differently; if a Commoner pays 1*l.* 10*s.* a Quarter for Tuition, a Gentleman Commoner pays double, and a Battler pays less than a Commoner; and the different Respect given to each of these
in

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in the University, according to the Class they enter, is very remarkable; tho' it is not material, when they go out into the World, of what Class they were. There have been Instances of Battlers and Servitors that have arriv'd at eminent Posts in the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government: Neither is it any Disadvantage to the taking a Degree. A Battler, when he is four Years standing, becomes a Candidate for a Bachelor's Degree, as well as a Commoner, and perhaps there is no Place where pure Merit is more consider'd, and countenanced than in the University, when Students become Candidates for Degrees.

And if Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners have more Respect, and are allowed greater Liberties in the University than others, their Inferiours have fewer Temptations, and usually spend that Time in Study, which their Superiors waste in Entertainments and elegant Living, as it is call'd.

And one Advantage all of them have in an Academical Education, which is not to be met with elsewhere, is the coming up in the Schools, and disputing publicly. There are some Lads, who are not to be mov'd by other Arguments, to apply themselves to Study, who will take true Pains to qualify themselves for these Encounters, lest they should be recorded Blockheads.

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hish'd and despised in all Companies. Gentlemen, who are deaf to the Advice of their Superiors on other Occasions, will beg their Assistance, when they are to come upon this Stage, and use uncommon Diligence to acquit themselves with Applause in the Eyes of the University; and here Gentlemen learn to speak in Publick without Hesitation or Disorder, when they meet with Opposition, which are Advantages that cannot be had in a private Education. That there is some Hazard in sending a young Lad to the University must be acknowledged; but not so much as in sending him abroad to many other Places, where he is under less Restraint, and has a less Prospect of Improvement or Preferment: And Parents, who keep their Children perpetually at home, must have very good Fortune, if they do not turn out Fools. Fathers and Mothers are usually the worst Tutors in the World, which induced the Spartans, and some other States, to take Children from their Parents, when they came out of the Nursery, in order to give them a publick Education.

There is but little Resemblance indeed between the antient Academies of Greece, and our modern Universities. There both Professors and Scholars seem to have been Volunteers in the Teaching and Study of Arts; not mov'd by a Prospect of Gam,

or driven into the Service of the Muses by their Superiors; Professors gave Lectures *gratis*, and their Audience consisted of Men who had a true Taste for the liberal Arts, and understood their own Interest better than to trifle away their Time, and lose the Opportunities of Instruction they enjoy'd under those celebrated Masters. There seems to have been an entire Friendship between the Teachers and their Pupils, who conversed together with all Manner of Freedom, and by such Conversation greater Improvements were made than can be expected from formal Lectures.

On the contrary, it seems to be a Maxim in our modern Universities to keep Inferiors at the greatest Distance, and never admit them into the Conversation of their Superiors, unless they are Men of Fortune, who are not always sensible of the Advantage they have of other Students in this Respect.

Whether it be practicable for all Tutors to admit their Pupils to an intimate Conversation, and preserve their Authority, is a Question, tho' some Gentlemen, it is evident from Experience, have had that happy Address to be both belov'd and reverenc'd. There are Instances of great Men who have condescended to converse freely with their Pupils, and yet have found no Inconvenience from it; but then it must be con-

fess'd,

sefs'd, that all Students are not alike capable of such Indulgence. Many will grow upon these Condescensions, and expect to be upon the Level with their Teachers at all Times; and consequently that Discipline cannot be preserved, which seems so necessary where such Numbers of young Men are assembled: Besides, if a Distinction should be made between those who are thought fit to be admitted to such Freedoms and others, it must occasion frequent Complaints of a partial Indulgence, for every one probably would think himself as well intitled to them as his distinguish'd Companions.

It must be admitted however, that one Step towards making a tractable Scholar or Disciple, is to give him an Opinion of his Teacher. It cannot be expected a Lad should improve much under a Person he has little Esteem or Affection for. On the other hand, it is the most difficult Thing in the World to treat Dependants as Friends, and yet preserve an Authority over them; to make them cautious of offending upon a Principle of Love, rather than Fear; and to esteem it their Interest as well as Duty to execute the Orders of their Superiors; like old Soldiers, to depend on the Skill and Conduct of their Commanders for Success in every Enterprize.

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Such Soldiers refuse no Labour their Officer imposes. It is amazing to see with what Alacrity they execute the Command of a General they have an Opinion of, conscious that their Lives and Fortunes frequently depend on their Obedience.

And does not the Well-being of Students depend in a great Measure on a tractable and ready Disposition to follow the Direction of their Superiors: Can they avoid reflecting, that this is the Time to lay the Foundation of a happy Life, as well as of a happy Futurity; that a few Years well spent here will be of infinite Advantage to them; that the Abuse of this small Portion of Time may hereafter be lamented, but can never be retriev'd. I would suppose I am speaking to Gentlemen who are arrived at Years of Discretion, who know how to reject destructive Council, and chuse what leads to Happiness; but alas! in this Stage of Life present Pleasure is known to be the grand Pursuit, and every Thing that looks like Business or Restraint avoided with Abhorrence; tho' true Wisdom looks upon what will, shortly be as present, that Consideration has seldom any Weight with young Men, or rather, this great Truth is scarce ever consider'd by them.

But

But the greatest Enemy to Science is Self-conceit, or a high Opinion of a Man's own Abilities: This is a Misfortune that excludes all Instruction; for whoever thinks he excels the rest of Mankind scarce ever listens to the Discourses of others, unless it be to manifest his Contempt of them; tho' he must, one would think, be conscious he is ignorant of many Things, still he endeavours to make the World believe his Knowledge is universal; and where he is not Master of the Subject, therefore endeavours to divert the Audience from considering it by some low Jest or senseless Pun, or perhaps excites their Mirth by cavilling at some unguarded Expression of the Speaker. Thus does he render it impracticable to receive Instruction himself, and contribute all that lies in his Power to prevent others from receiving any Benefit from their ingenious and learned Contemporaries.

Self-conceit the greatest Enemy to Learning.

Men of moderate Parts may be greatly improved here. The Indolent may be prevail'd on to use Application, and the Libertine may be reform'd; but of the Conceited there is little Hopes: And it is very unhappy, that Lads, remarkable for their modest and tractable Behaviour while they are Undergraduates, as soon as they obtain Degrees or Fellowships, are frequently puff'd up with an Opinion of their Talents, as if they were

were inspir'd, and at once become Masters of every Science; too learned, or too considerable to receive Instruction of any kind for the future: Their superior Station is so far from being an Advantage to them, that it puts an entire Stop to their Improvement.

What contributes to give a Man a high Opinion of himself here, is the Applause he frequently receives on very slight Occasions, perhaps a little Exercise or Declamation made for him, wherein he seems to excell those of his Years, tho' it be such as he himself may afterwards be ashamed of. Nothing is so easily gain'd or lost as a Reputation in the University: Let a Man of some Figure but speak favourably of a Lad's Parts and Learning, he is immediately cry'd up by the Party he is of, without any further Enquiry into his Character; and some have had the good Fortune to be universally applauded for very moderate Attainments: Nor is it unusual to see a Gentleman, who is really a great Proficient in one Science, admir'd by the Crowd for his Skill in others he never applied himself to, on a Presumption, that he who is vers'd in one Branch of Learning must understand every Thing; and when a Man finds his Character thus advanced, he is apt to think he has really something more in him than he apprehended formerly, and that

that all further Application to his Studies is unnecessary.

But what is most unfortunate for himself, as well as the People he happens to reside amongst afterwards, is, that he carries his Conceit with him, when he is prefer'd to a Benefice, and looks upon his Flock as Creatures of an inferior Species. Even the Gentlemen of his Parish have no great Share of his Esteem, much less can he bear the coarse Conversation of Clowns, whose Business lies chiefly among their Cattle, not considering that these very People are Masters of a great deal of useful Knowledge, which he is a Stranger to, and from whom he might receive Instruction, if the Conceit of his own superior Talents would give him leave to converse freely with them. There is not a Grazier, a Gardener, a Husbandman, or a Mechanick, but will talk very rationally on the Subject of their respective Professions, tho' they are perfectly dumb on other Heads; and can they be blamed for being ignorant in what they never apply'd themselves to, or had an Opportunity of informing themselves of. Let learned Men consider how apt they themselves are to confine their Discourses to the Business of their Profession, to talk of the Customs of the University, and their respective Colleges, of the Value of Livings, and the Road to Preferment, and perhaps
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of their juvenile Exercises and Diversions, even when they were School-Boys, and they will be so ingenuous to confess, that a Narrative of the Gardener's or Husbandman's Experience may be as improving and entertaining as that of some Scholars; and that such Sort of Men are as capable of being made good Friends, and good Christians, as the more polish'd Part of Mankind; and that nothing sets them at such a Distance, or occasions their treating their Minister with Unkindness or Disrespect, as the Superiority he assumes on account of his Education.

But most unhappy are those Places where the Cures are serv'd by Gentlemen, who do not reside amongst them, who only go over on *Sunday*, and let off a Sermon (as they term it) at their Parishieners, and usually shoot so much over their Heads, that they are little affected by it; and when they do not favour the Congregation with their Presence, send over some young Bachelor to supply their Places, who has scarce ever studied a single Point in Divinity, and talks to the People in Terms they are perfect Strangers to.

This surely is an Evil that requires some Remedy: Students are so wholly employ'd in other Studies during the first four Years, that they have no Time to apply themselves to Divinity, if they are never so much inclined

clined to it, and design'd for holy Orders: And yet they have no sooner taken their Degrees, than one half of them are under a Necessity of becoming Preachers for a Subsistence: Nor is their little Knowledge in Divinity the only Objection to their mounting the Pulpit, but the Terms and Language they have learnt, in order to qualify themselves for a Degree, render their Discourses perfectly unintelligible to their Audience, and it may require no small Pains and Skill, as well as Time to reduce their Language to the Level of the People they are to instruct, if they should endeavour it, which many of them never do, having a View to their Preferment in the World, rather than the Salvation of the Souls committed to their Charge; for how shall we recommend ourselves to our Superiors, say they, by familiar Discourses, such as are necessary to explain the Christian Religion to our ignorant Hearers. It is more to our Purpose to compose florid Discourses, and study the Sublime, if ever we expect to raise our Fortunes in the World, tho' not one in forty of them ever arrives at the true Sublime.

They have been too much countenanc'd also in flattering their Superiors, and paying almost divine Homage to them to speak justly of any Man: If they are requir'd to declaim or make a Copy of Verses on their

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Princes or Governors; he who can say the finest Things of them, whether deserv'd or not, is esteem'd the best Orator. On the other hand, where their Enemies are to be lash'd, every pardonable Failing is magnify'd and swell'd into a Crime: But to return to their preaching. It is no inconsiderable Advantage that the Dissenters have of these Gentlemen, that they address themselves to the common People in Terms, and a Language they are used to: If their Metaphors are homely, they are understood, and serve to illustrate the Preacher's Doctrine in a Way suitable to his Audience, tho' it must be allowed, that their Expressions are frequently so very low, as to bring Religion into Contempt among People of better Education. There is therefore a Medium to be observ'd, which few ever arrive at, and these have been the most celebrated Preachers of the Age, Men who have had the Art of adapting their Discourses to their Audience, without sinking beneath the Dignity of their Subject.

The different Manners and Behaviour of Students.

As Students come to this University from every Part of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and some from foreign Kingdoms, we meet with Lads here, whose Manners, Speech and Behaviour are very different, insomuch that a nice Observer will be able to judge pretty near, from what Point of the Compass a Lad comes; but the most remarkable Distinction

Distinction is between our Northern and Southern People: The Northern Lads are easily known by their broad Speech, and the Phrases and Dialect peculiar to that Part of the Island; but they are still more remarkable for their Oeconomy in the greenest Age: The saving and well husbanding their Money seems to have been inculcated by their Parents from their Infancy, as the one Thing necessary: These are generally as careful in parting with a Shilling, as the oldest Miser in *South-Britain* would be, and will make as sharp a Bargain with a Tradesman, as if they had serv'd a double Apprenticeship to his Business: They have been taught, that Money is absolutely necessary to render Life tolerable. There is no Pleasure therefore that they will not deny themselves to save a Penny. On the contrary, the Southern Lads are the most thoughtless Generation under the Sun: They seem to be of Opinion, that Money is of no other Use, but to be squander'd away on every Trifle. If one of these Lads has five Guineas in his Pocket one Week, he shall not have a Shilling the next, tho' he is provided with every Thing he can want by his Tutor or the College. If he cannot consume his Money fast enough on his own Person, he will cast in his Friends to assist in getting rid of the Burthen, and this Management

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The Way
of furnish-
ing Lads
with Mo-
ney.

will he repeat from Time to Time, tho' he has frequently suffer'd severely by his Folly. Thus the Northern Men seem to live for themselves, and the Southern Lads for their Friends and Acquaintance: And where there is such a wide Difference in their Tempers and Management, we need not be at a Loss to account for the frequent Quarrels and Riots that happen'd between the Northern and Southern Lads in the Reign of *Edward III.* and many other Reigns before and after. Some there are however that have found out the happy Medium between these Extremes, and act with Prudence, as well as Benevolence, which brings me to consider the usual Way of furnishing Lads with Money for their necessary Expences in the University, and that is, by lodging a Sum in their Tutors Hands, to whom they apply when Cloaths, or other Necessaries, are wanting; and he sends them to his Tradesmen, who make out their Bills usually in three or six Months Time, and are paid according to the Remittances the Tutor receives from their Parents; at least the Tutor becomes Creditor for them, and takes the Debts upon himself, when he has received his Pupils Money: The Lads sometimes complain, that they pay too dear for what is thus taken up of the Tradesmen, suggesting the Occasion of it to be, that the Tradesman is a Friend

a Friend of the Tutors, or that the Tutor, taking a very long Credit, suffers the Tradesman to make unreasonable Bills, representing to their Friends, that if they had the laying out of their own Money, they could save a great deal; and there may possibly be some Truth in this, if young Lads could be trusted with Sums of Money to discharge their Bills; but the Experiment has sometimes been made to the Cost of their Parents: The Money has been spent in a Frolick, and the Quarters Bills as large as if no Money had been return'd to the Lads; but these it must be observed were not Northern Men, for then the Case would probably have been otherwise.

There is another considerable Distinction among the Students, which resort to this University, occasioned by the different Schools they have been educated in: Those that come from *Westminster*, *Winchester*, *Merchant Taylors*, and other great Schools, are generally excellent School Scholars, and perform their first Exercises with Ease, which others are forced to labour very hard for, that have had a more private Education, especially such as have been put to nurse in Academies, as they are call'd, and suffer'd to be as idle as they please. But then the Advantages those that come from great Schools have over others at first, is frequently

Lads of different Schools, their Behaviour.

frequently loft by a fond Conceit, that they are so much superior to those of the same Year, that they have no Occasion to take any Pains at all, whereby they suffer those that were every Way their Inferiors at their Arrival here to out-strip them by their Diligence and Application to their Studies. The Lads from the great Schools have this further Disadvantage, that as they have contracted a large Acquaintance, more of their Time and Money too is lavish'd away in idle Company, while the Lad, who is destitute of such Acquaintance, and conscious of his Defects, sticks close to his Studies, and often proves a greater Man, than he who look'd upon him with Contempt at his setting out.

Emulation
of Scho-
lars.

And here it is natural to observe, that Emulation, so remarkable in these learned Societies, and how much they value themselves on being of this or that University, or in being of such or such a College.

This is a Weakness they bring from School with them, and which they scarce ever correct, as long as they live: To see Boys indeed going to Loggerheads to maintain the Honour of their respective Schools is what might be expected from Children; but that wise Men should think there is any great Matter in being of this or that University, or of this or that particular House, where the Education is much the same

same, and Men of equal Parts and Learning preside in all of them by Turns, if not at one and the same time: This is Matter of Admiration; Can Philosophers be proud of such Distinctions? What they have much more Reason to value themselves upon, and what all the World applaud them for, is their Learning, their unwearyed Application in the Education of Youth, their great Humanity and Benevolence, these gain them the Esteem of all Mankind.

As they are sensible they owe all they enjoy to their munificent Founders and Benefactors, they are ever ready also to communicate to others of their Abundance.

Some of their Houses indeed have Revenues appropriated to charitable Uses; but there are none of them which do not far exceed what their Statutes oblige them to distribute; and not only as Societies, but private Men, we find them always ready to support and assist the Distressed, and encourage all Works of a publick Nature, which they apprehend may be for the Benefit of Mankind; and few Gentlemen manifest more Prudence and Discretion in the Distribution of their Treasure, if we except the Money laid out in magnificent Buildings, and this is rather the Foible of their Benefactors, who appropriate their Gifts to such Uses to perpetuate their Names,

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Names, than of the Society, who receive it on such Conditions.

Their
Steadiness
in all turns
of State.

Their Steadiness in all Turns of State, and Changes of Ministers, is another Article they are justly commended for: They remain unmov'd, and always the same, let the Peoples Opinions alter never so often: They are the last that subscribe to fashionable Errors, true to the Constitution, which Party soever prevails, and cautious how they run into Extremes: They are not to be purchased or terrified into destructive Measures by the most refin'd Masters in the Arts of Corruption.

They seem generally contented in the Enjoyment of what they possess, few of them sacrifice their Consciences to the Golden Calf; and those that do, are justly detested by the Community.

Their
great Men
easy of
Access.

Another Thing observed very much to the Honour of the Heads of Houses, and other great Men in this University, is, that we never meet with Men of that Figure so easy of Access in any other Part of the World, and who receive Strangers with more Goodness and Condescension; far from Pride, we see them in the Streets frequently unattended, and conversing familiarly with the People of the Place, between whom and the University there has not been any Misunderstanding for many Years: They seem to be all one Family in a Man-
ner

ner, promoting each others Interests: The University Gentlemen are all Condescension, and the Townsmen all Obedience: There is never any Disputes between them.

It having been intimated by some Gentlemen, that a Degree at *Oxford* may at present be obtained by performing a very slight Exercise: A Member of that University observes, that there is as much Exercise perform'd every Year, and that as strictly too, as ever was in former Times, and perhaps more than in any other University in the World. All the several Exercises that the Statutes of the University require, except the *Terræ Filius's*, and Musick, and a few other Speeches at the Act, are as rightly, and duly, and laudably performed in these modern, as ever they were in antient Times, except the Times of coursing as they call'd them, which were in plain *English* Times of fighting, very unbecoming Scholars; for after they had been sharply disputing College against College in the Schools, they fell to fighting it out in the Streets.

It is well known, that besides private Exercises of one Sort or other every Day in all Colleges and Halls, there are publick Exercises, such as Disputations, Lectures, Declamations and Examinations performed in the publick Schools almost every Day in Term Time, which every individual

Exercises
how per-
formed.

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Scholar is obliged by the Statutes of the University to perform before he can be promoted to any Degree in the University. At some of which Exercises (especially at the more solemn Times for Exercise, as Lent and Act Time) the Vice-chancellor himself is often present: Nay, some of those Exercises cannot be performed, unless he or the Pro-vice-chancellor be there: And at some other Exercises, one of the Proctors is always present; and those Exercises cannot be performed, and pass *pro forma*, unless it be so. Besides this, there is no publick Scholastick Exercise at any Time perform'd, but either one of the Magistrates of the University is actually present at the Performance of it, or at least the Performers run the Risque of having one of the Magistrates present at the Performance, and consequently take all possible Care before-hand in providing for the due Performance of their respective Exercises, as not knowing, but that some Magistrate may be present at the Performance of them. And this some Scholars do to gain Applause, others to avoid the Disgrace of being pluck'd, as they call it, that is commanded to desist from the Performance of their Exercise for that Time, and so to provide themselves better against some other Time. Which Thing of being pluck'd is what seldom happens, scarce
once

once in a Year, but when it does happen, it is scarce ever wip'd off as long as a Man lives. Indeed the most publick Time for publick Exercise is the Act Time, and we have not had so many publick Acts of late Years, as were in former Times. But what then? We have as much publick Exercise perform'd every Year, except the *Terra Filius's* and Musick Speeches, the Loss of which is not much regretted I presume; and the great Expences that such publick Times used to be attended with are perhaps better employ'd in publick Buildings to the Enlargement of our Colleges, and to the greater and perhaps more lasting Honour of the University, of which we have had more within these twenty Years than have been since the first Foundation of our Colleges.

It has been observed already, that his late Majesty King GEORGE I. was pleased to appoint Readers in Modern History in each University, and a Revenue of 300 *l. per Annum* has for twenty Years been paid to the respective Professors by the Government. It may seem strange to some, that there have been no Lectures given by the Professors in either University from that Day to this.

No Lectures in Modern History.

It has been said, how truly I know not, that the Prime Minister not being consulted in this Project would never encourage it;

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and that the Universities themselves were jealous, the Study of Modern History should divert their Scholars from other Studies, which they apprehended of more Importance; and as their Tutors already instruct them in the Politicks of *Greece*, and explain the several Forms of Government, and Constitutions of the respective States, which flourished antiently, all Enquiries into the State of the present World very little deserve their Attention.

But if these learned Gentlemen please to consider how seldom the Rules and Maxims of the Antients are applicable to the present State of Things, that People are not only vastly multiplied in every Nation, but much the greatest Part of the World has been discover'd since the Times the antient Historians treat of, and a Variety of Governments and Constitutions struck out, that were concealed from them: That Commerce is vastly extended, and every Nation on the Face of the Globe have now some Correspondence with each other: Whereas neither *Greeks* or *Romans* had any Knowledge of the Nations situate four thousand Miles from them, consequently we have a much larger Field for Contemplation now, than they could have, and our Views in Relation to the Improvement and Protection of our Commerce and Interest must be far more extensive.

It

It is held also to be one Point of Wisdom to have the greatest Regard for those Things, which most nearly concern us; consequently the acquainting ourselves with the State of the Nations now subsisting deserve our Attention, at least as much as the Transactions of former Ages.

To this it is replied, that such Studies requiring no great Reach or Application may be enter'd upon at Leisure, and therefore there can be no Occasion to divert from the proper Business of the Place: But are the various Constitutions of Kingdoms and States, their Interests and Commerce, to be understood without a long and close Application; and yet without a general Knowledge of other Countries, we cannot understand the State of our own, and shall be very ill qualified to judge of the Expedience of any Measures; and yet many Gentlemen really have, and most think they have a Right to enquire into the Conduct of Ministers, or we should not so often hear them censuring it.

-And indeed every Man, who is possessed of any Property in this Nation, has undoubtedly a Right to complain and petition for a Redress, when he sees destructive Councils prevail.

The Nobility constitutes a Part of the Legislature: Gentlemen of Figure and wealthy Citizens either do, or may reasonably

nably expect, a Share in the Legislature also; and those that do not have an Influence over their Friends and Acquaintance, and a great Share in the Choice of those that are to represent the Commons: And is it not of the last Importance, that these Gentlemen, who are deputed to watch for the Protection and Prosperity of the Nation, have some general Notion of the World, of the Views and Interests of the neighbouring Powers, of their Strength and Commerce, as well as of our own; if they would be qualified to serve their Country to any Purpose: And as it is observed, that if ever Gentlemen speak in either House, it is at their first Appearance in it, they cannot too soon lay a Foundation of such useful Knowledge. Is it not to them, and to the Nation, of much more Importance, that they should understand the present State of the World, than the Constitutions of the little *Grecian* Commonwealths, that subsisted two or three thousand Years ago; and what can be the Reason there are so few Speakers in either House in Proportion, but that Gentlemen have never apply'd themselves to understand the State of the World, till they come there. Some ingenious Members, I am sensible, forbear to speak out of an Excess of Modesty; but they must oftener remain silent, because they have little to say on the Subject that may be

be worth hearing; and those that are qualified for such Debates, and yet do not speak in the House, do frequently influence their Friends, and give Hints to those that are Speakers in private Conversation that are of great Advantage to them.

And since no Man is qualified to give a Vote in any Case he is a perfect Stranger to, but is liable to be imposed on by every artful and designing Speaker, of what Importance is it, that every Gentleman, who has any Expectations of a Seat in Parliament, or any Influence on those that have, to have just Notions of the State of Things, unless they would be rank'd with the Herd that vote as their Leaders, or rather Drivers, direct them?

Upon the whole, as very little Reflection will serve to manifest the Usefulness, and even Necessity of enquiring into the State of the World by every *English* Gentleman, who hopes to make a Figure in it, and to be capable of serving his Country, it is presumed, that the Universities, which countenance and encourage all other kinds of Learning, will not discourage this. It is frequently recommended to the Universities from the Throne to instill right Principles of Government into their Pupils, but how shall this be done by Gentlemen who are not acquainted with the Constitutions or Forms of Government in any Country. Of
how

how pernicious Consequence must it be to give the Youth of the Nation a wrong Bias at their setting out, and instill Principles into them destructive of Liberty.

How shall their Teachers be able to shew them by what Arts or ill Conduct the neighbouring Nations have lost the Privileges they not long since possessed, and instruct young Gentlemen how to guard against the like Attempts in their own, if they are not vers'd in the Affairs of other Nations? How shall they know what Branches of Commerce are of most Advantage? What Alliances to be cultivated or rejected, that have never dip'd into the History of any Nation now subsisting; and, to come nearer their Profession, how shall the Divine treat of the various Religions in the World, and even of the numerous Sects of Christians, who have never heard of any other Distinctions than those of Papists and Protestants? How will they be concerned in propagating the Christian Doctrines among Infidels, who are not acquainted what Multitudes of People still remain in Darkness, and know no more of Christianity than many of our learned Men do of the Religions profess'd by distant Nations? How will they want some of the strongest Evidence of the Truth of the sacred Writings, who are unacquainted with the Histories of other Countries, which are so great a Confirmation

firmation of them; and how may Philosophy, as well as Divinity, be improved by the Multitude of Scenes that open to their View in contemplating the Productions of Nature in other Parts of the World. The Winds, the Tides, the Seasons, periodical Storms and Tempests, all manifest the Power of the great Creator of the Universe, and are the noblest Subjects of Contemplation for Philosophers and Divines.

But further, if we consider how many Students are designed for Divinity, and to become the Instructors of Mankind; how much they may contribute in their respective Cures towards the instructing and civilizing the People, and the making them good Patriots, as well as good Subjects; must it not be of the last Consequence to have such Teachers well grounded in good Principles themselves, and to have at least a general Notion of the State of the World, and the Interest of their native Country: Will not the inferior People frequently be influenced by the learned Rector and Vicar; but if their Guides are blind, if they can give them no Direction or Advice of the many Exigencies of the State when the Government is distressed by Usurpation or Invasion, how shall illiterate People regulate their Conduct, who have no Notions of Government, the Rights of Princes, or the Liberties

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ties of the People, but what they receive from their Superiors.

There is not a Native of *Great-Britain*, especially if he has any Property in Lands or Goods, but has an Interest in the Administration at home, and in our Conduct towards foreign Powers abroad. It is not therefore any Reflection on Subjects of this limited Monarchy to examine into publick Affairs. All that is absurd and ridiculous is, that ignorant People should pretend to call in Question the Administration of the Government, or decide what Measures are most for the Advantage of the Nation, that have not apply'd themselves to understand the State of their own Country, or that of any other. This indeed must be extremely absurd: For how shall Men judge of the Expediency of Peace or War, of Alliances or Articles of Commerce, or of any Measures that are taken, who know nothing of the Views or Interests of any Nation on the Face of the Earth. But how much more absurd and ridiculous must it be for a Gentleman, celebrated for Parts and Learning, and as conversant with News-Papers as any Books in their Studies, not to know the Situation of the Place they read of, or what Nations it is our Interest to cultivate a Friendship with.

It

It has been observed, that two Thirds at least of the Lads which resort to the University are sent thither to qualify them for holy Orders, or rather to hold a Living that may be a Maintenance for them and their Families; and some People of mean Extraction put themselves to very great Expences to maintain their Sons at the University, in order to make Gentlemen of them; and no doubt some pious People enter their Sons here, in order to propagate Christianity, and in hopes of seeing them make a Figure in the Church. As for Gentlemen of Fortune, they are sent hither to give them a Taste for Learning and ingenious Studies, to qualify them to serve their Prince and Country, or prepare them for the Inns of Court, the Study of Divinity, Physick, &c. And tho' none of these think themselves qualified to profess Law or Physick, till they have spent some Years in the Study of them after they have taken a Degree; yet few make a Scruple of entering into Orders, and taking a Cure of Souls upon them on their commencing Bachelors, tho' Divinity has been the least Part of their Study; which is very unfortunate for the People they are intended to instruct, as has been intimated already.

I shall here endeavour to shew, that it is as little for the Interest as the Credit of the Students to enter into Orders immediately

diately on their taking a Bachelor's Degree: That there is a greater Probability of making their Fortune, and rising in the World, where they do not precipitate themselves into Orders, but patiently wait till a proper Opportunity offers; and in the mean time not only make a further Progress in Learning, but make Mankind their Study, associating themselves with the polite World, with Gentlemen that are qualified to serve them, either in this, or some other Way of Life.

There are few People who are able to give their Sons University Education, but can subsist them a little longer, and thereby give them an Opportunity of looking out for something that may be suitable to a Person who has had such an Education.

It is not to be conceived how much more acceptable a Man of Parts and Learning is to Gentlemen of Quality and Fortune before he has put on a Gown than afterwards; such a one is usually well received and respected in every Company, especially where his Parts are attended with Modesty, and he does not assume a kind of Superiority on account of his Learning. It is obvious, that the keeping good Company does not only improve a Student in the Knowledge of Mankind, and instruct him how they are to be treated; but he has thereby an Opportunity of recommending himself to the

the good Opinion of Gentlemen, in whose Power it is to serve him. There are Ministers of State, Ambassadors, and Men of Quality, who are under a kind of Necessity of entertaining People thus qualified in their Families or Retinues, especially if to the dead Languages the Students have added some of the modern.

Such Qualifications will not fail to recommend him to Gentlemen who are about to travel and make the Tour of *Europe*, in whose Company he may visit every Court that is worth seeing abroad, and acquaint himself with the Manners and Customs of Foreigners, their Commerce, Views and Interests: After which, I may venture to pronounce, he can never wait for an Employment at home or abroad equivalent at least in Value to that of the best Livings: Or if after such Attainments he shall incline to the Service of the Church, he will have gain'd such an Acquaintance probably that he can never want a Patron.

Whereas, let a Man accept of a small Living, or a Curacy, as soon as he obtains a Degree, he is in a Manner banish'd from the Society of the polite World, and sent out of the Way of Preferment, condemn'd to pass away his Life in some obscure Village, and, if he has a Family, to know more Wants than any Peasant in his Parish.

For

For my Part, if I was in Orders, rather than accept of a small Cure at home, I would endeavour to procure a Mission from the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; or the Favour of some Merchants, such as those of *Hamburg*, *Turkey*, or the *India* Company, and perform Divine Offices in their Factories and Settlements, by which many Clergymen have raised their Fortunes, and at their Return home been advanced to the highest Posts and Honours in the Church. It is a melancholy Consideration, that many a bright Genius is forced, for want of Bread, to accept a petty Cure, and lose all his Expectations of rising in the World; that he is so cramp'd in his Circumstances, that he can never make a Figure, either in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Employment. The chief Hindrance to which, next to the Acceptance of a small Benefice on leaving College, is usually the entering too soon into the married State, which may be done much better after he has made some Provision for that expensive Life: Many Opportunities will probably offer in a few Years, which will amply reward his Patience; and if he has been so fortunate to escape the *Syren's* Charms in the Heat of Youth, he will easily avoid them when Experience and riper Years have shewn the

the Folly and Danger of being carried away by every Gust of Passion.

Not that I would discourage a married Life, when Circumstances concur to make it happy: I am sensible it is much more desirable than Celibacy, and doubt those that shun it often enjoy Women in a forbidden Way; but still I know 'tis possible for Men for some limited time to restrain their natural Propensions.

A Man of Resolution may resist the strongest Temptations, and reduce every Appetite under the Government of his Reason.

We see whole Nations denying themselves the Use of Wine, and other intoxicating Liquors: We see them refusing Meat of all kinds, and living upon Vegetables; and particular Men have condemn'd themselves to perpetual Watchings, Fastings, and the most uneasy Pennances, to be esteem'd Saints, and adored by superstitious People.

We have seen the greatest Princes and Generals undergoing all the Hardships and Hazards of common Soldiers, only to obtain a Name, or gratify their Avarice or Ambition. And will any Gentleman, after such Instances, say, *I can't do this, I can't resist the Temptations of Idleness and Sloth, the Charms of Wine or Women.* Let the Academic consider, that a very few Years spent

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spent in a close Application to his Studies, will probably lay the Foundation of as much Happiness as he is capable of enjoying, and the pleasing Thought will infallibly render him victorious in every Conflict with what the World calls irresistible Temptations.

But if Men will chuse to swim down the Stream, and indulge every Appetite, they must not be surprized, when they come to reap the Fruits of their Irresolution and Indolence, to be overtaken by Poverty and Distress, to die unprofitable Members of the Commonwealth, and be buried in eternal Oblivion.

There is such a Thing as a fatigable Ambition; and when nothing else will divert young Men from the Pursuits of Wine and Women, if we can inspire them with a Passion to be distinguished in the learned World, or set the Glories that attend a brave enterprizing Spirit in full View before them, they will probably drop those soft, inglorious Amusements they were once so fond of, and dedicate themselves to the Pursuit of worthy Actions; they will outdo the Hermit or Bigot in Austerities, and refuse no Hazards or Hardships in climbing the steep Ascent that leads to Glory.

There are Instances even of very bad Men, who in the Pursuit of Power or Wealth

Wealth have denied themselves all the Enjoyments of Life, perfectly subdu'd their Appetites and Passions for a time, and appeared all Saint to deceive the World, and obtain the Prize they have in View: There have been *Cattalines*, that knew how to become all Things to all Men, and forsake their most beloved Vices, in order to obtain usurp'd Dominion, or heap up Mountains of Wealth. There are those that have done all this for Trifles; and shall a Gentleman, who is sensible of that true Glory that attend on the diligent Pursuit of Wisdom and Virtue, pretend *he cannot* break thro' those Obstructions that lie in the Road to Happiness.

How does the Mathematician, in order to solve some Problem, banish himself in a Manner from Society, watch whole Nights, and forget his necessary Food, and become so wrapp'd up in the Contemplation of his Subject, that he is perfectly regardless of all about him, much less of the foolish Pursuits in which the Generality of the World are immerfed; and shall one, who has eternal Happiness in View, be diverted from his grand Concern for every Trifle, shall he compliment every idle Companion with his time, and perhaps his Virtue, hazard his Fame and Well-being in this World, and all his glorious Expectations in the next.

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The Man that is moved to behave decently only for Fear of temporal Punishment, or because his flagrant Vices stand in the Way of his Preferment, will, whenever he has obtained his Ends, probably return to his former Way of Life.

But one whose Ambition it is to recommend himself to the Favour of that all-wise Being, who is the only competent Judge of his Actions, will be constant and uniform, however Circumstances may vary, and dedicate his whole Life to the Honour of his Creator, and the Service of Mankind.

He will not, when he has obtained a Subsistence in a College, or some little Preferment in the Church, imagine that he is to sleep away the Remainder of his Life, indulge in Ease and Luxury, set an ill Example to his Juniors, neglect the Improvement of his Talents, or the Instruction of the People committed to his Care, but will still endeavour to excell in Learning and Virtue, and be doing good to the People of the Place where his Lot shall fall, considering, that it was for this very End his Preferment was conferr'd upon him, and that nothing can contribute more to his own Glory than the being instrumental in promoting the Happiness of Mankind, and especially of those committed to his Care; and in order to this, he will in the first Place

Place endeavour to convince his People of his Friendship for them, for few will receive Instruction from a Man they apprehend indifferent to them, and perhaps their Enemy.

But to return to the grand Poible of our Youth, their roving Gallantries, which frequently contribute to the Ruin of their Parts, their Fortunes, and their Constitutions. It has been observed already, that a Man of Resolution may subdue and command every Appetite, or at least he may restrain his natural Propensions for a limited Time, especially if he applies himself with Diligence to make himself Master of any Branch of Learning. It is the Idle, the Slothful and Voluptuous, that lie most exposed to Temptation. Philosophy, Mathematicks, and many other Studies, will ingross a young Gentleman's Time so entirely, that he will have no Leisure for destructive Amusements. 'Tis true, the most abstemious and resolute may be surprized, where they associate with the Fair: But in Colleges there either are, or ought to be, no Females admitted. It is certainly a very great Abuse, where Bed-makers are permitted to keep young Wenches to wait upon young Students: In vain do they ferrit the poor Sinners out of their Lodgings in Town, while they suffer those that have not a Whit more Chastity to visit their

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Rooms. Some indeed are so provident (in order to avoid Scandal) to admit none but married Wenches into Colleges, but this only gives a vicious Lad an Opportunity of adding Adultery to Fornication; the Women that attend Colleges not having a better Reputation than the Wives that inhabit the Playhouse, where the wretched Husband seems to connive at the Baiting of his Turtle, that they may both listen on the good Things of the House.

Rooms. Some indeed are so provident (in order to avoid scandal) to admit none but married **WIVES**, but this only gives a vicious I give an opportunity of

Containing a Description of the Acreage of the Towns in the County of Oxford

better Reputation than the Wives that in

HAVING described the City and *Wotton Hundred.*

University of Oxford, I proceed to take Notice of the rest of the Towns in this County, and first of

Woodstock, a small but neat Corporate *Woodstock* Town, situate on the East Side of *Woodstock* Town. Park, six Miles to the Northward of *Oxford*, and upwards of fifty Miles (West almost) from *London*, sends two Members to Parliament: It has only a Chapel of Ease, *Bladen* being the Mother Church, and the Palace or Castle of *Blenheim*, from whence it is about half a Mile distant, is extra-parochial. There are two Hamlets belonging to *Woodstock*, which, with the Town, contain two hundred and forty Houses: Here is a Free-School, with a Stipend for the Master of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, Alms-houses for eight poor People, and a Library under the Care of the Corporation. Bishop *Fell* built a large House here for the Residence of the Minister. It has a Market weekly on *Tuesdays*, and four Fairs annually, viz. On the 25th of *March*, 21st of

of July, 20th of September, and 6th of December. This Town gives the Title of Viscount to the Duke of Portland, and is said to have been the Place where that celebrated Poet *Jeffery Chaucer* was born, tho' other Towns contend for the Honour of his Birth, as the *Grecian* Towns did for *Homer's*. The Country about *Woodstock* is one of the most pleasant and healthful Parts of *Oxfordshire*, and has a great many Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats in it.

Dedington. *Dedington* is situate about sixty Miles North-west of *London*, and fifteen Miles North of *Oxford*. It was anciently a Corporate Town, and sent two Burgeses to Parliament, but has not sent any since the 33d of *Edward III.* The Manor here was purchased by King *Henry VIII.* of Sir *Thomas Pope*, and given to the College of *Christ-church* in *Oxford*. The Town contains two hundred and ten Houses, and there are sixty-six more in two Hamlets which belong to it. The Royalists wanting Cannon in the Civil Wars, cast the Bells of *Dedington* Steeple into great Guns. There is a Charity School here for twenty Boys.

In this Town was born the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*: He was first a Captain of Foot in the King's Service, and one of those brave Officers who defended *Colchester* against

against *Fainfax*, General for the Parliament: He afterwards applied himself to the Study of the Law, having had an academical Education, and taken the Degree of Master of Arts at *Oxford*. After the Restoration he was made a Serjeant, and then advanced to the Post of Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, and try'd most of the Prisoners charged with the Popish Plot.

At *Great Tew*, in this Hundred, was plough'd up a *Roman* Pavement, consisting of little Squares, something bigger than Dice, and of four different Colours, *viz.* blue, red, yellow, white, polish'd and disposed in a circular Form: These Squares, if cut out of Marble of natural Colours, were called *Lithostrata*, but if made of Brick, and ting'd with different Colours, were call'd *Pavementa Tessellata*, and were clean'd with a wet Sponge: These of *Great Tew* were of the last Sort.

The Hundred of *Banbury* is bounded by *Banbury* *Warwickshire* on the North; by the County *Hundred.* of *Northampton* on the East; by the Hundred of *Wotton* on the South; and by the Hundred of *Bloxham* on the West: The only Market Town in this Hundred, and which gives Name to it, is *Banbury*.

Banbury is situate in a pleasant, fruitful *Banbury* Country, on the River *Charwell*, about *Town.* seventy Miles North-west of *London*, and twenty

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twenty North of *Oxford*: It contains near seven hundred Houses, including the six Hamlets which belong to it. There are two Meeting-Houses in it, and more Dissenters than in any Town in the County, tho' their Church is a spacious Edifice, and usually well fill'd on *Sundays*; and there is a Charity School for thirty-five Children, and a Free-School, with a Revenue of Fifty Pounds *per Annum* for the Master.

This Town received a Garrison from the Parliament at the Beginning of the Civil Wars, but was reduced by the King's Forces immediately after the Battle of *Edgbill*, and remained in the Hands of the Royalists till the End of that War: It is a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and six Capital Burgeffes, and sends one Member to Parliament.

Bloxham
Hundred. *Bloxham* Hundred is bounded by Part of *Warwickshire* on the North; by the Hundred of *Dedington* on the East; by the Hundred of *Chadlington* on the South; and by another Part of *Warwickshire* on the West.

There is no Market Town in this Hundred: *Bloxham*, which gives Name to it, is an inconsiderable Village.

Chadlington
Hundred. *Chadlington* Hundred is bounded by the Hundred of *Bloxham* on the North; by the
Hundred

Hundred of *Watton* on the East; by the Hundred of *Bampton* on the South; and by *Warwickshire* and *Glocestershire* on the West.

Chipping-norton in this Hundred is situated about seventy Miles North-west of *London*, and fifteen North-west of *Oxford*, in a pleasant, sporting Country, which does not however abound in Trees, Corn, Grain or Herbage, unless near the Town, where they have some Corn-fields improved by the Manure the Town affords: It contains three Hundred and seventy Houses, including the Hamlet of *Over-norton*.

Chipping-norton Town.

It is a Corporate Town govern'd by two Bailiffs, and formerly sent Burgeses to Parliament; but does not appear to have elected any since the Reign of *Edward III.* It has a Market on *Wednesday* weekly, and a Fair annually on the seventh of *July.* Here is a Free-School erected by King *James I.* two Alms-houses, and a great many Benefactions to the Poor of the Place.

Near this Town is that celebrated Monument of Antiquity, call'd *Rollrich Stones*, placed in a circular Form, with one higher than the rest standing on the Outside of the Ring towards the East. Mr. *Camden* conjectures

Rollrich Stones.

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jectures

jectures it was raised to commemorate some Victory obtained by *Rollo* the *Dane*: Dr. *Plot* imagines some of the *Saxon* Kings were elected and inaugurated here, 1. Because it stands upon an Eminence, where great Numbers of People might be Witnesses of the Election. 2. Because it consists of huge Stones of an irregular Form. 3. There is no Epigraph or Inscription on the Stones to shew the Design of them, but chiefly because it is a single Circle without *Epistyles* or *Architraves*, and only two of the Stones above four Foot high; he supposes the Electors stood on the Stones to give their Suffrages, and that *Rollo*, after his Success against the *Saxons*, was inaugurated in his new acquired Kingdom within this Circle, which still bears his Name; that the Word *Reick* signifying a Kingdom; this might be denominated *Rollo's* Kingdom, it being customary with the Northern Kings to have as many Circles of Stones as Kingdoms, and the Stone, which stands by itself out of the Circle, is supposed to be the *Kingstolen*, or Seat where the King was crown'd.

Hocknorton.

In this Hundred also is the Village of *Hocknorton*, where King *Edward* the Elder was defeated by the *Danes*, and a great Slaughter made of the *English* in the Beginning of the tenth Century; but Historians

rians are not agreed, what Year this Battle happened, tho' they seem to be agreed in the Fact.

Ploughley Hundred is bounded by *Nor-*^{*Ploughley*}
thamptonshire on the North; by *Bucking-*^{*Hundred.*}
hamshire on the East; by the Hundred of
Bullington on the South; and by the Hun-
dred of *Wotton* on the West.

Bisseter, or *Burcester*, is the only Mar-^{*Bisseter*}
ket Town in this Hundred; neither the
Buildings or Situation of this Town are to
be admired; it contains four hundred Fa-
milies, including two Hamlets, and besides
the Church, has a Meeting-house; the
Town being pretty well replenish'd with
Dissenters: Here is also a Charity School
for thirty Boys, and an Estate in Lands of
one hundred Pounds *per Annum* settled
upon their Poor. The Town is about fifty
Miles North-west of *London*, and ten North-
east of *Oxford*, and lies on the cross Road
from *Oxford* to *Cambridge*.

Bullington Hundred is bounded by the ^{*Bullington*}
Hundred of *Ploughley* on the North; by ^{*Hundred.*}
the County of *Bucks* on the East; by the
Hundred of *Tame* on the South; and by the
Hundred of *Wotton* on the West.

Cudſden
Palace.

There is no Market Town in this Hundred: The Places, which beſt deſerve our Notice, are, 1. *Cudſden*, where the Palace of the Biſhop of *Oxford* ſtands, the Parſonage whereof is annex'd to that See: It lies about five Miles to the Eaſtward of *Oxford*, and was omitted in the Enumeration of the Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats in this County, which occasions the mentioning of it here.

Nor can I forbear expreſſing the Eſteem I have for the preſent Right Reverend Maſter of it, who has the Character of a true primitive Chriſtian Biſhop, which he juſtly deſerves.

Hedington
Quarries.

2. *Hedington*, remarkable for thoſe Quarries of Stone, out of which moſt of the Colleges in *Oxford* are built: And

Shotover.

3. *Shotover* Heath, which overlooks the City of *Oxford*, and the adjacent Country: Once a Foreſt famous for the vaſt Quantities of large Timber that grew upon it, but has ſcarce a Stick upon it now: It does not ſo much as afford Fuel for the neighbouring City, which ſtands in great need of it at preſent.

Bampton

Bampton Hundred is bounded by *Chad-*^{*Bampton*}
lington Hundred on the North; by the ^{Hundred.}
 Hundred of *Wotton* on the East; by *Berk-*
shire, from which it is separated by the
Ifis, on the South; and by *Glocestershire* on
 the West.

Bampton Town is situate sixty Miles ^{*Bampton*}
 West of *London*, and ten Miles South-west ^{Town.}
 of *Oxford*, and contains about five thousand
 Souls, including six Hamlets which belong
 to it, and has a Meeting-house for Dissen-
 ters in it: The Market is on *Wednesday*,
 where it is said there is more of the Glover's
 Ware sold than in any Market-Town in
England, and a Fair is held annually here
 on the tenth of *August*.

Burford is situate on the River *Windrush*, ^{*Burford*}
 sixty Miles West of *London*, and ten West ^{Town.}
 of *Oxford*: It contains four hundred and
 fifty-four Houses, including three Hamlets
 which belong to it: Here are several Schools
 and considerable Charities settled on the
 Poor, and a Commission was lately issued
 to inquire if they were rightly apply'd ac-
 cording to the Intention of the Donors.
Burford Downs, near the Town, are ex-
 ceeding pleasant, whither the Gentry of
Oxford, and the neighbouring Counties, an-
 nually

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nually resort to the Horse Races. *Burford* was also famous not long since for a Club of Gentlemen that met here: The Market is held on *Saturday*, and a Fair annually on the 14th of *September*, where the best Saddles are said to be sold; and here is a good Woollen Manufacture of Duffels. Doctor *Heylin*, the Historian and Geographer, was born here.

Witney
Town.

Witney is situate fifty-six Miles West of *London*, and seven West of *Oxford*, and including three Hamlets, contains five hundred and seventy Houses, and four thousand two hundred Inhabitants: Here is one Meeting-house of Dissenters, and another of Quakers, a Free-School founded by Mr. *Henry Box*, a Druggist of *London*, the Master having a spacious House, and thirty Pounds *per Annum*, the Usher a Salary of fifteen Pounds *per Annum*, and an Apartment, and the Writing Master ten Pounds *per Annum*; the Grocers Company, Governors, and *Oriel* College Visitor: There is also an Hospital for six poor Blanket-makers Widows; a School for twelve poor Children, with a House and ten Pounds *per Annum* for the Master, founded by *John Holloway* Anno 1723. to which Mr. *Blake* added six Pounds *per Annum* for teaching thirty poor Children, besides which are
other

other Benefactions to the Value of five hundred Pounds given to purchase Lands.

Their Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and they have a Fair annually on the 29th of *June*: Here are the best Blankets made in *England*, and a Corporation of Blanket-makers, who have the Inspection and Government of all the Looms twenty Miles round the Town, the Work whereof must be approved by this Corporation: There are one hundred and forty Looms in the Town, of which one hundred are usually employed, and every one of these set eight Hands to Work, besides which there are a Multitude of People employed in spinning and preparing the Yarn for the Weaver, and others in fulling and whitening the Blankets, for which several Water-mills are erected near this Town on the River *Windrush*: Their Looms, one with another, may earn about twenty Shillings a Day; every Journeyman works by the Piece, and earns eight Shillings a Week, but they work from four in the Morning, till eight at Night: Besides Blankets, they weave a great many Duffels: The Town consists of one Street a Mile in Length, situated in a low, watry Country, not very healthful for the most Part; but the Church and Market-place, at the South End of the Town, standing on an Eminence, the Air
may

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may be something better there. The Houses are generally built of a rough, dark-colour'd Stone, as they are in other Towns in this Part of *Oxfordshire*, and make but an indifferent Appearance, not near so good as Houses built of Brick, or plaister'd white.

This Town sent Burgesses to Parliament till the Reign of *Edward III.* but has sent none since.

Dr. Friend, the present Incumbent, late Master of *Westminster* School, has built a noble Parsonage House here, which was an Inducement to his Patrons to promise his Son the next Turn in this Living, computed to be worth four hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Thame
Hundred.

Thame
Town.

Tame or *Thame* Hundred is bounded on the North-east and West by *Buckinghamshire*; and by the Hundreds of *Lewknor* and *Pirton* on the South. The Town of *Thame* forty Miles West of *London*, and twelve East of *Oxford*, is pleasantly and healthfully situated on an Eminence above the River *Thames*, and consists chiefly of one broad Street, but is not very considerable for its Trade, or the Beauty of its Buildings: They have a Market on *Tuesday* weekly.

Lewknor

Lewknor Hundred is bounded by *Buckinghamshire* on the North and East; by the Hundred of *Pirton* on the South; and the Hundred of *Thame* on the West. There is no Market Town in this Hundred.

Pirton Hundred is bounded by *Lewknor* Hundred on the North; by *Buckinghamshire* on the East; by the Hundred of *Binsfield* on the South; and by the Hundred of *Ewelme* on the West. The only Market Town in it is

Watlington, forty Miles West of *London*, and twelve Miles South-east of *Oxford*: It contains two hundred and sixty Houses, including four Hamlets which belong to it. There is a Free-School endow'd by the Family of the *Stonors*, with a Revenue of ten Pounds *per Annum*; to which the Lady *Tipping* added four Pounds *per Annum*, and Lands to the Value of twenty-five Pounds *per Annum* were settled on the Church, besides some other small Benefactions on the Poor.

Dorchester Hundred is bounded by the Hundred of *Ploughley* on the North; by the Hundred of *Ewelme* on the East; and on the South and West by the River *Isis*, which parts it from *Berkshire*.

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Dorchester

Dorchester
Town.

Dorchester is now a little Town, situate forty-two Miles West of *London*, and eight South-east of *Oxford* on the River *Isis*; the *Thame* uniting with the *Isis* a little below: It was anciently a *Roman* Station, and call'd *Cair Dauri* by the *Britons*, forty Years after the Arrival of *St. Austin* at *Canterbury*. *Birinus*, an *Italian*, being sent into *Britain* by the Pope to compleat the Conversion of the *Saxons*, was made Bishop of this City, and it continued a Bishop's See four hundred and sixty Years, when it was removed to *Lincoln*, *William* the Conqueror being then upon the Throne of *England*.

Ewelme
Hundred.

Ewelme Hundred is bounded by the Hundred of *Thame* on the North; by the Hundred of *Pirton* on the East; by the Hundred of *Langtree* on the South; and the Hundred of *Dorchester* on the West.

There are no Market Towns in this Hundred.

Langtree
Hundred.

Langtree Hundred is bounded by the Hundred of *Ewelme* on the North, by the Hundred of *Binfield* on the East; and by *Berkshire*, from which it is separated by the *Isis*, on the South and West. There is no Market Town in it.

Binfield

Binfield Hundred is bounded by the *Binfield* Hundred. Hundred of *Pirton* on the North; by *Buckinghamshire* on the East; by the River *Thames*, which divides it from *Berkshire*, on the South; and by the Hundred of *Langtree* on the West. The chief Town is *Henley*, *Henley* Town. situate on the River *Thames*, thirty Miles West of *London*, and twenty South-east of *Oxford*, contains five hundred Houses, and has a Meeting-house of Independants, to which resort between two and three hundred Dissenters, and another Meeting-house of Quakers. There is an Estate appropriated to the Repairs of the Church, and the Bridge: Here is a Free Grammar School founded by King *James I.* Anno 1604. and endow'd by him with Lands, out of which the Master has a Salary of fifty Pounds *per Annum*, and the Under-master twenty Pounds *per Annum*; to which other Benefactions have been added. There is also another School liberally endow'd for the teaching and cloathing poor Children, and putting them out Apprentices, the Benefaction of the Lady *Elizabeth Periam*, who lies interr'd at the upper End of the East Isle of this Church: Here are also twenty-two Alms-houses for as many poor People, and many other Charities lately recover'd by Mr. *Blady* the Town Clerk; for

The P.R.E.S.E.N.T S.T.A.T.E, &c.

for it is a Corporation, govern'd by a Warden and Burgeſſes, but ſends no Members to Parliament. There is a Market weekly on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair on the 24th of *February* annually. The Town has a very great Trade in Malt and Corn, and the Inhabitants are for the moſt part Malſters, Mealmen, or Bargemen, who grow rich by carrying Malt, Meal and Wood to *London*.



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